THE
English
ATLAS
VOLUME
IV

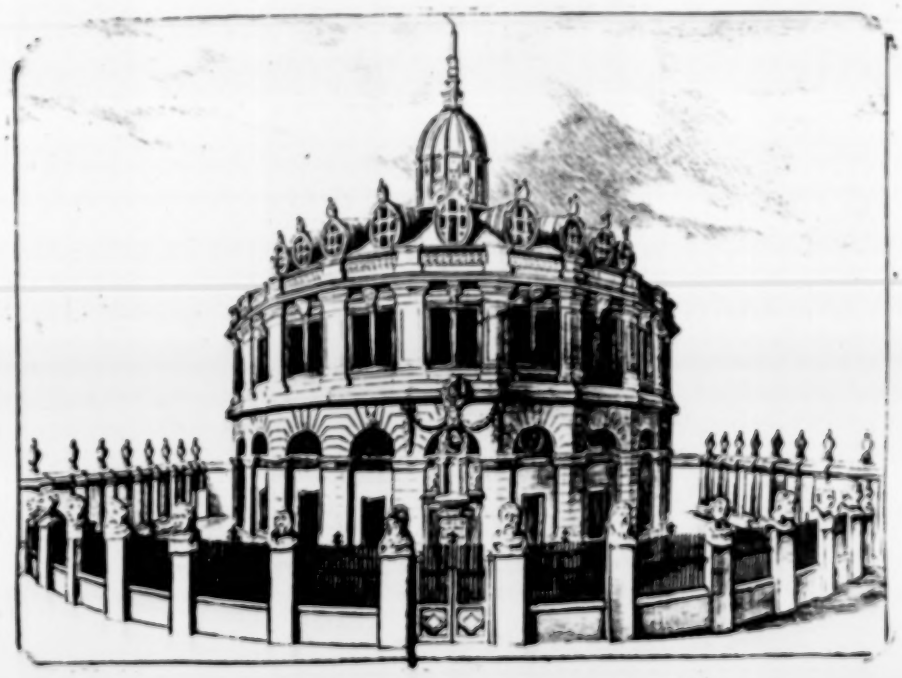
THE ENGLISH ATLAS.

VOLUME IV.

CONTAINING THE

DESCRIPTION OF THE Seventeen Provinces OF THE Low-Countries, or Netherlands.

By RICHARD PEERS, M. A. and a Superior Beadle in the UNIVERSITY of *OXON.*



O X F O R D,

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TO HIS

ROYAL HIGHNESS

JAMES

Duke of York and Albany,

Earl of Ulſter in Ireland, &c.

Lord High COMMISSIONER and Lord High ADMIRAL

OF THE

KINGDOM

OF

SCOTLAND,

AND

GENERAL

OF ALL

His Majeſty's Forces

Of that KINGDOM:

THIS

VOLUME

OF THE

ENGLISH ATLAS

IS

Humbly Dedicated

By the Meaneſt of His Highneſs's Servants

MOSES PITT.

BRITANNICVS
OCEANVS
OCEANVS G
PARS
GALLIÆ
LOTHARINGIÆ PARS. TREVIRENSIS PARS.
Calis
Oostende
Trier
Coln
Luxemburg
Amiens
Boeser
Ville
Civitatum Pagorumq; numerus in singulis Provinciis.
Brabantiæ 26 300
Geldriæ et Zutphaniæ 22 320
Limburgi 3 125
Lossenburgi 15 168
Flandriæ 30 239
Artesiæ 12 739
Hannoniæ 29 230
Hollandiæ 29 300
Zelandiæ 9 103
Namurci 6 182
Marchionat S. Imp. 1
Antheliniæ 1 9
Ultrajecti 3 70
Frisiæ 11 990
Transisalaniæ 11 101
Groningæ 1 143
Civitates Imp.
Notarum Explicatio
Urbes Staden
Pagi Wargen
Arces Casteelen
Cænobia Cloosters
Fortalitia Schansen

E R M A N I C V S

Noord Zee.

NOVA
Totius
BELGII
Sive
GERMANIÆ INFERIORIS
accuratissima Delineatio.
1681

ZUYDER ZEE

PARS COMITATUS OLDEBURGENSIS

Milliaria Germanica communia

Milliaria Gallica communia

Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios.
Mosem Pitt et Stephanum Swart.

BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL

THE

General Deſcription

OF

BELGIUM:

OR THE

NETHERLANDS.

The Name THE true Etymology of the word *Belgæ*, is not agreed upon by the *Belgic* Writers themſelves; ſome deriving it from *Belgen*, or *Balgen* (the firſt of which ſignifies to be angry, the other to fight) from whence both take occaſion to deſcant upon the warlike diſpoſition of this people. Others will have the whole Country denominated from a City called *Belgium* (which ſome contend to be *Beauvois* in *Picardy*, others *Bavay* in *Hainault*) but this is judged againſt the uſual way and method of giving names in thoſe Countries, which were commonly transferr'd from the people to their chief Cities; but not on the contrary.

The bounds of the ancient Belgium. But paſſing by the name, (concerning which the beſt opinions are but uncertain conjectures), we come to the Country it ſelf. And firſt, for the *Belgium* of *Ceſar*, according to ſome Authors it contain'd but a ſmall ſpace of ground, in proportion to the limits which are given it by others; being made to comprehend no more then what the *Bellovaci* poſſeſs'd, whoſe neighbours were the *Ambiani*, *Sueſſiones*, *Rhemi*, *Caleti*, and *Velocaſſi*: now the Country of *Beauvoiſin* in *Picardy*, lying between *Normandy* and the River *Oiſe*; the chief City thereof being the formentioned *Beauvois*, ſituate about midway (though out of the direct Road) between *Paris* and *Rouen*. There are Authors on the other ſide, by whom the Territory of *Belgium* ſeems to be too far extended; for ſome, and thoſe Learned, men bring within the compaſs thereof (beſides as many of the Seventeen Provinces as ly on the South-ſide of the the *Rhine*) the Dukedoms of *Lorain*, *Berg*, *Juliers*, and a great part of *Cleve*; the Biſhopricks of *Triers*, *Mentz*, and *Colen*, and ſo much of the Kingdom of *France* as takes up all *Picardy*, with part of *Champaigne*, and the of Iſle *France*. Indeed it cannot well be imagin'd, that the *Belgæ* could out of ſo ſmall a tract of ground as the firſt allow them, have ſent ſuch great Armies as they did againſt the Romans; and therefore the more moderate and probable opinion ſeems to be that of *Sanſon*, who by comparing divers places of *Ceſar* together, firſt excludes the *Morini*, *Nervii*, *Eſſui*, and *Rhemi* out of *Belgium*; and afterwards upon very good grounds concludes not only the *Belovaci*, but the *Atrebates*, *Ambiani*, *Sylvanecti*, and *Veromandui*, to have been within the ſaid Diſtrict. Now the ſeat of theſe laſt mentioned ſmall Nations according to the beſt Geographers, was the forementioned Country of *Beauvoiſin*, and another part of *Picardy*, the Province of *Artois*, part of *Flanders*, ſome portion of *Hainault*, one part of the City of *Amiens*, the Country of *Vermandois*, and that Country which lies cloſe upon *Beauvoiſin* by the River *Oyſe*.

It muſt be confeſs'd, that neither this, nor any other Geographical account, brings the ancient and modern *Belgium* to any tolerable agreement in ſituation and extent. And as for *Gallia Belgica*, as it reached not beyond the *Rhine* (which a conſiderable part of the preſent *Belgium* does) ſo was it of a much larger compaſs, taking in a vaſt tract of ground, eſpecially to the South and South-Eaſt, and comprehending (according to *Ceſar* and others) whatſoever lies between the *Rhine*, the Lake *Lemane*, the *Rhone*, *Marne*, *Seine*, and the *Britiſh* Ocean: altho I am not ignorant, that *Pliny* makes the *Scheld* a boundary to it; affirming,

affirming, with *Tacitus*, that from *Helvetia* to the Ocean, the inward (that is the Weſtern) bank of the *Rhine*, was inhabited by *Germans*.

Name. The name of *Lower Germany* is not of equal comprehenſion in all, even modern, Authors; ſome uſing it to denote, beſides thoſe Countries we are now to deſcribe, not only *Cleve*, *Colen*, *Juliers*, and *Liege*, but alſo the Biſhopricks of *Mentz*, *Triers*, *Spire*, *&c.* nay others going further, and including *Weſtphalia*, High and Low *Saxony*, *Haſſia*, part of *Franconia*, *&c.* For our part, permitting thoſe that pleaſe to labour much in ſtreightning and enlarging the import of words (the true teſt whereof muſt however be always acknowledged to be common uſage), we ſhall ſtick to the modern acceptation of both the forementioned names; and (altho ſome may be very angry with us for ſo doing) ſhall take them to ſignifie only that part of *Europe* which is ſufficiently known at this day, by the uſual appellation of the *Seventeen Provinces of the Low-Countries*.

The name of *Lower Germany* was impoſed at firſt, upon account of their neighbourhood and extraction, as well as (the conſequence thereof) that near agreement which is ſtill found between the inhabitants of theſe Countries and the *Almans*, or proper *Germans*, in Language, Manners, Laws, and Cuſtoms; and from the nature of their ſituation, which towards the Sea is in many places (eſpecially in *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Friezland*) below the ordinary Tides; and in moſt others much inferior to the common level of the body of *Germany*; for which reaſon theſe Provinces are call'd by the *Germans Neder Teutſchlandt* (that is *Nether Dutchland*), and by their own Natives (not *Walloons*) *Nederlanden*, and by us the *Netherlands*, and *Low-Countries*. By the reſt of *Europe*, and not unuſually by the *Engliſh*, they have for ſome ages paſt been generally call'd *Flanders*; that particular Province, by reaſon of its eminency both as to trade, fruitfulneſs of ſoil, ſtrength, riches, and number of inhabitants, having denominated all the reſt. The Fairs and Marts of *Bruges* were, in particular, wonderfully reſorted unto from all parts of *Europe*. So likewiſe, while the *Scheld* was open, *Antwerp* exceeded in trade and intereſt; and before the Revolt from *Spain*, in ordinary Contributions, *Flanders* alone paid the third part of the whole ſum to be levy'd upon all the Provinces; *Holland* being tax'd but the fourth part of the rate of *Flanders*. So the ſmall Province of *France*, properly ſo call'd, has given name to that mighty Kingdom; and *Holland* having in this laſt age prodigiouſly out-grown the other Provinces in riches and trade (paying thirty years ago about fifty-eight in the hundred of public Taxes, which is more than all the reſt) is come at this day to be ordinarily taken for all the Provinces in the Union; the inhabitants of any part of them being by *Europeans*, and others, commonly term'd *Hollanders*.

Provinces. The *Netherland* Provinces conſiſt of four Dutchies, *Brabant*, *Limburg*, *Luxenburg*, and *Geldres*; ſeven Earldoms, *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Namur*, and *Zutphen*; one Marquiſate of the Empire, *viz. Antwerp*; five Lordſhips, or Seigniories, *Weſt-Friezeland*, *Malins*, *Utrecht*, *Overyſſel*, and *Groningen*. It is obſervable, that *Zutphen* made one of the Seventeen Provinces, but makes not one of the Seven, being comprehended under *Gelders*; ſo that thoſe who will have ten under the *Spaniſh* juriſdiction, muſt reckon *Cambray* for one (by ſome accounted part of *Hainault*, by others of *Artois*) altho ſome part of *Gelders* remains ſtill ſubject to the King of *Spain*; the Confederate States poſſeſſing alſo divers places in *Brabant* and *Flanders*; and ſeveral others, eſpecially in the *Walloon* and Frontier-Counties, having of late years (as ſhall hereafter be ſhewn at large) been brought under the dominion of *France*.

Theſe Countries were join'd together under the appellation of the Seventeen Provinces, not from any proportion that they bear to one another (for ſome of them not only exceedingly ſurpaſs others in extent and riches, but contain them within their own proper precincts) but from their Dominion being formerly diſtinct and independent under particular Lords and Proprietors. Moreover, all of them are not conven'd to the General Aſſembly of the States; ſome not having the right of a ſeparate vote, or being annex'd to others in the method of Contribution; in which caſes the Marquiſate of the Empire has not a place by it ſelf; and the Dutchy of *Limburg*, with *Walkenburg* and *Dalem*, are dependant upon the Dutchy of *Brabant*.

Some particular Cities are ſeparately conſider'd in matters of a political nature. So *Tournay* with its territory, *Lille*, *Doway*, and *Orchies*; tho all of them contain'd within the limits of *Flanders*, yet have been uſually tax'd after the manner of diſtinct Provinces; and in the year 1550, when the States of the *Low-Countries* had agreed, (upon the requeſt of *Charles* the fifth,) to levy for him a monthly Tax of three hundred thouſand Florens, *Limburg*, *Luxemburg*, *Gelders*, and *Groningen* being exempt from making any Contribution (theſe, as the Marches of all the Provinces, having been miſerably haraſs'd in the late wars), the whole burthen fell upon *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Artois*, and *Hainault*; *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Namur*, *Malins*, and *Utrecht*; and the Towns and places of *Valenciennes*, *Lille*, *Doway*, *Orchies*, and *Tournay*.

Ancient Inhabitants. The ancient inhabitants of theſe Countries, reduc'd to modern limits, ſhall be deliver'd very briefly in this place, tho the particular deſcriptions of each Province will require ſomewhat a more accurate relation of this nature.

In the firſt place therefore, on the South ſide of the *Rhine* the *Taxandri* or *Toxandri* poſſeſs'd the Iſles of *Zealand*, and Southern Iſlands of *Holland*, and (according to ſome) the Lower *Brabant*. The *Menapii*, the reſt of *Brabant*, and the Dutchy of *Gelders*, to the *Rhine*, or ſomewhat further. The *Morini*, *Flanders* and ſome of the neighbouring places. The *Atrebates*, *Artois*. The *Nervii*, *Hainault* and *Cambreſis*. The *Eburones*, call'd firſt by the *Gauls Germani*, and afterwards by themſelves *Tungri*; *Condruſi*, *Segni*, *Cæræſi*, *Pemani*, the County of *Namur*, and other places on each ſide of the *Maes*.

2. Between the branches of the *Rhine*, the *Batavi* poſſeſs'd part of *Gelder*, now call'd the *Betaw*, part of *Utrecht*, and part of *Holland*.

3. Beyond, or Northward of the *Rhine*, the *Friſii* (who retain their ancient name unto this day) dwelt along the Sea-coaſt, from the old mouth of the *Rhine* below *Leyden* in *Holland*, as far as the River *Amiſia*, now call'd the *Ems*; and took up all that goes now under the name of North *Holland*, (bordering upon the *Zuyder-Zee*) commonly and more properly then the other call'd *Weſt-Frieze*; the diſtinct Province of *Weſt-Frieze*, the territory of *Groningen*, and part of the Province of *Utrecht*. The *Bructeri*, according to *Cluver*; the *Franci*, and *Brucheri* ſucceſſively, according to *Bertius*, in *Overyſſel*. The *Marſaci*, about the Town of *Amersfort*, between the *Rhine* and *Iſſel*.

Limits. The limits of theſe Provinces are made, on the North by the *Britiſh* Ocean; on the Weſt by the ſame and *Picardy*; on the South by *Lorain*, *Champaign*, and *Picardy*; and on the Eaſt by *Weſtphalia*,

phalia, *Eaſt-Friezeland*, or County of *Emden*, the Dutchy of *Juliers*, and the Archbiſhopricks of *Colen* and *Triers*; we omit the Dutchy of *Cleve*, and the Biſhopric of *Liege*, becauſe they cannot be well accounted as Boundaries to theſe Countries, being in a manner included within the ſame limits with them.

But more particularly, if we take in ſome few neighbouring, or rather (as is aforeſaid) included Territories; ſuch as are *Liege*, *Cleves*, *Cambray*, *&c.* and begin at the Sea-coaſt near *Calais* in *Picardy*; theſe Provinces are bounded by *Oye*, *Ardres*, *Ligues*, *Heſdin*, *Dourlens*, *Homecourt*, *la Capelle*. In *Champaigne*, by *Rocroix*, *Charleville*, Mount *Olympe*, *Meziers*, the Dutchy of *Bouillon* (above *Sedan*) and *Mouſon*. In *Lorain*, by *Jamets*. Afterwards by the Archbiſhoprick of *Triers*, the Dutchy of *Juliers*, *Weſtphalia*, the County of *Benthem*, and the County of *Emden*, bordering upon the *German* Ocean, which on all other parts makes up the Bounds of the *Lower Germany*.

Extent. All theſe Countries are accounted no bigger then one fifth part of *Italy*; the circumference of them being, according to *Guicciardin*, a thouſand *Italian*, or three hundred and forty *Belgic* (that is *Flandrian*) miles, each whereof contains about three *Italian*. And here we will take occaſion to obſerve, that this is the common meaſure thro *Flanders Flamingeant*, thro almoſt all *Brabant*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Namur*. In the Dutchy of *Luxenburg* the miles are ſomewhat larger, tho exceeded by the *Geldrian*; but thoſe of *Friezeland* exceed all the reſt, coming up to the computation of *Germany*, each of them containing five, nay ſometimes above ſix *Italian* miles. In *Flanders Gallicant*, in *Artois*, and part of *Hainault*, the *French* meaſure has prevail'd, their miles being reckon'd in a manner double the *Italian*.

Situation. *Lower Germany* lies under one half of the ſeventh, and all the eighth Climate; and is ſituate between 22 and 30 degrees of Longitude, and between 50 and 54 deg. compleat (that is, the beginning of 55 deg.) of Latitude; the days being in the middle of the ſeventh Climate 16 hours, and at the beginning of the ninth 16 hours and three quarters long. So that theſe Countries contain all the Parallels which are between the ſixteenth and twenty-firſt. This is the computation of *Guicciardin*, *Gotofredus*, and *D'Avity*; but according to thoſe Authors who are more modern, and much more accurate, if theſe Countries ly under half the ſeventh, and all the eighth Climate, they muſt be ſituate between 47 deg. 20 min. and 50 deg. 33 min. of Latitude; and their days muſt be in length between 15 hours 45 min. and 16 hours 15 min. the Parallels included being thoſe that ly between the fourteenth and eighteenth excluſively. And if (as they themſelves ſuppoſe) their Latitude be from 50 to 55 deg. then muſt they ly under the ninth and tenth Climates; and ſo the included Parallels will be thoſe that reach from the ſeventeenth to the two and twentieth excluſively, and the length of their days from 16 hours 30 min. to 17 hours 15 min. which certainly comes much nearer the truth; the abovementioned Authors account of their Climates, Parallels, and length of days being altogether inconſiſtent with the ſuppoſed Latitude, as well as real ſituation of theſe Provinces. Tho the reſt of the Provinces, whether united or others, have already entertain'd the *Gregorian* account; yet *Geldres*, *Weſt-Friezeland*, *Utrecht*, *Overyſſel*, and *Groningen*, ſtill retain the old ſtile.

There could hardly be imagin'd a more convenient ſituation for Traffick then that of theſe Provinces; which will appear, if we conſider how they are plac'd in relation to the Body of *Germany*, and the great navigable Rivers thereof; but alſo to *Great Britain*, *Denmark*, *France*, and *Sweden*; at the laſt of which Kingdoms a Ship has, with a fair and brisk gale of wind, arriv'd from *Holland* in the ſpace of two days. days. From *Flanders*, *Holland*, and *Zealand*, it is but a ſhort cut to *England*; and even to *Lisbon* in *Portugal* it is ſcarce accounted ten days ſailing, a Voyage being ordinarily perform'd from ſome parts of *Spain* in fewer, and from others in not many more; which difference is occaſion'd not only by the various diſtances of Ports in that ſpacious Kingdom, but alſo by the obliquity of the courſe it ſelf, which cannot therefore be ſpeedily finiſh'd without a requiſite variety of winds. The neighbourhood alſo of the two moſt ſplendid Courts of *England* and *France*, does not a little advance the happineſs of the foreſaid ſituation.

The repreſentation of theſe Countries under the form of a Lion, has been approv'd of by ſome fanciful (tho otherwiſe judicious) men; particularly it is commended by *Guicciardin*, who records for the Author of it one *Michael Aitſinger*, by whom a *Belgic* Hiſtory had been publiſhed ſome time after the firſt Edition of his Book. Some reſemblance (though very faint) may perhaps be acknowledged to the back parts of that Royal Beaſt, occaſion'd by a ſomewhat proportionable incurvation of the Sea-ſhore from the beginning of *Flanders* to *Emden* in *Eaſt-Friezeland*, yet ſeems it to be much of the ſame nature with that of the Heavenly Conſtellations, and the different Animals whoſe ſhapes they are compell'd to aſſume. Only this muſt be ſaid for it, that it muſt be preſum'd, that there is an alliance and agreement of a Lion with thoſe Countries; becauſe not only almoſt each of theſe Provinces, but likewiſe divers of their principal Cities, give Lions, with reſpective diſtinctions, for their Arms; the original whereof the foreſaid *Guicciardin* refers to that famous Expedition into the Eaſt under *Godfrey* of *Bulloin*, call'd the Holy War.

Divers matters of an hiſtorical nature muſt be ſcatter'd up and down in this Work; and particularly ſome account ſhall be given, in a more proper place, of the great alterations of Affairs which ſucceeded the Revolt from *Spain* in the time of *Philip* II. and of the prodigious Revolutions which have ſince happen'd among the *United Provinces* themſelves, even to the year 1678. At preſent we ſhall inſiſt upon what is more purely Geographical, beginning with an enumeration of the chief Cities and Villages in each Province, in the proper deſcriptions whereof they ſhall be more punctually and amply diſcourſed of; ſo that the Reader muſt excuſe us, if here we either paſs by places, which upon one account or other may be not inconſiderable, or omit divers things relating to others which cannot be deny'd to be very remarkable.

Cities and Towns in Brabant. 1. The moſt eminent Cities and conſiderable Towns in the Dutchy of *Brabant* are, 1. *Antwerp*, formerly the greateſt Staple of *Europe*, or indeed of the whole world. It is call'd in *Latin Antwerpia*, in Low *Dutch Antwerpen*, in High *Antorff*, in *French Anvers*. 2. *Bruſſels* (*Bruxell*, *Bruxellæ*) upon the River *Sinne*, the uſual place of Reſidence of the *Spaniſh* Vice-Roys. 3. The *Boſch* (*Sylva Ducis*, *Buſcum Ducis*, *s' Hertogenboſch*, *Bois le Duc*, *Bolduc*) upon the *Bommel* and the *Aa*. 4. *Lovain* (*Lovanium*, *Loeven*) upon the *Dele* and *Worthe*. Here is one of the moſt celebrated Univerſities, of which at large elſewhere. *Brabant* is commonly divided by Authors into four Tetrarchies, or quarters, which take their names

from these 4 first mentioned Cities. 5. *Maestricht*, upon the *Maes* or *Meuse* (*Trajectum ad Mosam*), formerly under the *Liegois*, but for many years last past, first under the *Spaniard*, and then the Confederate States. A place famous for its divers, and some very late, Sieges. 6. *Breda*, upon the *Merke*, a Barony or Lordship; as likewise, 7. *Diest*, upon the *Senne*. 8. *Bergen op Zoom* (*Berga ad Zomam*) upon the *Zoom*. A strong place, and of great moment to the *United States*. 9. *Grave* (*Graaf*), famous for its Sieges. Others there are, which we shall run over very briefly; such are *Areschot* (*Arychot*, *Archot*) upon the *Demer*, which gives Title to a Dutchy. *Tienen* (*Tillemont*, *Tenæ*, *Tillemontium*), formerly gave name to one of the Quarters of *Brabant*, succeeded in that dignity by *Bois le Duc*. *Lire*, upon the *Nele*. *Vilvorden*, upon the *Senne*. *Gemblours* (*Gemblacum*, *Fr. Giblou*), formerly an Earldom. *Herentals*. *Eindoven*. *Helmont*, upon the *Aa*. *Senef*, upon the borders of *Hainault*, a small place, but made memorable by the bloody Battel fought near it in the year 1674, between the *French* and *Confederate* Armies. *Grimbergen*, gives name to an Earldom, formerly of great fame. The Earls of *Hoogstraten Meghen* and *Ravestein* likewise owe their Titles to places within the precincts of *Brabant*. Note, that the Marquisate of the Empire (or *Antwerp*) and the Lordship of *Malins*, tho reckon'd for two of the Seventeen Provinces, are really comprehended in this Dutchy.

Limburg. 2. The Dutchy of *Limburg* contains, besides the principal City it self, of the same name, upon the *Vesde* or *Vesdre* (tho indeed a place of small account) a few not very considerable places; as the *Wyck* (*Vickium*) join'd by a Bridge over the *Maes* to *Maestricht*. *Arx Calamina* (*la Calamine*) whence comes the *Cadmia* of *Pliny*, call'd by *us Lapis Calaminaris*. In the Jurisdictions of *Falkenburg* (*Volkenburg* or *Frachimont*), *Dalem*, and *Rolduc* (Appendages of this Dutchy) are three Villages of the same denomination.

Luxenburg. 3. In the Dutchy of *Luxenburg* are, 1. *Luxenburg* (*Lutzenburg*, *Luceburgium*, or *Luceburgum*), the head City of the Province, upon the river *Alsetz* or *Elza*. 2. *Theonville* (*Diedenhoven*, *Theonis Villa*, *Urbs Sancti Viti*) upon the *Moselle*. *Gravesmacheren*, likewise upon the *Moselle*; and *Rodemacheren*, not far from thence; with other small places, which we may possibly have further occasion of mentioning in the particular description of this Dutchy.

Geldre. 4. The fourth Dutchy is that of *Geldre*, in which are, 1. *Ruremund* (*Ruremunda*) at the mouth of the *Roer*, the head City of the *Spanish Geldre*. 2. *Geldre* (*Geldra*), whence the Province derives its name. 3. *Venlo* (*Venlona*) upon the *Maes*. These, together with *Wachtendunch*, have since the erection of the *Dutch* Commonwealth, continued in their former subjection to *Spain*. The Confederate part of this Dutchy consists of 1. The *Velaw* (*de Veluwe*, *Velavia*), in which are 1. *Arnheim* (*Arnhemium*, *Arenacum*) upon the *Rhine*, within a mile of *Ysseloort*, where *Drusus*'s famous Canal has its beginning. Here is the seat of Judicature for the United part of the whole Province. 2. *Harderwick* (*Harderwicum*) upon the *Zuyder-Zee*, furnish'd with a convenient Port, and in the year 1648 dignified with an University. 3. *Elburg* (*Elburgum*), a neat Town upon the same Sea. In the *Velaw* are also *Wageningen* and *Hattem*. 2. The second part of the Confederate *Geldre* is the *Betaw* (*de Betuwe*, *Betavia*) the principal part of the old *Batavia*; in which are 1. *Bommel* (*Bommelia*) in the Island of *Bommel* or *Bommelerweert*, a fair and strong Town, situate upon the left side of the *Waal*. 2. *Culenburg* (*Culenburgum*), upon the left side of the *Leck*. It gives name to an Earldom. 3. *Nimmeghen* (*Nieumeghen*, *Nimegue*, *Neomagus*, *Noviomagus*) upon the *Waal*; a place of great antiquity; and made more remarkable of late years, by the Treaties of Peace managed there by the Ambassadors of so many Princes, and at last concluded in the year 1678. 4. *Buren* (*Bura*), not far from the river *Lingue*. It denominates a particular Jurisdiction, by the Title of an Earldom, and (according to some) is indeed only contiguous to, not included within the Territory of this Dutchy. 3. *Zutphen* (*Zutphania*) upon the *Berkel* and *Yssel*; gives name to a distinct County or Earldom, which tho it be now annex'd to *Geldre*, did formerly make one of the Seventeen Provinces it self, and therefore is more largely to be discoursed of in its proper place.

5. The Marquisate of the Empire, that is the City of *Antwerp* in *Brabant*, with its Territory; the principal places comprehended in which are *Lillo* and *Santvliet*, two Forts upon the *Scheld*; altho according to *D' Avity*, and others, *Nivelle*, *Lovain*, and *Brussels*, are also to be reckon'd within the Marquisate.

6. The Earldom of *Flanders* (accounted by some the richest piece of ground in the Christian World) is commonly divided into Proprietary (possess'd formerly, without any dependance or homage, by the Earls of *Flanders*) Gallican, and Imperial; of which division more hereafter. The principal places in this Province are, 1. *Gaunt* (*Ghent*, *Gand*, *Gandavum*) the Metropolis, enobled by the birth of *Charles* the fifth; where was also born *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, commonly in our Histories call'd *John* of *Gaunt*. 2. *Bruges* (*Brugge*, *Brugges*, *Brugæ*), the most pleasant and beautiful City in all the *Low-Countries*. 3. *Ypres* (*Yperen*, *Yperæ*) upon a River of the same name, formerly a Vi-County. 4. *Doway* (*Duacum*, *Dovay*) upon the *Scarpe*; famous for a University founded in the last Age by *Philip* II. of *Spain*, for the education of *English* Youth in the *Roman* Catholick Religion. 5. *Tournay* (*Dornyck*, *Tornacum*), upon the *Scheld*; made memorable by its sufferings some Ages past, in the wars between the *English*, *French*, and *Flemmings*. 6. *Courtray* (*Cortryck*, *Cortracum*). 7. *Lille* (*L' Isle*, *Insulæ*, *Ryssel*, *Ter-Issel*). These, and many other places in this Province, will afford much matter to the History of the present Age. 8. *Nieuport* (*Neoportus*), near which place was a happy, tho bloody Victory purchas'd for the Confederates in the year 1600; principally, or indeed wholly, by the desperate valour of the *English*, under the *Veres*, and other brave Commanders of the same Nation. 9. *Ostend* (*Ostenda*) made famous by that unparallel'd Siege which lasted three years, two months, and fifteen days; begun in the year 1601, and ended in the year 1604, the time of its beginning and ending being expres'd by the numerical letters of these words, *OstenDe nobIs paCeM*; and *ostenDaM InItIa paCIs*; which words are the more significant, because some few years after, the Treaty of Peace began, and ended in nothing more then a Truce for twelve years. 10. *Graveling* (*Gravelingen*, *Gravelinga*), *Oudenaerd*, *Cassel*, *Aerdenburg* (anciently the Metropolis of *Flanders*, as *Gaunt* now), *Sluys* (*Slusa*) taken by Prince *Maurice*, when he saw he could not raise the foresaid Siege of *Ostend*; *Damme*, *Dixmude*, *Winox-bergen* (*Berga seu Mons Sancti Winnoci*), *Aelst* or *Alost*, *Dendermond*, *Bierfliet*, *Furnes*, *&c.* *Flanders.*

7. In the Earldom of *Artois*, are 1. *Arras* (*Germ. Atrecht*, *Lat. Atrebatium*), upon the *Scarpe*; the Metropolis of the Province; famous for that fort of *Artois.*

of Hangings to which it has given name. 2. Saint *Omer* (*fanum Sancti Audomari*) upon the *Aa*; a very ſtrong place both by ſituation and art; and made more remarkable by an *Engliſh* Seminary planted here. 3. *Ayre* (*Aria*) upon the *Lys*. 4. *S. Pol.* (*fanum Sancti Pauli*) gives name to a County. *Bethune, Heſdin, Bapaume, Arien, Renty, &c.*

Hainault. 8. The Earldom of *Hainault* (*Hennegaw* or *Hennewiers*) contains, 1. *Mons* (*Montes, Mons* in *Hainault, Berghen*, and, to diſtinguiſh it from *Winnoxberghen* in *Flanders, Mons Berghen*) the Metropolis of the Province; made more remarkable a few years ago (in the year 1678) by the ſtop at this place put to the *French* carreer in their conqueſts; and that chiefly by the valour of the King of *Great Britain*'s Subjects. For altho the *French* may pretend the Treaty at *Nimeguen* was then as good as concluded, yet (as appears from a memorial given in but a little before in behalf of the Emperor, and from other papers of the like nature) their inclinations to peace were but very faint; and if it was not the briskneſs of that unſeaſonable Action (as they term it), it was the dread of that oppoſition which they expected from *England*, that made them even deſirous of putting an end to the war. 2. *Valenciennes* (*Valenchiennes, Valentianæ*), upon the *Scheld*, where it receives the *Rouelle*; very much commended for its ancient Laws. 3. *Cambray* (*Cameracum, Cameryck*) the head of a particular Territory call'd *Cambreſis*, by ſome accounted a Province it ſelf, and by others made a part of *Artois*. Thoſe that pleaſe may reckon this the tenth *Spaniſh* Province, there being no other way to compleat that number; for ſo ſmall a portion of *Geldre* remains ſubject to *Spain*, that *Flanders* as well, and *Brabant* much better, may be rank'd under the *United States*, then *Geldre* under the *Spaniard*. 4. *Hall* (*Halla*) upon the borders of *Brabant*, of conſiderable fame for the Chappel of the bleſſed Virgin. 5. *Conde* (*Condatum*) upon the *Scheld*. 6. *Landrecy* (*Landrecies*) upon the *Sambre*, a place of ſtrength, and renown'd for the ſieges it has endur'd. 6. *Bouchain*, upon the *Scheld*. 7. *Beaumont*, belonging, as *Landrecy* does, to the Dukes of *Areſchot*. 8. *Charleroy*, a Fortification built about the beginning of 1667, to ſtop the progreſs of the *French*, tho it fell, before it was finiſh'd, into their hands; whoſe ſpending time in compleating the Works of this place, prov'd very advantageous to the *Spaniſh* intereſt. *Bavay, Aveſnes, Queſnoy, Chimay, Binchs* (*Binchs en Hainault*) *Aeth, St. Giſlain, Brenne le Comte, Enghien, &c.*

Holland. 9. The fourth Earldom is that of *Holland*, divided commonly into South and North *Holland* (the laſt is called moſt properly *Weſt-Friezeland*, and the more Southerly part of it *Waterland*). The firſt City of this Province, not for riches, but for dignity and peculiar priviledges, is *Dort* (*Dordrecht, Dordracum*), ſituate in an Iſland made by the conflux of the *Maes* and *Waal*; famous for the Synod held there, to compoſe differences in Religion, about the year 1619; and for the Staple trade it enjoys of *Rheniſh* Wines. 2. *Amſterdam* (*Amſtelodamum*) upon the River *Amſtel*; ſince the Revolt from *Spain*, the greateſt Mart in the whole World, tho an ordinary Village not much above three hundred years ago, and little more then the habitation of a few Fiſhermen. 3. *Leyden* (*Lugdunum, Batavorum*, and by ſome affectedly, upon account of its Univerſity, in alluſion to *Athenæ* of the *Grecians, Leydæ*) more pleaſantly, and more healthfully ſituated (according to ſome Authors, particularly *Cluver. Bun.* tho there is great reaſon to doubt it as to the point of health) then any place in all the *Belgic* Provinces. 4. *Delph* (*Delpht, Delphi, Delphium*) upon a Channel cut thither from the *Maes*; from whence alſo it derives its name, *Delph* ſignifying in the language of the Country a Dike. Here was the famous *William* Prince of *Orange* aſſaſſinated about the year 1582. 5. *Roterdam* (*Roterodamum*) upon the River *Roter*; the ſecond Empory of *Holland*; but much more ennobled by the birth of the famous *Eraſmus*. 6. The *Hague* (*Haga Comitis, la Haye, Haag, Grafenhaag*, and *Des Graven Hage*), the nobleſt Village in *Europe*, and endow'd with the priviledges of a City; formerly the ſeat of the Earls of *Holland*. The Princes of *Orange* have now a ſtately Palace here; and the States of the *United Provinces* have made it their conſtant place of convention and reſidence. 7. *Harlem* (*Haerlem, Harlemum*) upon the *Spar*. It puts in a very good title to the invention of Printing. 8. *Goude* (*Gouda*) upon one of the *Iſſels*. 9. *Vlaerdingen*; not many Ages paſt a place of ſo great note, that it gave denomination to the whole Province, which from thence (as ſome of their ancient Chronicles witneſs) was call'd *Vlaerdinga*. 10. *Gertrudenberg* (*Sanctæ Gertrudis Mons*) upon the *Meruwe*; remarkable for the great number of *Shadfiſh* which are taken near it. 11. *Horne* (*Hoorne*) ſo call'd from its winding Port, reſembling a Horn. And 12. *Enchuyſen*; both which have good Havens, and at the latter are built divers great Ships. 13. The *Bril* (*Briel, Briela*) in the Iſland *Voorn*; one of the Cautionary Towns deliver'd to Queen *Elizabeth*, upon her aſſiſting the Confederates with men and money. Preſently after the ſeizure of this Town by the Earl of *Marck*, in the time of *Alva*, enſued the Revolt of divers other places, and a ſudden alteration of affairs to the eternal prejudice of the *Spaniſh* intereſt. There are moreover within the limits of this Province, the Earldom of *Egmont*, the Lordſhips of *Vianen* and *Brederode, &c.* the Iſlands of *Texel, Vlieland, &c.* and many other places, of which more largely hereafter.

Zealand. 10. The Earldom of *Zealand* conſiſts of divers Iſlands; the chief whereof are, 1. *Walcheren* (*Fr. Valcheren, Lat. Walachria*). 2. *Schouwen* (*Het landt van Schouwen, Scaldia*). 3. *Zuytbeveland* (*Bevelandia auſtralis*). The reſt of note are, *Nordbeveland, Dweland, Wolferſdyck*, and *Tolen*. 1. *Walcheren* contains, 1. *Middleburg* (*Middleburgum*, without any good grounds call'd *Metelli Burgum*) a famous Mart, eſpecially for *French* and *Spaniſh* Wines. 2. *Fluſhing* (*Vliſſinga, Fliſſinga, Vliſſingen*), one of the Cautionary Towns, kept by the *Engliſh* from the year 1585 to 1616; for the commodiouſneſs of its Port, accounted the Key of the *Belgic* Provinces. 3. *Veer* (*Camp-Veer, Ter-Veer, Vera*) the Staple for the *Scotch* traffick. 4. *Armuyden*, conſiderable for its Haven. 2. In *Schouwen* are, 1. *Zirickzee* a place pleaſantly ſituated, and endow'd with great Priviledges. 2. *Browershaven*. 3. In *Zuyd-Beveland* is *Goes* (*Ter-Goes, Guſa*) at the mouth of the *Scheld*; a pretty neat Town.

Namur. 11. In the Earldom of *Namur* (*Namen, Namurcum, Namurum*) are, 1. The Metropolis, of the ſame name, ſtanding where the *Sambre* joins with the *Maes*; conſiderable rather for ſtrength then beauty. 2. *Bovines* (*Bovinæ, Boviniacum*) upon the *Maes*. 3. *Dinant*. It belongs to the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, (the *Spaniard* according to the laſt Treaty, has endeavour'd to procure a ceſſion of it to *France*, tho for what yet appears unſucceſsfully) but is really ſituate within the limits of this Province; as are likewiſe, *Carlsburg* or *Charlemont*, *Valencourt* or *Walcourt, &c.*

Zutphen. 12. The Earldom of *Zutphen* is denominated from its principal City, of the ſame name, a very

very ſtrong place, ſtanding upon the *Berkel*, and cloſe to the *Iſſel*; at the ſiege whereof, undertaken by the Earl of *Leiceſter*, Governor of the Union, was ſlain our famous Sir *Philip Sydney*. It contains beſides, 1. *Groll* (*Grolla*), a place of great ſtrength, upon the River *Slinck*; famous for the ſiege it endur'd in the ſecond war with *Spain*. 2. *Doesburg*, upon the *Iſſel*. 3. *Schenkenſchans*, a ſtrong Fort, built juſt within the two branches of the *Rhine*, not far from *Cleve*; a Poſt of the greateſt conſideration to the *United Netherlands*, as they ſufficiently experienc'd upon the unexpected loſs of it in the late *French* Invaſion, in the year 1672. Beſides theſe, there are many other Towns in this Province, of which we have a great deal to ſay hereafter; ſuch as are *Lochem* upon the *Berkel*, *Iſſelburg*, *Tiel*, the Fort of St. *Andrews*, *Dotecom* upon the old *Iſſel*, *Bronkhorſt*, *Bredeford*, in a marſhy level, *&c.* The County or Earldom of *Berg* (*s' Herenberge, mons Domini*) is reckon'd by *Schultes* within the Precincts of *Zutphen*.

Frizeland. 13. The Lordſhip of *Frizeland* is commonly call'd *Weſt-Frizeland*, to diſtinguiſh it from the County of *Emden*, which of late Ages has been known by the name of *Eaſt-Frizeland*. But it muſt be confeſſed, that the *Friſii* reached no farther then the *Ems*, and inhabited no part of the ſaid County of *Emden*; altho it has happen'd (upon what account I cannot tell) to take a denomination from them; and therefore this Province, which is call'd *Weſt-Frizeland*, were much more properly call'd *Eaſt-Frizeland*, the name of *Weſt-Frizeland* really belonging to North *Holland*, which lies more to the Weſt then this, and was alſo poſſeſs'd by the foreſaid people. Nevertheleſs we ſhall go with the current of modern Geographers and Hiſtorians, and retain the name of *Weſt-Frizeland* for this Country; which is uſually divided into *Oſtergoe*, *Weſtergoe*, and *Sevenwolden*. In it are, 1. *Leewarden* (*Leovardia, Leowardium, Lieuwarden*) the Metropolis, upon the River *Ea*. 2. *Doccum*, upon the ſame River. 3. *Harlingen*, furniſh'd with a good Port; a ſtrong place, the neighbouring Country being eaſily overflown by cutting their Dikes. 4. *Franeker* (*Franicum, Franecera*) of a pleaſant ſituation. An Univerſity was founded here by the States in the year 1585. 5. *Sneek* (*Sneca*) a place of great antiquity. 6. *Bolswarden* (*Bolswaert*). 7. *Stavern*, a Town anciently of extraordinary trade and (as ſome will have it) power, having a juriſdiction of vaſt extent. It has been of little conſideration ſince its Port was choak'd up with Sand; of which we ſhall give ſome account hereafter.

Malins. 14. The Lordſhip of *Malins* (*Germ. Mechlen, Lat. Mechlinia*), tho almoſt in the heart of *Brabant*, yet makes one of the Seventeen Provinces. It comprehends the City of *Malins*, which is ſituate upon the River *Dele*, in an exceeding healthful air; the Citizens being naturally ſo complaiſant, and of ſo graceful a carriage, that they are ordinarily call'd by the *Germans*, *de Meeſters van polyt*; that is, the Maſters of gentile behaviour. 2. *Heiſt* (*Hiſta*) is within the Lordſhip of *Malins*, but enjoys eſpecial and diſtinct juriſdiction.

Utrecht. 15. The Lordſhip, or Biſhoprick (as it was formerly) of *Utrecht*, contains 1. *Utrecht*, call'd in *Latin Ultrajectum*, as ſome ſuppoſe (tho erroneouſly, in the judgment of others) by contraction from *V. Tric. Leg. Stat.* that is, *Quintæ triceſimæ Legionis Stativa*. It ſtands upon the old and exhauſted Channel of the *Rhine*, whoſe waters have been long ſince deriv'd into the *Leck*. This City is much blamed by the *Dutch* writers for its either cowardly or treacherous behaviour in the year 1672; whereby, as they ſay, not only this, but two or three other Provinces were cut off from the reſt, and betray'd into the hands of the *French*. 2. *Amersfort* (*Amersfordia*) upon the *Eem*. 3. *Wyck de Duerſted* (*Duroſtadium, Batavodurum*) upon the joining of the *Rhine* and *Leck*. A Town of very great antiquity. *Rheners* upon the *Leck*, *Montfort*, *&c.*

16. The Lordſhip of *Overiſſel* (ſo call'd from its ſituation beyond the *Iſſel*) conſiſts of three parts, *Salandt*, *Twente*, and *Trente*; and contains three anciently free and Imperial Cities. 1. *Deventer* (*Daventier, Daventria*) upon the *Iſſel*; memorable, as upon other accounts, ſo for the treachery of the Governor *William Stanley*, an *Engliſh* man (tho nothing ſuch in that action) who is accuſed of having betray'd this Town to the *Spaniards*, in the year 1587. 2. *Campen* (*Campi, Campodunum*) upon the mouth of the *Iſſel*, where it empties it ſelf into the *Zuyder-Zee*; but the Harbour is ſo choak'd up with mud, that it cannot admit Ships of Burthen. 3. *Swoll* (*Schwolle, Swolla*) not far from the *Iſſel*, upon a ſmall River call'd *Aa*, which runs into the *Vidrus* or *Vecht*; a very ſtrong place. There are alſo in this Province, *Steenwyck* (*Steenvicum*) upon the *Aa*, a Fortreſs of conſiderable ſtrength, as alſo is *Coeverden* (*Covordia*) near the *Vecht*, made famous by the frequent ſieges of it in the late wars with *Spain*. *Vollenhoven*, *Otmarſen*, *Oldenzeel*, *Haſſelt*, *Meppel*, *&c.* *Overiſſel.*

17. In the Lordſhip of *Groningen*, are 1. The Metropolis *Groningen* (*Groeningen, Groninge, Groninga*) upon the conflux of the *Aa* and the *Huneſus*, which above the City is call'd *Schutendeep*, below *Reitdeep*. 2. *Damme* (*Damma*). And 3. *Delfzeel*, a ſtrong place towards *Germany*; both in *Fivelingo*, one of the five parts into which the *Omelands* are divided, the other four being *Hunſingo*, *Weſtquartier*, *Oldampt*, and *Weſterwold*. *Gronin-gen.*

There were formerly numbred in theſe Provinces, above two hundred wall'd Towns, and at leaſt one hundred and fifty others, enjoying equal priviledges and immunities with them; the Villages being reckon'd above ſix thouſand; but it muſt be acknowledged, that the great devaſtations made in the late frequent wars, have much alter'd the account. It is ſcarce to be imagin'd, how numerous ſuch Lordſhips were, as had peculiar juriſdiction, as well in Criminal as Civil Cauſes. Forts alſo and Sconces, eſpecially in Frontier-Countries, were hardly to be number'd.

It muſt be conſider'd, that war does not only make an alteration as to the number, but likewiſe as to the nature of places; ſome by the conſequences thereof being advanc'd to a higher rank, but many more ſunk down to an inferior; which makes it impoſſible, without frequent and freſh ſurveys of the Towns themſelves, accurately to repreſent their true ſtate and condition; yet do we hope hereafter to give a pretty good account of the deſolation made in divers parts of theſe Countries ſince the fatal year 1672; and ſhall in this place only put down the number of Cities, Towns, and Villages, as it hath formerly been deliver'd by *Guicciardin*, who wrote during the firſt war with *Spain*; and ſince by *Gotofredus*, a much more modern Author.

Cities

Cities, Towns, and Villages, according to *Guicciardin* and *Gotofredus* were in

	Guicciardin.		*Gotofredus.*	
	C. & T.	Vill.	C. & T.	Vill.
Brabant	44	700	26	700
Geldre and *Zutphen*	30	300	25	300
Luxenburg.	23	1159	23	1169
Limburg	00	000	5	123
Holland	37	400	23	400
Zeeland	12	102	10	101
Utrecht	5	70	5	70
Overiſſel	18	100	11	101
Frizeland and *Groningen*	13	490	12	490
Artois	11	854	12	754
Hainault	24	950	24	950
Namur	4	182	4	184
Flanders	62	1154	35	1178
Malins	00	000	1	9
Marquiſate	00	000	1	

The *Lower Germany* is admirably well water'd by many excellent Rivers, the chief whereof are, the *Rhine*, *Maes*, *Scheld*, and *Ems*; thoſe of an inferior rate being the *Moſelle*, *Iſſel*, *Liſe*, *Aa*, *Dole*, *Deſe*, *Demer*, *Sambre*, *Vidre*, *Scarpe*, *&c.* For an account of the *Ems* and *Moſelle* we refer the Reader to the deſcription of High *Germany*; for thoſe Rivers run only upon the skirts of theſe Provinces, and therefore have no good title to a place in this Volume.

Rhine. The *Rhine* riſes in the Country of the *Griſons*, out of the higheſt Hills of the *Alps*, call'd St. *Gothard* and *Adula*, from two Springs, the firſt call'd *der Vordere Rhyn*, the other *der hinder Rhyn*, according to *Cluver. Bun.* But *D' Avity* ſays from three different Springs, the uppermoſt of which makes the firſt or formoſt *Rhine*, call'd in *High Dutch Vorder Rhyn*, and comes out of the hill *Crisbalt*, near the high mountain of St. *Goddard*. The middle *Rhine* (he ſays alſo) has its ſource at the mountain *Lucumon*, or *Der Luckmanier*, which is call'd alſo St. *Barnabies*, and is part of the *Adula*. And the latter, or hinder *Rhine*, ſprings out of the Mountain which the *Griſons* call *Ocello*, and *Colmo del Uccello*; being part of the *Adula* or *Vogel*, and call'd alſo St. *Bernards* hill. Theſe three are united in one ſtream before they reach the Lake of *Conſtance*, and receiving afterwards below *Schaffhuſen* the *Aar*, by *Maheim* the *Neckar*, at *Mayence* the *Mein*, the *Noh* or *Nah* at *Bergen*, and the *Moſelle* and *Lahn* at *Coblents*; paſs by *Colen*, *Duſſeldorp*, and the lower *Wegel*, at the latter of which they moreover receive the waters of the *Lippe*. After this the *Rhine*, juſt as it leaves the Dutchy of *Cleve*, and enters into *Geldre*, not far from the *Tol-huys*, and at the very place where, in the laſt Century, was built that famous Fort call'd *Schenkenſchans*, divides its waters into two Channels. That branch which retains the ancient name, and lies to the Eaſt and North of the other, paſſing by *Hueſſen* in *Cleves*, *Arnheim* the chief City of the *State-Geldres*, *Wageningen*, and *Rhenen*, at *Wijck de Duerſtede* (call'd *Batavodurum*) joins with a ſmall River, nam'd the *Leck*, and being diverted from its ancient courſe, paſſes not, as formerly, to *Utrecht*. That City being forc'd to ſupply the loſs of its noble ſtream by an artificial Channel cut from the *Leck*, and call'd by the name of the *Iſſel*.

Leck. *Philip Cluver*, in his book *de tribus Rheni Alveis*, ſays, that the middle Channel of the *Rhine* was deriv'd into the *Leck* by *Civilis*, who breaking down the bank, caſt up (tho not quite perfected) by *Druſus* to keep the *Rhine* within his proper limits, let that River into the middle as it were of the Iſland of the *Batavi*; whereupon he became defended againſt the *Romans* by a double Trench, *viz.* that of the *Waal*, and this new one made by the *Leck*. But the conſequence hereof in after ages was, that the beſt part of the waters of the *Rhine* being diverted from their former courſe, the mouth of the ancient Channel, which ran by *Leyden*, and into the Sea between *Catwyck* and *Noortwyck*, for want of a ſtrong current, to keep it open, was in time quite choak'd up with Sands, thrown in partly by tempeſts, and partly by the more conſtant working of the Sea. This is *Cluver's* opinion in the foremention'd book, and in his Geography, commented upon by *Buno*. But others ſay, that about the year 1360, the *Rhine* being ſwell'd by a prodigious Land-flood, and meeting with the oppoſition of a high and tempeſtuous Sea, was forc'd to carry off his waters by the *Leck*, whoſe Channel afterwards, in manner as is before related, became his own. Some will have it, that about the year 860, or according to others 1170, ſuch vaſt heaps of ſand were not far from the *Leck* caſt up by the violence of continued ſtorms, that the *Rhine* was thereby forc'd into the other Channel, that of its own becoming preſently dry, tho it retain its ancient name almoſt to the Ocean. Altho it be therefore doubtful when this happen'd, 'tis certain, that the *Leck* at this day receiving all the waters of the *Rhine*, and leaving its ancient Channel quite dry at *Wyck de Duerſtede*, runs by *Culenburg*, and coming to *Vianen*, is afterwards call'd ſimply the *Leck*; after which it paſſes by *Nieuport* and *Schoonhoven*, and not far from the Village *Crimpen* mixes with the *Meruwe*, made up of the *Maes*, *Waal*, and *Linghe*, before it comes to be call'd by the ſingle name of the *Maes*.

The opening and cleanſing of the old Channel of the *Rhine*, is look'd upon as very feaſible, but the City of *Amſterdam* will never conſent to it; for by that means the Town of *Leyden* would grow Maritime, and ſhare a great part of the Trade which is now engroſs'd by the foreſaid City. But others ſay, that this is not to be attempted, becauſe it has been obſerv'd by the moſt skilful Mathematicians, that the meadows about *Leyden*, are half a foot lower then the calm ſurface of the neighbouring Sea, even before the Tide begins to flow; which thing is very improbable upon many accounts, and therefore we may juſtly ſuſpect, that ſuch obſervations were made with a particular kindneſs and concern for the intereſt of *Amſterdam*.

Waal. The other branch of the *Rhine*, next to *Brabant* and *Zealand*, is call'd the *Waal* (*Wahl*, *Wael*, *Fr. Oual*, *Lat. Vahalis*) and runs by *Nimmeghen*, *Tiel*, and *Bommel*, making that Iſland together with the *Maes*, with which afterwards near *Worcum* it entirely joins, and then at *Gorcum* being augmented by the addition of the *Linghe*, takes the name of *Meruwe* (nam'd alſo the new *Maes*) which it has from an ancient Caſtle, formerly ſtanding near this place (ſome remains thereof are yet to be ſeen in the water near *Dort*), whence it paſſes on to the City and Iſland of *Dort*, and after having receiv'd the *Leck* and *Iſſel* (two branches of the other diviſion of the *Rhine*) paſſing by *Iſſelmond*, comes to *Roterdam*, where being ſtrangely enlarg'd in breadth, and looſing its name in that of the *Maes*, it leaves *Sciedam* and *Vlaerding*, and runs by *Geervliet* to the *Brill*; not far from whence it empties it ſelf into the Ocean. The ancient *Belgæ* are reported to have caſt the children which they ſuſpected to be illegitimate into the *Rhine*, whoſe waters are ſaid to have carried

the true born afloat, ſwallowing immediately, and ſtifling the ſpurious; whereunto alludes that of *Claudian*, ---*Naſcentes explorat gurgite Rhenus.* But *Verſtegan* ſays, Adultery was exceeding rare amongſt them, and that this was done rather to prove the childrens ſtrength then legitimacy.

Iſſels. There are two *Iſſels*, each call'd by the *Latins Iſala.* One of them comes out of the *Leck* near *Vianen*, and divides it ſelf into three branches; the firſt of which running not far from the walls of *Schoonhoven*, and thence to *Crimpen*, returns its waters into the *Leck*; the ſecond joins with the third and principal one not far from *Goude*; the courſe of the ſaid third branch being from *Vianen* to *Yſſelſtein*, and thence to *Montford*, *Oudewater* and *Goude.* Afterwards, about the midway between *Crimpen* and *Roterdam*, and directly over againſt *Iſſelmond* (that is, the mouth of the *Iſſel*) it diſcharges it ſelf into the *Maes.*

The other *Iſſel* (from its being ſituate beyond this River one of the United Provinces is call'd *Overiſſel*) has its riſe in *Weſtphalia*, upon the borders of *Cleve*, near the Town of *Rasfeld*, two hours journey from *Boerkom*, and three from *Randsdorp.* Its courſe is firſt by the Caſtle of *Rhynberg* in *Cleves*, after that returning into *Weſtphalia* it waſhes *Weer*, and running thro *Zutphen* by *Iſſelburg*, *Anholt*, and the Caſtle of *Ulſt* (where it is encreaſed by the acceſſion of the River *Aa*) goes on to *Burg*, *Dotecom*, and *Doesburg.* Hereabout anciently it ſtruck off with its own ſingle ſtream towards the *Zuyder-Zee*, but was by *Druſus Nero*'s care and order (for the more ready conveyance of *Roman* Armies againſt the *Frizons*, and other more Northern *Germans*) augmented with a great part of the *Rhine*, drawn thither by a Channel cut from *Iſſeloort* to *Doesburg* (eight miles in length according to *Cluver.*), ſo that its ſtream became not inferior to that of the *Waal*, its courſe from *Doesburg* being to *Bronchorſt*, thence to *Zutphen* (where it receives the *Berkel*), afterwards to *Daventer* and *Hattem*, and ſo to *Campen*, near which place it enters into the *Zuyder-Zee*, formerly the Lake *Flevum*, at the mouth of which ly the *Vlie* and *Vlieland*, from thence ſuppoſed to have receiv'd their denomination.

Maes. The *Maes*, *Maſe*, *Muſe*, or *Meuſe*, call'd by the High *Germans Maſz*, by the *Flemings Maes*, by the Low *Germans die Maſe*, *Fr. la Meuſe*, *Lat. Moſa*; has its head in the mountain *Vogeſus*, not far from *Langres* in the confines of *Burgundy* and *Champaigne*, being likewiſe near *Montenay le Roy* and *Andelot*, and the Springs of the *Some* and *Marne.* At St. *Thibaut* it becomes capable of bearing Boats and ſmaller Veſſels, and paſſing afterwards by *Verdun* and *Mouſon*, at *Doway* it receives the addition of the *Chier*; thence its courſe is to *Meziers*, *Charlemont*, *Dinant*, *Bovines*, and *Namur*, where being augmented by the *Sambre*, and not far from thence by the *Mehaigne*, it paſſes by the Town of *Huy*, and after that waters the City of *Liege*; then being enlarg'd by the ſmaller Rivers *Ourte*, *Blanch*, and *Weſe*, it paſſes on to *Maeſtricht*, and about that place receiving the *Jequele* from *Tongres*, and *l' Iſle* from *Valkenburg*, it continues its courſe to *Stochem*, *Maſeick*, *Weſſem*, and *Ruremond*, where it is encreas'd by the acceſſion of the *Sualine* and *Roer.* Hence paſſing to *Venlo*, the Country of *Cuyck*, to *Grave*, *Raveſtein*, and *Battenburg*; between *Bommel* and *Meghen*, it ſends part of its waters by two Channels (which include the Fort of St. *Andrew*) into the *Waal*, retaining nevertheleſs both its name and the far greater part of its ſtream, till it reach *Bochoven*, and (turning a little about to the Northweſt) arrive at the Caſtle of *Loveſtein*, at which place it mixes with the *Waal*, and is then call'd *New-Maes.* Under that name it paſſes by *Gorcum*, beyond which Town it is call'd alſo the *Merwe*, from a Caſtle mention'd before; but from *Vlaerdingen* till it reach the Ocean, it is known by the ſingle denomination of the *Maes.* From the Fort of St. *Andrew* quite to *Vlaerdingen*, lies no part of the old Channel of this River, mention'd by *Ceſar* and *Tacitus*; for its ſtream ran then from *Meghen* by *Bochoven* and *Hueſden* to *Gertrudenberg*, from whence its courſe was to *Geerfliet*, whereabout at this day a current coming from *Simonshaven* and *Biert*, takes the name and enters the Channel of the *Maes.* The mouth of this River is between *Maesland* and the *Brill*, where its ſtream is ſo ſtrong and rapid, that it continues its courſe and freſhneſs a great way into the Sea.

Scheld. The *Scheld* (*Fr. l' Eſcaud*, *Germ. die Schelde*, *Lat. Scaldis* and *Scaldes*) riſes in *Picardy* between (*Artois* and *Hainault*, *Cluver.*) *Catelet* and *Beaurevoir*, not far from the Abby of St. *Martin*, and out of the ſame Hill as the *Some* and the *Sambre.* It paſſes by *Cambray* and *Bouchain* to *Valenciennes* (where it begins to carry ſmaller Veſſels) thence to *Conde*, and having receiv'd the *Hayne*, to *Mortaing*, and being there augmented by the *Scarpe*, it waters St. *Amand*, and paſſing by *Tournay* and *Oudenaerd* to *Gaunt*, is encreas'd by the ſtreams of the *Lys*, the *Lieue*, and the *Moure.* After this, beſides ſmaller currents, it receives the *Tener*, *Demer*, *Deile*, *Nethe*, and *Sinne*, and arrives at the noble City of *Antwerp*, where it makes a Harbour as far exceeding thoſe of *Holland*, as that Province does all the reſt in traffick and riches. Some three Leagues lower it divides it ſelf into two large branches, one of which is call'd the *Weſter-Scheld*, and the *Hont*, from the noiſe of its flood, which is fancied to reſemble the barking of Dogs (that word in Low *Dutch* ſignifying a Hound), and paſſes between *Bierfliet* in *Flanders* and *Fluſhing* in *Zealand*, into the Sea. The other call'd *Ooſter-Scheld*, running more to the North and Eaſt, towards *Berghen op Zoom*, receives the ſmall River *Zoom*, and keeping the old and true courſe of the *Scheld*, paſſes with its chief ſtream between *Tolen* and *Southbeveland*, and thence by the ſhore of the Iſland *Schouwen* (call'd from this River *Scaldia*) with a large and violent current into the Sea. The Tide flows up this River as far as *Gaunt*, which is above thirty miles, meaſuring the windings and turnings of its channel.

Lys. Referring, as we have intimated before, to the deſcription of High *Germany* for an account of the *Ems* and *Moſelle*; we come now to the leſſer Rivers of theſe Seventeen Provinces. Such are,

1. The *Lys*, call'd by the *Flemings Leye*, ſprings in *Artois* near *Lisburg* in the County of St. *Paul*, and paſſing by *Terouan*, *Aire*, *Merghem*, *Armentiers*, *Wirvick*, *Menene*, and *Courtray*, at *Gaunt* it is added to the waters of the *Scheld.* This River yeilds many ſorts of excellent Fiſh.

Lieue. 2. The *Lieue* riſes near *Middleburg* in *Flanders* (the trade of which Province is not a little advanced by it) and at *Gaunt* runs into the *Scheld.*

Aa. 3. There are three Rivers in theſe Countries called by the name of *Aa* (tho but one commonly mention'd by Geographers in their general enumeration of Rivers). The firſt is call'd in *Latin Agnio*, and takes its riſe in *Artois*, near *Terouan*; paſſing afterwards by St. *Omers*, it divides it ſelf into two branches, which are reunited near *Graveling*, where it enters into the Sea. The ſecond *Aa* (*Aada*) is in *Brabant.* It runs by *Helmont* to *Bois le Duc*, and there joins ſtreams with the *Dommel.* The third *Aa* (*Alpha*) is in *Overiſſel*, and is alſo call'd the Black-water. Upon it ſtand *Steenwyck* and *Swoll*, not far from whence it is loſt in the *Vecht.*

Sambre. 4. The *Sambre* (call'd by *Ceſar Sabis*) has its ſource in *Hainault*, near the Village *Novion*, paſſes by

by *Landrechies*, *Barlaimont*, *Maubeuge*, and at *Namur* joins with the *Maes*.

Nethe. 5. The *Nethe* ſprings in *Brabant*. It is at firſt double, diſtinguiſh'd by the terms of the greater and the leſſer, which unite at *Lire*, and paſſing by *Duffel*, *Walem*, and *Rumſt*, not far from this laſt place joins ſtreams with the *Dele* or *Dyle*.

Dele. 6. The *Dele* or *Dyle* has its head in *Brabant*, near the Village *Thile*. It runs by *Louvain*, and after having receiv'd the *Demer*, to *Malins*; a League from whence it looſes its name, and quite to the *Scheld* (that is about two leagues) is call'd *Rupel*, giving denomination to the Town of *Rupelmond*.

Demer. 7. The *Demer* ariſes from two different Springs in the Country of *Liege*, the firſt of which is near the Village *Alt-Hoeffelt*, about a League from *Tongres*; the other not far from *Suetendael*. Being united into one current below *Bilſen*, they paſs to *Haſſelt*, *Dieſt*, *Sichem*, and *Areſchot*, and a little below *Boteſlaer* mix with the *Dele*.

Deſe. 8. The *Deſe* riſes alſo in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, not far from *Peer*. It paſſes by *Eindhoven* to *Bois le Duc*, and a League from thence is loſt in the *Maes*.

Senne. 9. The *Senne*, or *Sinne*, begins its courſe a little above *Foignies* in *Hainault*, and paſſing thence to *Hall*, *Bruſſels*, and *Vilvorden*, not far below *Malins* (which it leaves on the right hand) enters into the *Dele*.

Scarpe. 10. The *Scarpe* has its beginning from two Springs, in the Province of *Artois*, whereof the firſt and principal is near the Villages *Valincourt* and *Belle*, and the other not far from thence. They become one ſtream before they reach *Arras*, which afterwards watering *Doway*, *Lalain*, and *Marchiennes*, a little below St. *Amand* is ſwallow'd up by the *Scheld*.

Tendre. 11. The *Tendre*, or *Dendre*, ariſes in *Hainault*, not far from *Conde*, and paſſing by *Aeth*, *Leſſen*, *Geerdsberge*, *Nienove*, and *Aloſt*, at *Dendermond* is receiv'd into the Channel of the *Scheld*.

Chier. 12. The *Chier* has its beginning in *Lorain*, near *Loignon*, and entring into the County of *Luxenburg*, it paſſes by *Marville*, *Montmedy*, *la Ferte*, and having water'd *Yvois*, about a League thence falls into the *Maes*.

Roer. 13. The *Roer* (*Ruer*) takes its riſe in the Country of *Juliers*, not far from the Village *Bulinghen*; and paſſing by *Dure* and the City of *Juliers*, near *Ruremond* is incorporated with the *Maes*.

Borkel. 14. The *Borkel* (*Berkel*) ariſes in *Weſtphalia*, and running by *Vreden* to *Borkloo* and *Lochem*, at *Zuphen* it mixes with the *Iſſel*.

Niers. 15. The *Niers* ſprings in the Country of *Juliers*, and running by *Wachtendunck*, *Gelder*, *Goch*, and *Gennep*, a little below the laſt mention'd place joins waters with the *Maes*.

Canche. 16. The *Vidre* (by the *Flemings* call'd *Vecht*) comes out of *Weſtphalia*, and paſſing thro the Country of *Benthem*, runs by *Hardenberg*, *Ommen*, and *Haſſelt*, and at *Geelmuyden* empties it ſelf into the *Zuyder-Zee*.

Vidre. 17. The *Canche* ſprings in the County of *Artois*, and paſſing by *Heſden* to *Monſtreul*, and ſo to *Eſtaples*, is receiv'd into the *Britiſh* Ocean.

Ling. 18. The *Ling* has its beginning at the upper end of the *Betaw*, near the Village *Angeren*, and not far from *Hueſſen*, waſhing many rich Towns in its paſſage, it comes at length to *Aſperen*, *Leerdam*, and *Hoekelem*, and thence continuing its courſe to *Gorcum*, mixes with the *Waal* and the *Maes*.

There are other Rivers of inferior rank, and many ſmall Rivulets in theſe Countries; ſuch as are the *Slink* in *Zutphen*, which falls into the *Borkel*; the *Tye* and *Amſtel* in North-*Holland*, upon which ſtands the rich City of *Amſterdam*; the *Rotter*, upon which *Rotterdam*; the *Spar*, upon which *Harlem*; the *Eems*, upon which *Amersford*; the *Alſitz* or *Elza*, upon which *Luxenburg*; *Kuynder*, which waters part of *Frizeland*, call'd *Sevenwolden*. The *Huneſus*, upon which is ſituate the City of *Groningen*; the *Geete* in *Brabant*, upon which *Tienen*; *Merke*, upon which *Breda*; *Ypre* in *Flanders* upon which *Ypres*; *Trouille* (*Trulla*) and *le Blanc*, both in *Hainault*, upon the firſt of which *Mons*, upon the ſecond *Chimay*; *Ourt*, *Some*, *Alve*, *Lomine*, *Semoy*, in *Luxenburg*; *Veſde* or *Veſdre* (*Veſa*), *Gulp*, *Bervine*, in *Limburg*; with divers others; to be found upon occaſion in the Geographical Tables of this Volume.

Springs. Altho moſt of theſe Provinces lye either upon or not far from the Ocean, yet are there few or no Springs, except in the Hilly and more inward parts of them; which ſeems to confirm the modern opinion concerning Fountains, that their ſource is not from the Sea, and by percolation thro the porous *Mæanders* of the Earth; but from great quantities of water, otherwiſe, and chiefly by Rain, collected in ſubterraneous Receptacles; which is farther evinc'd by the obſervation of a Well in one of the maritime Provinces, not far from the Sea, of a very great depth, but with little or no water in it. Their lower and hollow grounds are full of Lakes and ſtanding Pools, which not only add much to the ſtrength of places, but ſupply the inhabitants with many ſorts of Fiſh with which they abound.

Artificial Channels. As for the Dikes and Channels made by art, they are in a manner innumerable, eſpecially in *Holland*, and other parts of the *United Netherlands*; the moſt famous being thoſe of *Bruſſels*, *Gaunt*, and *Middleburg*. Theſe are ſo frequent, that almoſt to all their Cities and Towns, beſides many other places of note, paſſengers and merchandice are ordinarily convey'd by water.

Sea. So great and manifold are the advantages, which moſt of them reap where there is no ſowing, that is from the Ocean, that it may well be term'd the mother, or (as *Guicciardin* calls it) the father of theſe Countries; for if the convenience of Navigation were deny'd them, it were impoſſible for this tract of Land, tho generally very fruitful, to nouriſh half the inhabitants, or for them otherwiſe by the greateſt induſtry to be ſupply'd with neceſſaries. This holds good in a great meaſure with relation to the *Spaniſh* Provinces, of which tho ſome are more in-land, yet by means of their Rivers, eſpecially the *Rhine*, *Maes*, and *Scheld*, they participate of the ſame benefits with the others; but as for the Confederate *Netherlands*, not only the preſent ſubſiſtence, but the very riſe and conſtitution of their Republick, muſt be attributed to the Sea; inſomuch, that it was, not without reaſon, judg'd a great overſight in *Philip* II. after their Revolt, to lye pelting at their ſtrong Towns, not without an infinite expence of Blood and Treaſure; whereas if he had employ'd the ſame force and charges to have ruined their Trade, he had cruſhed the Union in the very birth. But then it muſt be conſider'd, that this could not be effected without accord with *England*; whereas *Spain* was then not only ſo great that ſhe thought her ſelf a match for all *Europe*, but the foreſaid *Philip* ſo zealous an aſſertor of the *Roman Catholick* Cauſe (which zeal of his perhaps prov'd the ruin of the *Spaniſh* Greatneſs) that he could never entertain thoughts of alliance with ſuch as the Church of *Rome* had declared Hereticks, and ſuch as he himſelf in his own Dominions endeavour'd utterly to extirpate.

Inundations. As *Neptune* is the greateſt friend, ſo does he ſometimes prove the moſt cruel enemy that afflicts theſe Countries; for not to mention the many damages which are ſuffer'd by ſands and

ſhallows, with which their coaſts abound, and which by Tides and Tempeſts being ſhifted from place to place, become uncertain, and conſequently more dangerous: The Hiſtories of former ages give frequent inſtances of the Seas not only breaking their banks, and ſweeping away great numbers of men, cattle, and houſes, but (as chiefly in *Zealand*) taking entirely into its poſſeſſion many Villages and large Tracts of ground. As for later years, divers of them have been made memorable by calamities of the like nature; ſuch was the inundation which happen'd in the year 1651, which breaking the *Harlem* and St. *Anthony*'s Dike, did mightily endamage three or four of their Provinces; and ſuch was the irruption of the Sea in *October* in the year 1675 (of which we ſhall give a more particular account elſewhere) when the water is reported to have riſen higher then was ever obſerv'd before; the loſſes, eſpecially which *Holland*, *Utrecht*, and *Frizeland* ſuffer'd thereby, being hardly to be born and repair'd by any other people; at leaſt whoſe induſtry and patience are not equal to theirs. At the ſame time the City of *Oſtend* was ſo violently aſſaulted by the outragious waves, that the outworks were almoſt wholly ruin'd, and eight or nine *Dunkirkers* violently caſt upon the ſhore, not one ſingle perſon eſcaping out of them all.

Guicciardin ſuppoſes, that the height and violence of Tides (which always contribute to the foreſaid devaſtations) upon the Coaſts of theſe Countries, proceed from their being ſtop'd in their courſe from the wide Weſtern Ocean, by the interpoſition of *Great Britain*; and that thence it comes to paſs, that the Sea continuing to flow forward where it only can, that is at each end of the Iſland, ſwells into two vaſt and violent currents of water, one of which coming up thorow St. *George*'s Channel, he judges to meet and claſh with the other (whoſe courſe is from the North-weſt) much about the Coaſt of *Holland*. So that when a Spring-tide, ſtrong South-weſt, but eſpecially North-weſt wind, and a conſiderable Land-flood happen to concur, divers parts of *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Utrecht*, *Frizeland*, and *Groningen*, muſt needs be extremely endanger'd; the oppoſition of their ſtrongeſt banks being oftentimes inſufficient to ſecure them from the incredible fury of ſuch aſſaults; which are only to be reſiſted in thoſe parts of *Flanders* and *Holland*, where their Coaſts are ſecur'd by great Hills of Sand, plac'd there (as we may ſuppoſe) by provident Nature, to put bounds to the Sea, and bridle the rage of that devouring Element. It is obſerv'd, that the North-weſt wind makes the higheſt Tides upon the Coaſt of *Holland* and *Flanders*, as alſo in the *Thames* and *Medway*; and that ſuch dreadful inundations have uſually happen'd the Moon being moreover in *Apogæo*; divers inſtances whereof are brought in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, *n.* 64. and particularly that of *Nov.* 5. 1530, upon which was made this Diſtich,

Anno ter deno poſt ſeſquimille, Novembris
Quinta, ſtat ſalſis Zeelandia tota ſub undis.

As for the foreſaid North-weſt wind making the higheſt Tides, it is concluded to be becauſe that wind drives in the Flood in a manner with equal force at both ends of *Great Britain*; but we may well ſuppoſe the Current which comes from the Northweſt to be the moſt impetuous of the two, becauſe the Tide which rolls in that way is receiv'd out of a wider into a narrower Channel (upon which account it muſt needs ſwell higher) whereas the Channel of the other, which comes in between *England* and *France*, is on the contrary much enlarg'd by that time it reaches the Coaſt of *Holland* and *Zeeland*. There is a modern Hypotheſis (of which the Learned Dr. *Wallis* is the Author), according to which the Northern Tide muſt likewiſe be the ſtrongeſt of the two. This ſuppoſes the waters of the Sea, becauſe they cannot follow the Earth faſt enough in its Diurnal motion from Weſt to Eaſt, to be thrown back upon the *American* ſhore, which muſt be done with much the greateſt violence under the Æquator, where the Earth's motion is quickeſt, and conſequently the Sea more deficient in accompanying it in its ſaid motion; wherefore, if (as is alſo ſuppoſed) on each ſide of the Æquator the ſame waters are return'd back again in an Eddy to the South-Eaſt and North-Eaſt, then this return the nearer it approaches the North (towards which the Earth's diurnal motion is ſtill ſlower and ſlower) muſt be made with the greater violence and rapidity.

Fiſhing. As the Sea by waſhing the Coaſts of *Flanders*, *Holland*, and *Weſt-Frizeland*, and encompaſſing the Iſlands of *Zealand*, affords theſe people the great advantages of Navigation, whereby they trade into all parts of the world, and make the productions of all Countries as familiar to them as if they were of their own growth; ſo the benefits which accrew to them by fiſhing, eſpecially in the *Engliſh* and Northern Seas, are ſcarce to be imagin'd. But becauſe the *United Netherlands* gather far greater riches from hence then the *Spaniſh*, we ſhall reſerve a further account hereof for the General Deſcription of thoſe Provinces.

Woods and Foreſts. Theſe Countries are repleniſh'd with many noble Woods and Foreſts, whereof ſome are very ancient (as the great Foreſt of *Ardenne*) others ſuppoſed to have had their beginning after that the frequent irruptions of the Northern Nations had broken the frame of the *Roman* Empire. For thereupon the inhabitants of theſe Provinces were grown ſo very thin, that being ſecure of nothing they poſſeſs'd, they choſe rather to ſubſiſt by hunting and violence then labour and induſtry. By theſe means the grounds came to be neglected, and at length turn'd either to Foreſt or Marſhes, the two neceſſary productions of wild and uncultivated Nature.

Ardenne. 1. *Ardenne* (*Arduenna*, *l' Ardenne*) in the days of *Ceſar* was the largeſt Foreſt in all *Gaul*, for beginning near the *Rhine*, and ſtretching it ſelf through the middle of the Country of *Treves*, it reached on the one ſide as far as the borders of the Country *Tourneſis*, and on the other as far as the Territory of *Rheims* in *Campaigne*, being extended at leaſt 500 miles in length. Some writers ſay, that it was 500 miles in compaſs, and according to *Cluver* it was in length (from *Coblentz* to the furtheſt part of *Artois* and the Sea-ſhore) two hundred and forty miles; being in breadth (from about *Mentz* to the *Waal*) one hundred and fifty. It is at preſent the largeſt of *Gaul Belgic*; but in many places interrupted with large cultivated and inhabited Tracts of ground; remaining thickeſt between *Theonville* (upon the Eaſt-borders of *Luxenburg*) and the City of *Liege*, which is about 30 Leagues; and there being much Tillage and many Villages in that ſpace alſo, the principal whereof is the Town of St. *Hubert*, ſituate much about the midſt of it. There are very large portions of this Foreſt remaining to this day, eſpecially in the Country of *Weſtraſia* (that is, *Mentz*, *Triers*, *Spier*, *Worms*, *&c.*) the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, the Dutchy of *Luxenburg*, and in ſome places on this (that is, the Weſt) ſide of the *Maes*.

Mormaut. 2. *Mormaut* (*Mormautium*, *Bois de Mormaulx*) in

in *Hainault*, begins near *Queſnoy*, and reaching divers leagues towards *Vermandois*, or *Vermand*, that is to the Southward, it contains ſome Towns and Villages, and a great number of Hamlets. In it is much Charcoal made, for which reaſon ſome ſuppoſe it to have been at leaſt part of that ancient Foreſt, call'd by the *French la Charbonniere*, and by others plac'd between the *Sambre* and the *Maes*.

S. Amand. 3. The pleaſant Wood of St. *Amand* (*Sylva Divi Amandi, le Bois de St. Amand*; by ſome from its neighbourhood to the other, *Sylva Raimenſis*) is likewiſe in the Province of *Hainault*. Its beginning is upon the limits of *Flanders Gallicant*, near the great Village of the ſame name, and it reaches as far as *Valenciennes*.

Faigne. 4. The Foreſt of *Faigne* (*Sylva Fagniacenſis, la Foreſt de Faigne*) is partly in *Hainault*; for it begins near *Aveſnes*, and is extended as far as *Meziers* in *Champaigne*, above ſixteen leagues; tho formerly much larger. *Guicciardin* fancies the name *Fagniacenſis* to have been impos'd *a Faunis*, from the old poetical dream of Fauns and Satyrs being the firſt inhabitants of Woods and Foreſts; tho he adds a moral deſcant upon it, that it was from the ferity of their manners that poſterity contriv'd for them ſuch brutiſh repreſentations.

Soigny. 5. The Foreſt of *Soigny* (*Sylva Sonienſis*; or *Sogniacenſis, le Bois de Soigny*) about a Musket ſhot from *Bruſſels*. It is above ſeven leagues in compaſs, and includes more then 8000 Acres of ground, one hundred of which are cut down every year (ſo that in eighty years the whole is replanted and renew'd) which brings in to the King of *Spain*'s Exchequer fifty thouſand Florens *per ann.* It contains in it divers Villages, a Caſtle which takes its denomination from three fountains, as alſo ſeveral Abbies and Monaſteries, much frequented, eſpecially in the Summer, by the Nobility as well as ordinary Citizens of *Bruſſels*, and that not only for pleaſure, but likewiſe upon a religious account.

Meerdale. 6. *Meerdale* (*Meerdalia, Meerdeval*) near *Louvain*. *Zaventerloo*, between *Louvain*, *Bruſſels*, and *Vilvorden* (ſo call'd from *Zaventer*, a neighbouring Village, and *Loo* or *Lo*, a higher ground near unto Ponds or Marſhes) *Grootenhout*, not far from *Tournhout*, and likewiſe in *Brabant*. Each of theſe affords (beſides other pleaſures and diverſions) good game to Hunters; the laſt being particularly memorable for the frequent uſe made of it to that purpoſe, by *Mary* Queen of *Hungary*, and Siſter of *Charles* the Fifth; by whom ſhe had the foreſaid Town of *Turnhout* granted her for term of life.

Marlaigne. 7. *Marlaigne* (*Marlania*) begins near the Caſtle of *Namur*, and reaching almoſt to the bank of the *Maes*, is extended a great way towards *Philipville*.

Niepe. 8. *Niepe* (*Niepa*) near the borders of *Artois*, is the principal Foreſt in *Flanders*, reaching as far as the River *Lis*. And that of *Nonnen* (*Nonna*) coming up cloſe to *Ypres*, ſpreads it ſelf a great way to the Northward, comprehending many Abbies and Villages in it.

Poodsberg. 9. *Poodsberg*, upon the confines of *Flanders* and *Hainault*, between *Grammont* and *Leſſine*, a large Foreſt, and almoſt of an orbicular figure. This, as alſo the two laſt mention'd (*viz. Niepe* and *Nonnen*) were formerly part of the great Foreſt *Ardenne*.

Bois-Guilliaume. 10. *Le Bois Guilliaume*, or *Williams Wood*, or *Buſcum Gulielmi*; in *Artois*, near *Renty*.

Echterwald. 11. *Echterwald*, in the Dutchy of *Geldres*, near *Arnheim*. Its greateſt extent is from North to South.

Sevenwolden. 12. *Sevenwolden* (that is, Seven Woods) in *Frizeland*, to one of the three States whereof it gives name, upon the borders of *Overiſſel*. It conſiſts of ſeven exceeding large Forreſts, not far diſtant from each other; every one of them including a great ſpace of ground, poſſeſs'd by many goodly Villages.

Here muſt we note, that many of theſe Woods and Foreſts ſeem by the deſcriptions of them in modern Authors, not to be ſo large and ſpacious as in the time of *Guicciardin*; who is much more liberal then they, in beſtowing the terms of vaſt, great, and the like, upon ſeveral of them.

Hills and Mountains. The Country in thoſe parts which lye towards *Germany*, eſpecially where it borders upon *Cleves* and *Lorrain*, is ſomewhat ſwell'd with Hills; (in *Luxenburg* and *Namur*, and ſome places of *Hainault* there are a few that may deſerve the name of mountains), but towards the Weſt and North where it joins to the Sea it is plain and level, full of flats and Marſhes; by reaſon of which low ſituation, and the ill neighbourhood of a troubleſome and unruly Sea, it hath formerly (as we have already related) loſt large Tracts of ground, irrecoverably ſwallow'd up by the Ocean. In the time of our *Henry* II. there happen'd ſuch an inundation in theſe Countries, that many thouſands of people were driven into *England* to beg new Seats; and were by that King firſt plac'd in *Yorkſhire*, and thence remov'd to *Pembrokeſhire*.

Air and Seaſons. Their Air is thick and moiſt, yet reputed not unwholeſome in moſt places, being accounted by ſome much better then in former Ages, which muſt be imputed chiefly to the greater number of inhabitants; and their waters not being ſuffer'd to ſtagnate ſo long as heretofore. For it is that which mends their Earth that ſpoils their Air, *i.e.* the overflowing of their Lands, eſpecially in the *United Netherlands*, *Flanders*, and *Brabant*, which would be all fog and miſt, if it were not clear'd by the ſharpneſs of their Froſts, which never fail with every Eaſt-wind for about four months in the year, and are much fiercer then in the ſame Latitude with us; becauſe the wind comes to them over a mighty length of dry Continent, but is moiſten'd by the vapours, or ſoftned by the warmth of the Seas motion before it reaches us.

But beſides the overflowing of the Country, the Climate it ſelf does naturally abound in moiſture and rain; and the Spring, Summer, and Autumn are uſually ſo confounded together, that one ſeaſon can hardly be diſcern'd from another. *Bentivoglio* indeed ſays, that their Winter is not exceſſive cold, but rather long then ſharp, tranſgreſſing more in moiſture then in hard weather; yet in our age their Froſts are oftentimes ſo hard that their Ports are ſhut up with Ice (which ſeems to require an extraordinary degree of cold, conſidering the violence of their Rivers, and the working of their Sea) upon which account divers of the State's Ships, that came from *Sicily*, in the year 1676, were forc'd to croſs over, and winter in the Ports of *England*; and it was generally believ'd, that the great Froſt which happen'd in the year 1607, was the principal reaſon that made the Confederates hearken to a Truce (which nevertheleſs was not compleated till two years after) the ſtrength and defence of their ſituation being at ſuch times in a manner taken away. So hard was the Froſt in *Holland* in *December* 1672, that it had almoſt occaſion'd the loſs of that Province, and conſequently of thoſe others that remain'd unſubdu'd. For the *French* gathering from *Utrecht*, *Naerden*, and other places, twelve or thirteen thouſand men, endeavour'd upon the Ice to break into *Holland*, having a particular deſign upon *Leyden*;

and altho by the oppoſition of Garriſons and Inhabitants there was ſome ſtop put to their progreſs, yet do they acknowledge themſelves, that it was a ſudden and very quick thaw to which they chiefly were indebted for their ſafety, and the repulſe of the enemy. And indeed the changes of their weather are very ſudden and ſurprizing, a warm faint air turning in a night to a ſharp froſt, the wind coming into the North-Eaſt, and the contrary with another change of wind, ſo that oftentimes the violence of Summer and Winter ſeaſons ſucceed one another, like the cold and hot fits of an Ague, without any good temper between. Such violent alterations one would think ſhould not ſuffer a Climate to be very healthful; yet ſome impute it to intemperance and want of exerciſe, that in divers of theſe Provinces men are not longer liv'd; bringing for example on the other ſide, the inhabitants of *Kempen* in *Brabant*, who by reaſon of the barrenneſs of their land, being unacquainted with luxury, and inur'd to continual labour, generally live to a good old age.

'Tis moſt certain, that Epidemical and infectious diſeaſes are very frequent in ſome of theſe Provinces, particularly *Holland*, and eſpecially about *Leyden*, where ſince the ſhutting up of the old mouth of the *Rhine*, the waters are forc'd to ſtagnate longer then formerly; ſo that this place hardly eſcapes three Summers together. In 1635, and 1636, the Plague did ſo rage here, that the Church-yards not ſufficing, the Bulwarks were made uſe of to bury the dead. In the year 166?, there was a dreadful mortality in *Leyden*, which ſwept away great numbers of people; the rich and delicate being ſooner attaqu'd and deſtroy'd then thoſe of the poorer and hardier ſort, tho the later fell in greater numbers then the former about the end of the ſickneſs. An account hereof is written by the learned *Sylvius*, who imputes it chiefly to the exceſſive heats, long continu'd calms, want of rain, and the vapours of ſtanding and muddy waters abounding in that place; together with certain ſaline and noxious exhalations from the Earth.

Thunder & Earthquakes. Thunder and Lightning are very rare in theſe Countries, and ſo likewiſe are Earthquakes; which rareneſs of them, together with their fury and violence (ſuch as were thoſe of the Tempeſt in *Octob.* 1675) whenever they do happen, make them the more dreadful to the inhabitants. In the month of *April* 1640, a terrible Earthquake ſhook all the *Belgic* Provinces, and a great part of the Upper *Germany*; which becauſe (as *John Cluver* obſerves) ſuch diſtempers of Nature are exceeding unuſual there, ſtruck the greater terror into the minds of men.

Soil. The nature and quality of their ſoil, is generally good (tho ſome Countries far ſurpaſs others, as will appear hereafter upon a particular ſurvey of every Province) being rich and fertil, and in many places ſo little ſtony, that the expreſſion of *Campanella*, was not altogether ſo great a rant as one would at firſt hearing imagine, *viz.* that the quantity of ſtones in the *Netherlands* would not equal that of Gold and Silver, ſpent unſucceſsfully by the *Spaniard* towards their recovery. In many places there is much Sand, yet is the Land not unfruitful. In moſt parts are produc'd great quantities of Wheat and other grain, as Rye, Spelt-corn, Barly, Oats, Peaſe, Beans, Veches, Faſole, and a kind of Peaſe call'd Chiche-peaſe, of a triangular figure, nam'd in Low *Dutch Boeck-weyt*, that is Beach-wheat or Beach-corn, which is good provender. Yet ſo great is the number of inhabitants, eſpecially in the Province of *Holland*, that they are compell'd to import vaſt quantities of Corn from abroad.

Theſe Provinces abound with Pear, Apple, Plumb, Cherry, and Mulberry-trees; producing alſo Peaches, Apricots, Quinces, Walnuts, Hazlenuts, Medlars, and in ſome places Cheſnuts; but Figs, Almonds, Lemmons, Citrons, Pomegranats, and other fruit which require a greater degree of heat, thrive not ſo well in theſe Countries, which are abundantly furniſh'd with them from *Spain*. There are Vines in many Cities and Villages, but not in the Fields, except about *Louvain* and *Namur*, and in the Dutchy of *Luxenburg*, where the Vine-yards are well dreſs'd and order'd; yet is their Wine ſharp and unpleaſant, the heat of their Summers being inſufficient for bringing the Grape to full maturity. Here likewiſe grow Hemp, Flax, Melons (which are but indifferent, tho their proper ſeaſons prove never ſo good) Cucumers, Madder (eſpecially in *Zealand* and *Holland*) and Woad; the firſt of which two laſt is of ſingular uſe for dying reddiſh colours, tho mixt with the other it makes a black. They have moreover Gourds, Artichokes, Aſparagus, and other Garden Herbs; Roſes, and all ſorts of Flowers, of which the people under each Juriſdiction are wonderfully curious; and we are credibly inform'd, that the principal reaſon why the City of *Utrecht* ſo haſtily ſubmitted to the *French* Arms in 1672, was the great averſion which the inhabitants had to the ſpoiling of their fine Gardens in fortifying the place. The Phyſick Garden at *Leyden* is excellently furniſh'd with all ſorts of Simples, which were procur'd at the charge of the States, and by the care and labour of *Theodorus Cluſius* of *Harlem*, and that famous Botaniſt *Carolus Cluſius* of *Arras*. Some of theſe Countries are ſtor'd alſo with great tall Oaks (the wood of which is much priz'd in other parts of *Europe*, under the name of *Flanders* Oak) Aſhes, Plane-trees, Poplars, Linden, or Teil-trees, a ſort of which they have both in Leaf and Trunk like to Elms, as alſo a particular kind of white Poplar, call'd by them *Abeelen* (as *Abeel*-trees in *England*), and growing very plentifully in *Brabant*. They have likewiſe Yews, Willows, and other ſorts of Trees, which nevertheleſs ſerve more for fuel then building, for which purpoſe they bring moſt of their Timber out of *Norway* and *Weſtphalia*. Aromatical Plants theſe Provinces produce not, nor are their ordinary Medicinal Simples equal in ſtrength and vertue to thoſe of *Italy* and *Greece*; but as for Pot-herbs and Sallets, no Country is better furniſh'd with them; divers ſorts of Roots, and eſpecially thoſe that are bulbous, being fairer, and it may be better than in *Italy*. Laurels are but very rarely found amongſt them; and the ſame is to be ſaid of Pines and Firtrees, unleſs we may except the foremention'd ſort of *Abeelen*, which by *Guicciardin* is ſuppoſed to be a kind of Poplar.

Here are no venemous Creatures, eſpecially in the colder Countries, which breed neither Vipers nor Aſps, nor other Serpents familiar to *Italy*; Lizards, Efts, and Scorpions being likewiſe never ſeen, unleſs it happen at the end of an exceeding hot and dry Summer; yet ſeem they then but a ſort of imperfect productions, wanting the rage and venom natural to their kinds. In *Holland* and *Zealand*, and other places where Turfs are dug, as alſo in the greater Woods, there is a Serpent not unlike a Viper, which they call *Adderen*, as we in *England* Adders (eſteem'd by many for medicinal uſes, nothing inferior to the true Viper) whoſe venom is very pernicious, and of great malignity. There are Toads alſo, and water-Snakes (not void of poiſon, as *Guicciardin* reports) in theſe Countries; moſt of which, except

except *Zealand*, are not much infested with Gnats and stinging flies.

Beasts & Fowle. Their Forests abound with, red and fallow Deer, wild-Goats and Boars; Hares, Rabbets, *&c.* the flesh of them all, as *Guicciardin* sayes, being sweet and delicate, but inferior to the *Italian*, especially that of Hares. Nor are there wanting Wolves, Foxes and Martens: for the destruction of which, and such like Beasts of prey, the people are well furnished with Dogs of divers kinds, but for the best and largest of them they are beholden to *England*. Here are also Weesels, Sables and Ermins, Otters, great store of beasts call'd Fitchews known and valu'd over all *Europe* for their fine skins; divers sorts of Fowle, as Patridges, Woodcocks, Faisants, Turtle-Doves, Quails, and Sea-Gulls, Larks, Pigeons, Peacocks, Swans, Herons, Storks, Geese, Ducks, ordinary Hens and Cocks, and Turky-cocks and Hens. All sorts of water fowle. Eagles, Gosse-Haukes, and all kinds of Faulcons, Sparhaukes, and Merlins; the manning of which Birds, and bringing them to the Lure, and consequently the whole Art of Faulconry, was (as *Guicciardin* shews at large) the invention of the *Netherlanders*.

Their delicate Meadows and pasture Grounds have caus'd the Inhabitants to keep an infinite number of Cows and Oxen, which are exceeding large in *Frizeland* and *Holland*; for they are reported ordinarily to weigh 1600 pounds, at 16 ounces to the pound, and some above 2500. In the year 1630, there was shown about for mony in *Holland* an Oxe bred in *Brabant*, that weigh'd 3000 pounds. Yet do these Countries afford no great number of Beeves, (their Cattel being bred up rather for the Dayry then the shambles) tho their flesh be very good, but inferior to that of *England* from whence good quantities are constantly imported. Since the importation of *Irish* Cattle into *England* was prohibited, a profitable trade in Beef began to be driven between *Ireland* and the *Low Countries*; which tho risen to a considerable height, was quite damp'd by the war that broke out between us and the *Dutch* in 1672. Their Mutton is good; and their Veal, Lamb, and Kids flesh is none of the worst, tho (as *Guicciard.* affirms) it comes short of that which is met with in most parts of *Italy*. Their Cattle are very fruitful, so that in *Holland*, *Frizeland*, and some parts of *Flanders*, it is no rare thing for their Sheep to yean three or four Lambs, and their Cows very frequently bring two Calves at a time, and give usually eight or ten measures of milk in a day; and this enables them to make great quantities of Butter and Cheese, both of which they have in such plenty, that, altho their spending at home be not small, they transport a great deal of both into other Countries. In these Provinces, but especially in *Holland*, *Frizeland*, *Geldre*, and *Flanders*, is bred a sort of Horses of an extraordinary size, exceeding strong, but withal heavy and dull, and (except in some parts of *Flanders*) not very manageable for war-service; as likewise much shorter liv'd then those of *Italy*. Their Wool is but coarse, and no way comparable either to the *English* or *Spanish*; which may be imputed not only to the thickness of their Air, and the moisture & rankness of their Grass, but perhaps also to the coldness of their Climate. For besides the want of heat to digest and subtilize the grosser parts of such excrementitious humors, cold it selfe is experienc'd to make hair, and what ever is analogous to it, as well in Vegetables as Animals, to shoot out in a stiffer and more bristly substance; which whether to be imputed to the constriction of the Pores (as is suppos'd to happen upon the recess of Spirits when the hair of men affrighted stands on end; and from the austereness of the Sap which produces the hard and piky Shoots of Thorns and other Trees of notorious astringency) or to som other way of operation, we shall not in this place dispute. However, this is certain, that the wool of our Cotswold Sheep was much improov'd by their being transported into the warm Country of *Valentia* in *Spain*; which was done at the request of *John*, King of *Arragon*, about the year 1465; by the imprudent Courtesie of our King *Edward* the fourth.

Fish. The Sea affords them divers sorts of Fish in great abundance, furnishing their Rivers with Sturgeons, Salmons, Salmon-trouts, great Lampreys, Congers, Turbots, Shads, Mullets, Soles, *&c.* Their Rivers also produce great numbers of Tenches, large Carps, Eeles, Pikes, Barbels, Gugeons, Crevices or Cray-fish *&c.* but those of far greater profit, and which they have from the Sea, are Herrings (one main support of the confederate Provinces) Cods, and Salmons; which being cur'd and salted, are distributed thro all parts of *Europe* and some of *Asia*, to the wonderful enriching of this industrious People, and great reproach of the *English*, *Irish*, and *Scotch*, out of whose Seas the far greatest part of the foresaid Treasure is yearly gather'd.

Mines & Quarries. There are divers excellent Mines and Quarries in some of these Provinces; particularly very good mines of Lead and Iron in *Hainault*, *Namur* and *Luxenburg*; the first and last whereof are also furnish'd with the best Stone for building, as the other with Marbles of all Colours; Porphyry, Jaspar, and Coal. *Luxenburg* is likewise enrich'd with Mines of Iron, and with one of Lapis Calaminaris, or the Cadmia of the Ancients; which has been wrought about 300 years, and is eighteen or nineteen fathoms deep, lying all open like a Chalk mine and of an oval figure; for a fuller description whereof, as also the way of calcining their Cadmy, see the travels of the ingenious Dr. *Browne*.

There is a Quarry within a Cannon shot of *Maestricht*, of so rare and unparallel'd a nature, that it seems to merit a more particular account. It lyes in a Hill upon the brink of the *Maes*, where there are about five and twenty fathoms of Rock and Earth over head; the length of the hill being of some Miles, and extending along the River towards *Liege*, situate on the same River; having in breadth about half or three quarters of a mile, and in some places more. It hath an entry towards the River where Carts can pass with great ease, and unload the stones upon the bancks: to which the Quarry within lyeth parallel or level, which is a great advantage for their transportation. The whole Hill being well nigh undermined affords (when well lighted with many Torches) one of the most surprizing Prospects that can be imagin'd. For there are thousands of square Pillars in large level Walks, and those almost every where above twenty, and in some places many more foot high, and all wrought with so much neatness and regularity, that one would think it had rather been contriv'd by curious Architects for an underground Palace, then made by ignorant Quarriers to sustain the Earth whilst they recover'd the Stone. This Quarry serveth the people that live thereabouts for a kind of impregnable retreat, when armies march that way. For being acquainted with all the wayes in it, they carry in-

to it what ever they would have ſafe, as well their Horſes and Cattle, as their moveable furniture till the danger be over: there being ſo vaſt a deal of room that forty thouſand people may ſhelter themſelves in it. And thoſe that ſhould attempt to ſeek them out in this vaſt wilderneſs of walks and Pillars, without an expert Guide, would not only be in hazard of looſing their way, but of being knock'd on the head at the corner of every path: where people lurking with their Carbines and Fowling-pieces, would have fair opportunity of ſhooting at them by the light of their owne torches. See more in the Philoſ. Tranſact. numb. 67.

Hot Springs. The famous waters of the *Spaw*, and *Aken* (this laſt is upon the Edge of *Limburg*, but in *Juliers*; call'd in *Latin Aquiſgranum*, and in *French Aix la Chappelle*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Aix* in *Province*; made more famous by the treaty of peace concluded there an. 1668) lye ſomwhat without the precincts of this Volume. Yet the firſt of them being not above two miles from *Limburg*, tho within the juriſdiction of *Liege*, may with us, as well as with *Janſon* and others, have a place in the deſcription of that particular Province: and as for the other, there is a very good account given of its Springs in the Travels of the inquiſitive Mr, *Ray*.

Of the ancient Inhabitants, and their Valour. Concerning the ancient Inhabitants of *Gallia Belgica* (wherein was comprehended the greateſt part of our ſeventeen Provinces) *Cæſar* writes thus; *That they were the moſt valiant of all the* Gauls, *as not having been civiliz'd after the manner of the* Roman *Province, and but ſeldom permitting Merchants to have acceſs into their Countries, and by that means to import ſuch things as ſerve to effeminate the minds of men. By reaſon alſo of their neighbourhood they were at continual War with the* Germans, *who dwell beyond the* Rhine *&c.* The moſt couragious were thoſe who were properly call'd the *Belgæ* (according to *Buno* upon *Cluver.*) *viz.* the Inhabitants of the Country of *Beauvoiſin*; and next to them thoſe of *Soiſſons*; the *Nervii*, who poſſes'd the Territory of *Tournay*, as *Gotofredus*, but more then the Province of *Hainault* and *Cambreſis*, as *Cluver* will have it, were ſo extraordinary rude and ſavage, that to the very time of *Cæſar*, (and it is probable long after) they would not admit of any commerce; not ſuffering either Wine, or any other ſort of Merchandize, to be brought into their Country. As for the *Batavi* who were ſeated in the Iſlands made by the *Rhine* and *Ocean*, and ſome parts of *Gallia Belgica* bordering upon the *Rhine*, they were not inferior to any of the other in matters of war, being of great uſe to the *Romans* in ſubduing other Nations, upon which account they were exemted from paying taxes, and as *Tacitus* ſays, *in uſus præliorum ſepoſiti, & veluti tela atque arma bellis reſervati.* In ſhort not only the genius of this whole people has in all Ages been very martial, but if we compare the Records of ancient and later times together, their Country will be found from the beginning one of the principal Stages in the world, of war and Bloodſhed.

Their Manners. As for their nature and diſpoſition; they were accounted of a plain downe-right ſincerity, but if provok'd fierce and untractable; eager in purſuit of honour, and very tenacious of their liberty. Affected in their habit, which they lov'd to have made trim and adorned after their owne phantaſtical manner. Inſolent upon victory, and on the other ſide, utterly dejected when overcome.

They liv'd for the moſt part upon milk, and all ſorts of fleſh, but eſpecially that of Swine, both freſh and ſalt; and generally took their repaſt upon beds ſpread along upon the ground.

They wore above their Breeches and Hoſe (which were made together in one piece, cloſe to the Body, much like the Highland *Scotch*, and *Iriſh* Trouſes at this day) a long ſleev'd Jacket, which reach'd downe to their Buttocks: ſome of them wearing colour'd Cloaths, and others ſuch as were ſtreak'd with threads of Gold; as likewiſe Gold Chains and Bracelets.

They were arm'd with a very long Sword by their ſides, a large Shield and a Lance proportionable; tho ſome of them us'd Bows and Arrows, and others Slings and Darts.

If any one made a diſturbance in their Aſſemblies, or interrupted another that was ſpeaking, and being admoniſh'd would not deſiſt, the publick Executioner preſently cut off ſo large a piece of his Jacket, that the reſt was render'd uſeleſs.

Their chief Idol, as ſome have collected from ancient Inſcriptions, was the tutelary Goddeſs of the great Foreſt *Ardenna*; from whence ſhe alſo deriv'd her name.

Modern Inhabitants. The modern Inhabitants of theſe Countries are for the moſt part handſom enough, ſtrong ſet, and well proportion'd, the men as well as women being eſpecially remarkable for well ſhap'd Legs. They are generally tall, many of them ſurpaſſing their Neighbours in Stature, as is particularly obſerv'd in *Holland*, and yet more in *Frizeland*. It may be concluded from good authority that in former Ages they were much bigger, which *Cæſar* attributes chiefly to their perpetual exerciſe, (and we may ſuppoſe proportionable feeding) the liberty of their lives, void of all care and perplexity from their Infancy; being accuſtom'd to no manner of reſtraint, nor to do any thing againſt their wills. In the year 1297 or 1298 *viz.* in the time of *John* the firſt, Earle of *Holland*, there was in that province one *Nicholas*, a man of that prodigious bigneſs, that even his owne Country men were but Dwarfs to him; his ſhoo being ſo wide that four men together could ſet their feet in it.

They are commonly of a lively and florid Complexion, but tho their women be generally fair, yet do they come far ſhort of the *Engliſh*: and moreover by their drinking too much, their faces become bloated and pimpl'd, ſo that after the Age of five and twenty few of them are very agreeable. *Gotofredus* ſays their women grow naturally wrinkl'd and ugly about thirty; that they are generally honeſt, tho ſuffer'd to converſe freely with men, with whom they will alſo take off their Cups very briskly; that nevertheleſs they are not only extraordinary careful about their houſehold affairs, but oftentimes manage buſineſs of trade, with which their Husbands (giving themſelves over to their pleaſure) make no ſcruple to entruſt them; whence it happens that getting into their hands the greateſt concerns of the family, they intrench upon the prerogative of the Man, and at length become exceeding imperious, or rather altogether intolerable.

D' Avity and others ſay that they are of a free unconcern'd humor, great talkers, and lovers of novelty; and (tho better Husbands as to the main chance then moſt of their neighbours) much addicted to feaſting and carowzing, at which times they are too apt to quarrel, tho the effects thereof are uſually no worſe then what is occaſion'd thereby to make up the buſineſs, that is another merry meeting. Theſe they very much affect, and generally chuſe to have upon a namefake holyday, or during Shrovetide; and they will ordinarily ride five and twenty or thirty miles to the feaſts of dedication of Churches, (which

(which may be ſuppos'd much the ſame with our Wakes in *England*) or to the marriage of a Relation or Acquaintance; or indeed upon any other inducement to any place, where there is a doſe of good Liquor to be had, for they are of true *German* breed, and generally of the jolly Monks opinion, who delivers the reaſons for drinking in theſe words;

Si bene quid memini, cauſæ ſunt quinque bibendi;
Hoſpitis adventus, præſens ſitis, atque futura;
Et vini bonitas: & quælibet altera cauſa.

If we believe *Barclay*, the ſeparation of theſe Countries under two diſtinct juriſdictions has made no alteration in the Genius and Manners of the people; and no queſtion but in many things there is ſtill found a very near agreement between them, particularly (as he inſtances) in their exceſſive drinking, tho I ſhall hardly affirm with him that the weaning of their Children with a ſucking bottle of Beer is the grand cauſe thereof. But it is certain that in many other reſpects there has inſenſibly of late years been introduc'd a conſiderable difference between the very humors and diſpoſitions of the people within the precincts of one and the other Dominion; tho the character of both in former ages uſed to be in a manner the very ſame. For the Subjects of *Spain*, eſpecially perſons of better rank, and ſuch as follow the Court, have by long communication with the *Spaniards*, been alter'd much towards their temper (which how far it is different from that which was natural to this people may be ſeen in *Grotius* his firſt book of Annals) particularly, the *Neapolitans* themſelves are not grown more ambitious of titles of honour then they; things which are ſtill look'd upon by the trading part of this people as ſmoak and vanity. There is moreover a great difference between them in point of obedience to Government. As for the Commonalty of the united Provinces, all the world knowes how impatient they are of ſubjection; whereas, if we believe a perſon of the greateſt integrity, the *Spaniſh Netherlanders* are the beſt Subjects in the world, tho they may have ſome reaſon, as he ſays, to be weary of being the Theater of almoſt perpetual wars, and where the two mighty Crowns of *France* and *Spain* have fought ſo many Battels, and ſeem to have ſtill ſo many more to fight, if the neighbour aſſiſtances fall in to balance their powers, now very unequally match'd. Theſe are alſo naturally averſe from the *French* government, as they are inclin'd to the *Spaniſh*; but have ſo little kindneſs for the *Hollanders*, or eſteem of their land forces, that (when ever a war happens) they hardly either hope or care to be ſav'd by their aſſiſtance. The *Walloon* Countries approach the *French* as well in nature, as language and ſituation; but as for the Inhabitants of the united *Netherlands*, as in ſome points they retain more of the ancient *Belgæ*, ſo the great concourſe of forreiners both upon the account of trade and war has render'd them more affable as well as circumſpect; the neceſſity of their affairs in many difficult junctures (the great improver of the very genius of a nation being war and hardſhip) having wonderfully refin'd the wit, and rais'd the thoughts, of their very mechanicks to matters of greateſt conſequence. But of theſe more largely in the general deſcription of the confederate Provinces.

The character which *Buno* upon *Cluver*, and *Briet*, give of the *Belgians* in general is, that they are honeſt and well-meaning themſelves, and therefore reſent to the uttermoſt any trick put upon them. That they are great lovers of hoſpitality, and of cleanlineſs in all manner of things, in which reſpect they may be ſaid not to be equall'd by any other Nation. That they are very greedy of mony, and therefore very induſtrious in all kinds of traffick; idleneſs being moſt odious amongſt them; upon which account they compel, ſuch as are able, to work for their living. That they are very zealous and devout, but cannot endure force and compulſion in matters of Religion; and that they are apt to yield any thing to their Prince upon entreaty, but deny every thing that ſeems to be demanded. If we believe *Strada*, they are not much taken with Gifts or kind Offices, the ſenſe of which they retain but a ſhort while; uſing them as men do noſegayes, which are ſo long valu'd as they continue freſh. As forgetful are they of Injuries, which make but faint and vaniſhing impreſſions upon their memories, unleſs they apprehend themſelves deſpis'd, and look'd upon as ſoft and contemptible, and fit to be abus'd: for in ſuch caſes they become implacable. They are ſhrewd gueſſers at their own ſtrength and abilities, and ſeldome or never undertake any thing, which they prove not able to accompliſh; no people in the world managing trade with greater ſucceſs or to better advantage both by Sea and Land, (this was formerly true concerning them all, but holds good now only as to the united Provinces.) In this they are particularly happy, that they bear the greateſt loſſes with ſo much patience and evenneſs of temper, that a man would judge they were no manner of way concern'd in the misfortune; being hardly ever thoroughly warm'd, but in defence of their liberty, for which they are incredibly zealous, and which they love to have extended to the very borders of licentiouſneſs: (this will hold good of them in general only before their revolt from *Spain*; the *Spaniſh Netherlanders* being ſince, as is before related, very good Subjects.) Tho neceſſity and cuſtome has put the maritime places moſt upon trade, yet do they retain much of their ancient warlike ſpirit; but are better Soldiers generally at Sea then Land, their Cavalry being likewiſe exceeded by that of their neighbour Nations. Sir *William Temple* obſerves that thoſe of *Hainault* among the *Spaniſh*, and of *Gelderland* among the united Provinces, are eſteem'd better Soldiers then the reſt: the Burgers of *Valenciennes*, among the Towns of *Flanders*, and of *Nimeghen* among thoſe of the lower *Geldre*, being obſerv'd to be particularly brave. it is the obſervation of *Grotius*, that as the people are ſeated between *France* and *Germany*, ſo do they partake of the Vertues and Vices of both Nations; and the *French* have a ſaying (as *Marchantius* reports) that *pour faire bon temperament, faut meſler le vif Argent de* France *avec le plomb d'* Almagne.

Arts and Inventions.

Many of the moſt curious and uſeful Arts do acknowledg the *Netherlanders* for their Inventors or at leaſt Improvers; tho it muſt be confeſs'd that their indefatigabele induſtry exceeds the acuteneſs of their apprehenſions. The making of Cloath we learnt of the *Flemmings*, and are alſo obligd' to them for Arras-hangings, *Dornick* or *Tournay* Clocks, Watches, and the perfection of the mariners Compaſs; the invention of which is allow'd them by ſome, tho deni'd by others: and indeed little of certainty is to be found in Authors concerning the original of that moſt uſeful Inſtrument. They reſtor'd Muſick (for which they have a particular genius) and found out divers muſical Inſtruments. To them alſo belongs the invention of Chariots, the laying on of Colours with Oyl, the making of Pictures in

Glaſs, and the working of Worſteds, Sayes, and Tapeſtries; the making of which and other Stuffs they firſt taught the *Engliſh*, when they were in great numbers driven out of their own Country by the ſeverity, or rather cruelty, of the Duke of *Alva*. To theſe we may adde the invention of perſpective Glaſſes at *Alcmaer:* the moſt famous invention of Printing, tho pretended to by *Mentz* in *Germany*; the teaching of ſetting Dogs, and the noble game conſequential to it; the pickling and curing of Herrings: the laſt of which muſt be acknowledg'd far more beneficial, tho not to mankind in general, yet to ſome part of themſelves, then any, nay it may be then all the reſt. This is certain that the conſideration of it ſeem'd ſo great to *Charles* the fift, that he is reported to have ſometimes viſited the tomb of *Bueckeld* (the Inventor of that Art, and bury'd above 200. years before) in ſolem recognition of his merit. The making of counterfeit Opal at *Harlem*, and rare Engins for grinding of Glaſſes, as alſo the retriving that hundred-year-loſt Art of making red Glaſs, may likewiſe deſerve to be taken notice of. Of Prince *Maurice*'s ſayling Chariot (which would paſs upon the ſhoar between *Scheveling* and *Pettem*, that is foureteen *Holland* miles, in two hours, carrying twenty eight perſons in it) we may ſay more hereafter. There are indeed a thouſand ingenious contrivances of theſe *Netherlanders*, which deſerve a more particular account; but we ſhall in this place mention but one, which ſeems both uſeful and modern; having been try'd and approv'd of at the *Hague* an. 1675. It was a kind of a Chariot or Waggon, that cary'd two pieces of Cannon and a little Mill; which by the ſole progreſſive motion of the Machin would grind in eight or nine hours as much corn as a thouſand men could conſume in a day, and (what was moſt ſtrange) this whole fabrick with all its appurtenances was drawn by one ſingle horſe. In fine, providence ſeems inclin'd to gratify this induſtrious people with what ever is rare or curious, their very diſtempers ſomtimes contributing not a little to philoſophical inſtruction: an inſtance whereof we have from the honorable and ingenious Mr. *Boyl* in his book of Colours, where he relates, that not many years ſince there dwelt near *Maeſtricht* one *John Vermanſen*, who having by the ſmall pox, when two years old, his ſight abſolutely taken from him (the proof of which, as he informs us, was moſt carefully made) had afterwards ſuch a wonderfully exquiſite touch, eſpecially between his thumb and forefinger, that he could thereby diſtinguiſh Colours.

Marriage. It is very uſual in theſe, as in moſt other tranſalpine Countries, with all perſons of what degree or quality ſoever, to give the parent of the ſex's name to the eldeſt child, and among their Daughters to put much a higher value upon the eldeſt then any of the reſt; for whom they therefore take all poſſible care to provide the beſt and richeſt husband, tho it may be ſhe happens to have no better portion then any of the other. They are more inclinable then their neighbour Nations to match with Forreigners; but there is nothing accounted more abſurd and ridiculous amongſt them, then for a young perſon to marry an old one, or a perſon of quality one of an inferior Rank.

Diet. Their food is not very delicate, for they are generally well contented with Rye-bread, ſalted and ſmoak'd meats, of which they make great proviſion; ſalt fiſh, butter and cheeſe, which they have uſually ſerv'd in at the very beginning of their Meals. 'Tis certain the ordinary Diet even of the better ſort is more heartleſs then that of the very peaſantry of *England*; who being not ſo much oppreſs'd with taxes, and living in a moſt plentiful Kingdome, eat more fleſh and fare better then many of a higher degree in other Nations. To this ſome chiefly impute it, that the Yeomanry and Commonalty of *England* are braver and more couragious then thoſe of other Countries; and therefore may be ſayd (in diſpite of the proverb ſo current amongſt Forreiners) not ſo truly to dig their own Graves with their Teeth, as thoſe of their Neighbours. But to return to our *Netherlanders*; Beer is their ordinary liquor: but the richer ſort are ſuch lovers of wine that they hardly make a meal without it; uſing it too frequently in a greater quantity then is fitting or requiſite. In this they exceed all other Nations that they are wonderful courteous and ceremonious in taking their drink, not a glaſs paſſing from one to another without a thouſand expreſſions of kindneſs; he that holds it clapping the other hand upon his breaſt, and proteſting over and over again that he drinks to his friend with all his heart and ſoul, and then in moſt ſolemn and obliging manner kiſſing his hand when he delivers it. Brandy, burnt wine, and ſtrong waters (ſuch as they make in great quantities of the Grounds of their Beer) they uſually drink before they go abroad in a morning; and tho in all theſe liquors they do frequently exceed, yet does the moiſture of their Air and Conſtitution plead much in their behalf; and a perſon of known Sobriety himſelfe ſuppoſes that their drinking more then the ſouthern Nations, may be both for their health, and likewiſe in ſome caſes conduce to their better management of buſineſs.

Employments. The men generally apply themſelves to Traffick, or to the profeſſion of divers ingenious Arts and gainful trades, which abound among them. Others, and many not without good ſucceſs, devote their lives to learning; the reſt either go into the Camp, or employ themſelves in the buſineſs of husbandry, which is more eſpecially minded in the united Provinces. It is remarkable that the trading part of them have a very mean opinion of ſuch as make choice of a Soldiers life, accounting them lazy and idle Drones, who had rather live meanly by the labours of others, then enrich themſelves by equal pains and induſtry. Their Navigation into all parts of the world is ſufficiently known, and of it we ſhall diſcourſe more largely when we come to treat of the united Provinces. They are excellent at contriving Tools and Engins to facilitate any ſort of work, by which means their children, when four or five years old, are in a manner render'd capable of maintaining themſelves by their owne Labour.

Habit. They go neatly cloath'd, and for the moſt part after the *French* mode, eſpecially perſons of any quality of both ſexes within the juriſdiction of the States; only the women wear a kind of plaited attire hanging over their other Garments, which they call a Huke. Thoſe of mean degree follow the faſhion here as in other Countries at a greater diſtance, wearing Caps and Bonnets, either black or of other Colours; and ſome having Breeches ſuch as are worne by the Skippers and Mariners. The pooreſt ſort of all ſtick to the peculiar mode of the Country. They love to have their bands thoroughly ſtarch'd, or rather bedaub'd, with blew; as likewiſe their Ruffs, which they take great care to keep exactly ſet. As for the retainers of the Court at *Bruſſels*, they are as ready to conforme themſelves to the *Spaniſh* faſhion as thoſe of *Naples*: others being attir'd after the manner of the *Flemmiſh*; tho divers, even of ſuch as frequent the Court, make no ſcruple to follow the Garb of *France*.

And

And here we muſt ingenuouſly confeſs, that in divers things relating to the Cuſtoms and Manners of the *Netherlanders* in general, we are forc'd to content our ſelves with a ſomwhat ſtale and imperfect account, that is ſuch as we have given us by *D' Avity*, and others who wrote about fourty or fifty years agoe. The reaſon whereof is, becauſe few or no Writers have of late years either treated of the Inhabitants of theſe Countries as one entire body of people, or given a particular account of the Genius and Manners of the *Spaniſh Netherlanders* conſider'd apart from the others: whereas the *Dutch* have lately employ'd themſelves more then moſt other Nations in deſcribing the nature of their own People as well as Provinces; and the curioſity of ſtrangers and travellers has (paſſing by thoſe of the *Spaniſh* juriſdiction) been in like manner almoſt wholly taken up with the Countries and Inhabitants of the Union. This conſideration we hope will be a tolerable plea in our behalf, if in ſome particulars, concerning their Marriages, Diet, habit, Language, and the like, our account do not ſo exactly accord in all reſpects with what may be obſerv'd at this day relating to the ſame. Concerning which, and ſeveral other matters of a fluid and changeable nature, we ſhall only adde this general remark, that the Subjects of both Dominions have of late years much more accommodated themſelves to the humors and faſhions of *France*, whoſe Mechanicks we find (whatever the Prince himſelf deſigns) have already attain'd to an univerſal Monarchy; even their Barbers and Taylors, in ſuch things as are ſubject to their cognizance, or (if we may ſo ſay) within the verge of their Dominion, giving law to all *Europe*.

Language. In theſe Countries there are but ſmall remains of the ancient pure *Allemain* Tongue, their Language being in many places a mixture of that and the *Franconian*, and made yet a greater medly by the *Roman* crowding its ſelf into the company of the other two. For tho the *Franci*, or eaſtern *Franks*, upon the ruin of the Empire, got ful poſſeſſion of ſeveral of theſe Provinces, yet could they not utterly aboliſh the *Roman* Tongue, ſo that much of it remains to this day, in ſome places under the name of *Romant*, in others of *Walloon*; and is really no other then a corrupt *French*, which is ſpoken in part of *Brabant*, in *Flanders Gallicant*, in the Countryes of *Namur*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Luxenburg*; and indeed quite thro the *Ardennes*. But in the reſt of *Flanders* and *Brabant*, in all *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Geldre*, and *Frize*, the low *Dutch*, or *Flemmiſh*, tho with ſome variety of Dialect, is in common uſe. *Gotofredus* ſayes that the great difference in their Speech was the main cauſe that made *Charles* the fift deſiſt from his project of uniting all the Provinces, and moulding them into a Kingdom.

Perſons of better rank generally, and even many of the ordinary Inhabitants of thoſe Countries where the *Flemmiſh* is moſt current, ſpeak alſo *French*, or at leaſt *Walloon*. Moreover a great part of the Kingof *Spains* Subjects ſpeak *Spaniſh*, and many more underſtand it, eſpecially ſuch as have any relation to the Court; there being alſo divers books printed in that Language within the *Spaniſh Netherlands*. *Engliſh* is likewiſe very common in many places, by reaſon of that conſtant intercourſe of trade which is maintain'd between this people and our Nation. The greateſt part of their Voyagers learn the *Malayan* in order to their trading in the Eaſt *Indies*; and are alſo skil'd in ſeveral as well *African* as *Aſiatic* Languages. The *Latin* Tongue is very uſually ſpoken by men of liberal education, and as for the *Greek* and Eaſtern Languages, their skill and performances in them have equal'd, if not excel'd, thoſe of moſt of their neighbours. It is but of late years that they began to be taken with the humor of poetizing in their mother Tongue, which has principally obtain'd in *Holland*; and the famous *Daniel Heinſius* owes no ſmall part of the reputation which he has at home, to his *Flemmiſh* Poetry.

Some Authors, (in the number of whom is *Marchantius*) contend for a great affinity between the *Teutonick* and *Greek*; for proof whereof, among other arguments, they bring divers words in both Languages, which as well for ſignification as ſound appear to be very nearly related. But of this ſee more in the foreſayd *Marchantius* his *Flanders*, or in *Additam. ad Guicciard.*

Coins. The Coins of *France* and *Spain*, as wel as *England* and *Germany*, are current among them; beſides ſuch pieces of mony as are ſtamp'd by themſelves, either in the *Spaniſh* or confederate Provinces; of which we ſhall hereafter give a ſeparate account, in their diſtinct and proper places.

Trade. As to the point of Trade, if we look ſome Ages back, they far ſurpaſs'd in that reſpect all the people of *Europe*: the ſtaple of *Bruges* being ſo conſiderable, that from thence eſpecially ſome conclude the Province of *Flanders* to have been rais'd ſo high in reputation above the reſt, as to denominate the entire body of theſe Countries. That City had the priviledge granted it an. 1323, by *Ludovicus Craſſus* (confirm'd afterwards by his ſon *Malanus*) of ſtopping all forreign Commodities, except the bringer choſe rather to carry them back to the place from whence they came. Concerning its eminent Market place and famous *Burſe* (whence buildings of the like nature in moſt Countries of *Europe* have been call'd by the ſame name) we ſhall ſpeak more largely in the deſcription of the City it ſelf; but as to the trade of it, we muſt be the more particular here, becauſe it had a general influence upon the Traffick of all theſe Provinces. When the ſaid Trade was at the higheſt, theſe following Nations and Cities had their ſeveral Houſes or Colledges there, *viz. England*, *Scotland*, *France*, *Caſtile*, *Portugal*, *Aragon*, *Navarre*, *Catalonia*, *Biſcay*, the *Hans*, and other Towns of *Germany*; the Cities of *Venice*, *Florence*, *Genoa*, *Lucca*, *Millain &c.* Theſe ſeveral People furniſh'd the place with the particular Commodities of their owne Countries. For 1. The *Italians* brought Camlets, Grograns, Thread of Silk, Silver, and Gold, and Cloath of the ſame: alſo Jewels, Wines of *Candy*, Allom, Brimſtone, Oyls, Spices, and Drugs of all ſorts, which they had by their trade with *Aegypt*, the Eaſt *Indies*, *Arabia*, and *Greece*. 2. The *French* brought Salt, white and red Wines, Paper, Linnen, and ſome Oyls. 3. The *Engliſh* Wool, Lead, Tin, Beer, and ſome woollen Cloaths for womens Veils, ſuch as were uſed in thoſe dayes. 4. The *Scots* Sheep-skins, Cony-skins, and the like. 5. The *Spaniards* and *Portuguezes* Grain for ſcarlet die, Gold, Silver, raw Silk, ſome Drugs, and Spices. 6. The *Germans*, *Danes*, and *Polacks*; Hony, Wax, Corn, Saltpetre, Wools, Glaſs, Furs, Quickſilver, *Rheniſh* wines; Timber for building, *&c.* For theſe Commodities the *Netherlanders* barter'd (beſides ſeveral things of forrein importation) Horſes, and other Cattle; Butter, Cheeſe, Herrings, and other Sea-fiſh; woollen and linnen Cloaths; Tapeſtry of great beauty and variety; excellent Pictures and divers the choiceſt Manufactures. The trade of this place was yet farther increas'd by a priviledge obtain'd about the year 1414; which was the exemption of all its Freemen, from confiſ-

cation of their Goods upon any account whatsoever; whereby it exceeded *Ypres* in *Flanders*, that had the same priviledge, but with exception as to matters of treason. By these means the Traffick of *Bruges* continu'd very great to the year 1485, when it began to decay, partly upon the account that the Port of *Sluce* and the River leading from thence to this place, were but narrow and unsecure; partly by the growing fame of the large and commodious River *Scheld*, and partly by the civil Wars then raging in these Countries. Wherefore the *Portuguezes* having taken *Calicut* in the East *Indies* (and so diverted the course of trade which the *Venetians* had hitherto engross'd, thro the Red-sea, and by *Alexandria*) carri'd their Spices to the Fair of *Antwerp* an. 1503, and contracting with that City, first drew thither the *Fuggers* and *Welsars*, two potent families of *German* Merchants. After this the Merchants of *Florence*, *Lucca*, and the *Spinolas* of *Genoa*, seated themselves at *Antwerp*; as likewise did the merchant Venturers of *England*, an. 1516. Moreover the City of *Antwerp* enjoy'd two free Marts holden yearly, continuing five and forty dayes together, during which time no man either in his person or goods could be arrested or molested upon any account whatsoever. Nor is it to be omitted that the wars between the *French* and *Charles* the fift forced divers Gentlemen and persons of good quality from Villages and petty Towns to fly thither for safety and shelter; where afterwards they chose to build, and make their perpetual residence. By these means that City, (which still enjoys the best trade of any in the *Spanish Netherlands*) became and continu'd for divers years the greatest place of Traffick in *Europe*, being made the Staple for spice and the riches of the East, of which (as Mr. *Evelin* observes) it formerly sold more in one month, then *Venice* it self in twenty four.

The flourishing condition of the City of *Antwerp* lasted not much above half an Age, the trade thereof being partly lost in it self, and partly translated to other places, particularly to *Amsterdam*, and afterwards to *London*. The reasons assignable are, 1. its sufferings in the miserable and tedious wars, which succeeded their first troubles, and then the absolute revolt of divers of these Provinces from *Spain*; upon which it was twice plunder'd and sack'd; the best part of the City being once quite burnt down, and above 7000 of the Citizens barbarously murther'd by the mutinous *Spaniards*. 2. The abrogation of part of those priviledges which had been granted to the *English* Merchants and others; with the new and great Customs impos'd upon what they imported. 3. The navigation of the *Dutch* first, and then the *English*, to the East *Indies*, whereby the Cities of *London* and *Amsterdam* became sharers in that vast trade: the *Portugueze* factories thereupon decreasing, and this City being left at length to subsist mainly, if not solely, upon the traffick of its own Inhabitants. To these we may adde another very considerable prejudice done to the trade of this place, by the taxes, and other impediments to which (upon the alteration of Government) all Vessels became lyable in *Zealand*, which passed thro the *Scheld* to come to *Antwerp*, and which neither at the concluding of the twelve years Truce in 1609, nor upon any treaty since (tho it has sometimes been very eagerly insisted upon, and particularly by our new fangl'd Commonwealth an. 1652.) could the confederate States be induc'd to remove and abolish: it being moreover remarkable that in the time of their first war with *Spain*, Vessels were frequently necessitated either to stop in *Zealand*, or pass into *Holland* (which by degrees must create new correspondencies, and at length quite alter the current of trade) because the other Ports were continually block'd up by the Ships of the united Provinces.

And now since we must in this first and general description (tho it has not been ordinarily done by others) give some account of the *Spanish* Provinces under a distinct and separate consideration from the rest; let us (premising very briefly somthing of their general history) shew how all of them came at first to be united under one Prince, and afterwards, as they remain at this day, divided into two supreme jurisdictions.

Those people which generally went by the *Ancient* name of *Belgæ* were subdu'd, together with other *Revoluti-* tribes of the *German* and *Gallick* Nations, by the *ons.* valour and good fortune of *Julius Cæsar*; and others, who lay beyond the *Rhine*, and are now comprehended within the limits of the seventeen Provinces, by the courage and conduct of *Lucius Drusus*, all of them continuing subject to the *Romans*, (or at least in a kind of alliance little differing from subjection, which must be principally understood of the *Batavi*) without any tolerable disturbance to their affairs, except the Rebellion (if we may so term it) in the time of *Vespasian*, rais'd and carry'd on, not without considerable success at some times, by *Civilis*, General of the *Batavians*, and of the race of their ancient Kings, which the *Dutch* (who have a natural antipathy against the very name of King) are desirous to have understood of his descent from some of their Princes, or their chief Commanders and Leaders of their Armies. As for that part of them that inhabited on this side the *Rhine*, and upon the Frontiers of *Gaul*, they continu'd firm in their subjection and obedience to the *Romans*, even to the time of the great *Theodosius* and his Sons. Then were all these Countries overrun by an inundation of those barbarous Nations, which from the northern parts of *Germany* fell in upon them, and having seated themselves here for some Ages, passed afterwards further on, to new acquisitions both in *France* and *England*; so that the ancient Inhabitants rouzing themselves, as it were, from a profound sleep, recover'd their former liberty, and liv'd for a long while after under distinct Princes and Governors of their own. The *French* (particularly *Labbè*) give a different account of this whole Countries being canton'd out into so many small Principalities; and say that it happen'd by divers usurpations at the fatal extinction of the second race of their Kings; and that, excepting the Provinces of *Flanders* and *Artois*, all the other Seigniories were but so many Parcels torn from the Kingdom of *Lotharius* the younger, upon his unhappy death, which happen'd near *Placentia* in *Italy*, about the year of our Lord 869.

Friezes. The *Friezes* having shook off the *Roman* yoak, remaind about 400 years under the Government of their proper Kings, till at length being utterly defeated and subdu'd by the Emperor *Charlemain*, (his reign began over the Empire an. 800) they were annexed to the Crown of *France*, from whence falling into the division of young *Lotharius*, they afterwards follow'd the example of their neighbour Provinces, and chose rather to be govern'd separately by petty Princes of their own.

The general account which some give of these Countries is that upon the declination of the *Roman* Empire, they were possess'd by the *French*, under whom they made a part of the Kingdom of *Metz* or *Ostenreich*, united by *Childerick* III. (he began his reign an. 643.) to the rest of *France*, and made a member of that Kingdom,

dom, as they continu'd till the time of *Lewis* the Godly, Son of *Charlemain*; in the diviſion of whoſe Empire among his Children, the Counties of *Flanders* and *Artois* being lay'd to *France*, the reſidue of theſe Countries, on this ſide the *Rhine*, made a ſpecial part of the Kingdom of *Lorrain*. Thoſe on the further ſide of the middle Channel of that River, being *German* Nations, (gain'd to the vaſt Empire of the *French* by the foreſaid *Charlemain*) in the diviſion ſpoken of before, fell to the ſhare of *Lewis* ſirnam'd the Ancient, the firſt King of *Germany*, and after of his Succeſſors in that Eſtate, whether Kings or Emperors. Thus was the whole of theſe ſeventeen Provinces divided betwixt the three great Kings of *France*, *Lorrain*, and *Germany*.

Earldom of Ardenne.

If we look back to the beginning of the *French* conqueſts and progreſs thro *Belgium* into *Gaul*, we ſhall find that there ſtarted up in *Belgium* two great Eſtates, founded by the Sons of *Clodion*, the ſecond King of the *French*, who being depriv'd of their Fathers Kingdom (about the year 448) either by the election or plain uſurpation of *Meroue*, to whoſe tuition and guardianſhip they had been committed, (ſome make a doubt whether he was not *Clodions* natural Son) betook themſelves to the moſt defenſible places of the great Foreſt of *Ardenne*, and the Countries on the Banks of the River *Moſelle*, where they founded the two great Earldoms from thence denominated. The Earldom of *Moſelle*, ſo call'd becauſe it lay along the courſe of that River, took in little or nothing of thoſe Countries which are to be diſcours'd of in this Volum: but the other of *Ardenne* comprehended (beſides the Dukedom of *Bovillon*) part of the modern *Flanders*, and ſome part of *Brabant*, together with all *Hainault*, *Namur*, *Limburg*, and *Luxenburg*. The Earls of *Ardenne* growing great by the withdrawing of the *French* forces into richer conqueſts, and the diſmembring of their Empire into many Kingdoms, drew upon them the envy of their neighbouring Princes, ſtill too powerful for them; ſo that *Clotaire* II. (this was the tenth King of the *French*, and came to the Crown an. 584.) furniſh'd his eldeſt Son *Dagobert*, then King of *Metz*, with ſufficient forces for the conqueſt of it; which was accordingly effected, *Brunulph* the Earl thereof, being overthrown by him and ſlain in battel. By *Sigibert*, who ſucceeded his Father *Dagobert* (about the year 645.) in the Kingdom of *Metz* and Earldom of *Ardenne*, the Earldom of *Hainault* was taken out of the later, and given to *Albert* one of the youngeſt Sons of *Brunulph*. By *Dagobert* himſelf, who ſucceeded his Father *Clotaire* in the Realm of *France* an. 628, and was while he liv'd ſole King of the *French*, the parts of *Flanders* and *Brabant*, formerly belonging to the Earldom of *Ardenne*, were diſmembred from it, and laid to two new Eſtates of his own erecting. And probable it is that the Province of *Namur* might at the ſame time be taken out of it, either to weaken the ſaid Earldom, or (according to the unpolitic cuſtom of thoſe Ages) to make a proviſion for ſom younger Brother. The reſt of the Eſtate, together with the Title, remain'd unto the eldeſt Son, whoſe Poſterity, notwithſtanding this great diminution, grew to ſuch eſteem, that *Judith* the Widdow of *Buin* and Siſter of *Boſon*, Earls of *Ardenne*, was thought a fit match for *Charles* the Bald, King of *France* (his Reign began an. 843.) and Emperor; by whom the more to honour his family, the ſaid *Boſon* was created King of *Arles* and *Burgundy*. During the Empire of *Otho* I. firnam'd the Great (which began an. 938) the Province of *Luxenburg* was divided from it, and given to *Sigefride*, one of the younger Sons of *Ricuine*, the preceding Prince, and ſo perhaps was *Limburg* alſo for another. The reſt remain'd to *Godfry* the eldeſt Son, who by *Matilda*, daughter to *Otho* II. was father to another *Godfry*, who ſucceeded after *Charles* and *Otho*, and became the third Duke of *Lorrain*, confirm'd therein by the power of the Emperor *Henry* II. from which time the Houſes of *Lorrain* and *Ardenne* for a long while continu'd united.

Flanders.

The next Principality to be conſider'd is that of *Flanders*, the beſt account whereof is very confus'd, eſpecially as to the matter of Chronology; only in general it appears, that when the *Franks* had rais'd up and eſtabliſh'd a great Kingdom of their own upon the entire conqueſt of *Gaul*, and began to reduce the diſorders of that Country to ſomthing of a civil Government, there was a Dominion erected by ſome of their Princes, and confer'd upon one who bore the title of Foreſter of *Flanders*: tho how far his Juriſdiction reach'd, and particularly whether it only border'd upon, or included, the lower parts of the vaſt woods of *Ardenne*, is left very diſputable. But this is certain, that the ſaid office of Foreſter continu'd for ſeveral deſcents, and began to civilize the Country, by repreſſing the violence of Robbers and Spoylers who infeſted the woody and faſt-places, and by encouraging the milder people to fall into civil Societies, to truſt to their Induſtry for ſubſiſtence, to Laws for protection, and to their Arms united under the care and conduct of their Governors for ſafety and defence. Afterwards in the time of *Charlemain*, or as others write of *Charles* the Bald (who was the next King of the *Franks* but one) the foreſaid Government was erected into a County, which changed the title of Foreſters for that of Count, or Earl, without interrupting the ſucceſſion. By the care and induſtry of the foreſaid Foreſters were the waſted Countries under their juriſdiction, recover'd out of poverty and barbariſm. Many Caſtles, Cities, and Towns, were either built or repair'd; and likewiſe endow'd with large priviledges and immunities; their Government agreeing with that inſtituted in many places of *Europe*, upon their coming into the poſſeſſion of thoſe northern Nations. Which Government conſiſted of the three Eſtates, under the Principality of a ſingle perſon, in ſom places more, in others leſs abſolute; and call'd either King, Prince, Duke, or Earl: which ſeems to be a temper between the eaſtern Tyranny and the liberty of the *Grecian* and *Roman* Commonwealths.

Holland.

As for *Holland*, it is probable that it changed in a great meaſure its Inhabitants and Government, what ever it was, upon the inroads made by thoſe barbarous Nations, which at divers times fell in upon the more ſouthern parts of *Europe*. But about the year 860 a Son of the Count of *Frize*, by a Daughter of the Emperor *Lewis* II. was by him inſtituted Count of *Holland*, and gave beginning to that title, which running ſince that time thro ſo many direct or collaterall ſucceſſions, and ſome uſurpations, came to end at laſt in *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, by reſignation of his father *Charles* V. who by a mixt right of Inheritance, Conqueſt, and Pact, had acquir'd the ſupreme Dominion of all theſe ſeventeen Provinces; the entire union whereof (referring the Reader for a more particular account of the State and Government of every ſingle Principality under their reſpective Dukes, Earls, and Lords, to the ſeveral deſcriptions of the Countries themſelves) ſhall be in the next place deliver'd.

In what manner theſe Provinces came to be united under one the Prince.

Lewis of *Malain* or *Marle* (he came to the Earldom of *Flanders* about the year 1347.) in right of his Father Earl of *Flanders*, *Nevers*, *Retelois*, *Salines*, *Antwerp*, and *Mechlin*: and after

the death of his Mother, Earl of *Burgundy* and *Artois*, marry'd *Margaret* Daughter of *John* III. Duke of *Brabant*, by which marriage he became poſſeſs'd of the Dukedoms of *Brabant* and *Limburg*.

He had one only Daughter, call'd *Margaret*, which was marry'd (an. 1369.) to *Philip* of *Valois*, Duke of *Burgundy*, ſirnam'd the Hardy, younger Son of *John* King of *France*.

His eldeſt Son was *John* ſirnam'd *Without-fear* who ſucceeded to the Dominions of his Father (1404) as he likewiſe did afterwards to thoſe of his Brothers and Nephews. He took to his wife (an. 1415.) *Margaret*, Daughter of the Earl of *Hainault*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Freeze*, and was not long after (*viz.* an. 1419.) ſlain by *Charles* the Dauphin, afterwards, King of *France*, under the name of *Charles* VII.

Philip the Good, was his Son and Succeſſor in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, the Earldoms of *Flanders*, *Artois*, and *Burgundy*, the Marquiſate of the Empire, the Seignorie of *Mechlin*; and ſucceeded afterwards *Theodorick* of *Namur*, in that County, and after that, *Philip* Duke of *Brabant* (who dy'd without Iſſue an. 1430.) in the Dukedoms of *Lorrain*, *Brabant*, and *Limburg*; and upon the deceaſe of *Jaqueline* his niece, (an. 1436.) took poſſeſſion of the Countries of *Hainault*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Freeze*; as he did alſo, (an. 1443.) of the Dukedom of *Luxenburg*, by the gift of *Elizabeth*, Relict of *Antony*, his Uncle. According to ſome he purchas'd the Dukedom of *Luxenburg* and Earldom of *Namur*; and as *Aitzema* relates, both thoſe and the Lordſhip of *Mechlin*. Thus became this *Philip* ſupreme Lord of the Provinces of *Brabant*, *Limburg*, *Luxenburg*, *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Namur*, *Frieze*, *Mechlin*, and the Marquiſate of the Empire. He marry'd *Iſabella* of *Portugal* (an. 1450.) in the city of *Bruges*, at which time he inſtituted the noble Order of the golden Fleece (which, by the by, is rationally ſuppos'd by ſome to have been choſen for the badge of honour in acknowledgment of the vaſt benefit his Countries receiv'd by our *Engliſh* Wool.) He dy'd at *Bruges* (an. 1467.) aged 72, having raign'd 48 years.

Charles of *Valios*, call'd the Warlike, ſucceeded his Father *Philip* in all the forementionⁿd Principalities; and afterwards bought of *Arnold* of *Egmond* the Dukedom of *Gelder* and Earldom of *Zutphen*; the ſame *Arnold* diſinheriting his Son *Adolph* (who had rebel'd againſt him) and by Will at length confirming the Sale which he made to *Charles*, who took poſſeſſion of the two mention'd Provinces, an. 1473. He is reported to have deſign'd the uniting of all his Dominions into one body, and governing them by the title of King of *Burgundy*; but the great diſcrepancy found between the Inhabitants of the ſeveral Countries, both as to Language and Manners, as well as Laws and Priviledges, together with the extraordinary Liberty enjoy'd by the People under their former Government, made the thing appear unpracticable. This famous Warriour (for ſuch he is recorded) was ſlain before *Nancy* in *Lorrain*, an. 1477; betray'd, as ſome report, by an *Italian* Count in favour of *Lewis* XI. of *France*.

He left one only Daughter call'd *Mary*, which, being eighteen years old, was (an. Dom. 1477.) marri'd to *Maximilian* of *Auſtria*, Son of the Emperor *Frederick* III. He recover'd the greateſt part of what the King of *France* had taken away from the Dominions of *Burgundy*; reſtoring moreover to its primitive ſplendor the Order of the golden Fleece, which had now loſt much of its credit and reſpect. They had two Children, *Philip* and *Margaret*, and the Mother being kill'd by a fall in hunting, *Maximilian* govern'd theſe Countries for ſome time in the name of his Son *Philip*. He was afterwards ſuſpected and accus'd of having in many things infring'd the peoples Priviledges, and particularly of carrying on a deſign to ſeparate *Brabant*, *Holland*, and *Frizeland* from the reſt, and betray them into the hands of the Emperor; upon which all the Provinces ſwore allegiance to *Philip*, which was don about the year 1492.

This *Philip* by marriage (an. 1496.) with *Joan*, Daughter of *Ferdinand*, King of *Aragon* and *Elizabeth* Queen of *Caſtile*, became King of *Spain*; whoſe Son was *Charles* V. Emperor, and Inheritor (beſides other vaſt Dominions) of all the forementionⁿd Countries. The whole body of the ſeventeen Provinces is indeed by ſome reckon'd to have been united in *Philip* the Good, and others make them to have at leaſt deſcended upon *Charles* V. whereas it is very certain that divers of them were acquir'd by him: for he added (an. 1528.) the Lordſhips of *Utrecht* and *Overyſſel*; at which time *Henry* of *Bavaria* Biſhop of *Utrecht*, having *Overyſſel* likewiſe under his Dominion, and being by the ſedition of his Subjects, aſſiſted by the Duke of *Gelders*, brought to the uttermoſt extremity, reſign'd, with the conſent of the reſpective States, all title to the temporal Juriſdiction of both; and perpetually annex'd the ſame to the Dukedom of *Brabant* and Earldom of *Holland*, reſerving to himſelf both of power and revenue only what was purely eccleſiaſtical, together with the magnificent Palace built on purpoſe for the epiſcopal See by *Charles Martel*, King of *France*. As for the Province of *Groningen*, it likewiſe ſubmitted its ſelf, upon very good conditions, to the ſame *Charles* V. (an. 1536.) having before upon its not being ſufficiently guarded and defended by the Biſhop of *Utrecht* againſt neighbouring enemies, ſought ineffectually the protection of the Duke of *Geldres*. For we muſt not forget that altho *Charles* the Hardy had (as we have before mention'd) made a purchaſe of *Geldre* and *Zutphen* from *Arnold* their Lord and Soveraign, yet was neither the houſe of *Burgundy* nor *Auſtria* in full and quiet poſſeſſion of thoſe Provinces, till being in a manner ſubdu'd by *Charles* V. (notwithſtanding the aſſiſtance of the King of *France* and Duke of *Cleve*) they ſubmitted themſelves to him, an. 1543; the States of both Principalities about ſix years after taking a ſolemn oath of allegiance to *Philip* Son of the foreſaid *Charles*. In an addreſs to the States General preſented by the united part of *Brabant* an. 1650, it is ſaid that *Charles* V. got the over-*Rheniſh* Provinces of *Frizeland*, *Utrecht*, and *Overyſſel*, *Groningen* and the *Omelands*, *Gelderland* and *Zutphen*, for him, his Heirs and Poſterity, as Dukes of *Brabant*, and alſo reduc'd and annex'd to that body divers conſiderable parcels which for a long time had been alienated and diſtracted.

Dependance of theſe Countries upon France & the Empire.

We ſhall only adde in this place that as for the tenure (if we may ſo term it) of theſe Provinces, *Flanders* and *Artois* had for many ages acknowledg'd the Soveraignty of *France*, tho their Earls did ſeldom deſcend ſo low as to do homage; which right, whatever it might be, was quitted to *Philip* II. of *Spain*, by *Henry* II. of *France* at the treaty of *Cambray* an. 1558. The reſt were held originally of the Empire, being by the Emperor *Maximilian* fram'd into a Diſtrict which was call'd the Circle of *Burgundy*; yet would the Princes of the houſe of *Burgundy* never acknowledge any ſubjection, but govern'd theſe Eſtates as abſolute Princes, without any ſubordination to the Emperor, or Imperial Officers; nor would they ever appear at the Diets, nor contribute to any

any taxes there impos'd, nor hold themſelves oblig'd by any conſtitutions made therein.

And now we have ſeen how all theſe Principalities came to be united under *Charles* V. let us in the next place give a ſhort account how they came, not long after, to be ſeparated into two diſtinct Juriſdictions; concerning the leſſer of which it may be truly ſaid in relation to the whole that πλέον ἥμισυ παντός; thoſe few confederate Provinces being (ſince the ſaid diviſion of them from the others) become more rich and powerful, then were all the ſeventeen when joyn'd together.

Cauſes of the Diviſion of theſe Countries into two diſtinct Juriſdictions.

So many and different are the opinions, which concern the original cauſes and firſt riſe of that war, which ended in the defalcation of more then ſeven of theſe Provinces from the Dominion of *Spain*, that *Strada* looks upon it as a thing not to be conſider'd without admiration; endeavouring however to ſatisfy himſelf and others with divers reaſons of the foreſaid variety. As for our part, we ſhall (leaving every man to be as politic and ſharpſighted as he pleaſes) in the account of this matter, deliver only ſuch as were generally eſteem'd the principal cauſes of thoſe commotions and tumults, which afterwards broke out into open war, and ended at laſt in an abſolute revolt from *Spain*, and the erection of a new Government, as much envy'd not many years ſince, as lately pity'd and deplor'd.

Forreign Soldiers.

The firſt thing then to be conſider'd here, is that in the time of the Emperor *Maximilian*, divers *German* Troops, and in the time of *Charles* V. a far greater number of *Spaniſh* and *Italian*, were brought into the Low-Countries, to maintain the wars againſt *France*. *Charles* V. being himſelf a native of *Flanders*, and in the mildneſs of his diſpoſition differing much from a *Spaniſh* temper (to which we may adde his continuing to put thoſe of his native Country into principal Offices of honour and truſt; and, which makes any Princes Subjects, as particularly now thoſe of *France*, patiently endure the greateſt ſlavery themſelves, the vaſt ſucceſſes of his Arms) was ſtill ſo belov'd and reverenc'd by his people, that both this, and divers other things very ungrateful to them were indifferently well born; ſo that he voluntarily reſign'd theſe Provinces to his Son *Philip* II. of *Spain*, in a very peaceable and loyal condition. The peace of *Cambray* not long after (*viz. an.* 1559.) enſuing, the *Spaniſh* and *Italian* forces were notwithſtanding continu'd, and ſupplies for their maintenance demanded as formerly of the States; which, together with the paſſing by Natives, and putting Forreigners into public Employments, bred great heart-burnings amongſt the people, as well thoſe of the loweſt as the higheſt quality.

Perſonal diſlikes to Governors.

After this, *Philip* going into *Spain* left the Government of theſe Countries to his Siſter *Margaret*, Dutcheſs of *Parma*; and ſhe being weary'd by the continual murmurings of the People, and direct oppoſition of the States themſelves (who refus'd to grant any taxes for the maintenance of an uſeleſs, and, which was worſe, an inſolent Army) ceaſed not to importune her Brother, till ſhe got the forreign forces withdrawn. *Antony Perenot*, alſo Cardinal *Granvil*, a perſon in great eſteem with *Charles* V. and afterwards with *Philip* II. was left by the laſt, upon his departure into *Spain*, with his Siſter, as her principal Councellor and Miniſter of ſtate; againſt whom the chief Lords, particularly the Prince of *Orange* and Earls *Egmond* and *Horne* conceiv'd an implacable hatred. He was, as *Bentivoglio* ſayes, of an imperious, haughty and choleric temper, tho otherwiſe an able Stateſman; wherefore being alſo a forreigner, (for ſuch they counted *Burgundians*) and but of a mean deſcent, it was no wonder that the greateſt Perſonages among the *Flemmings* would not be ſatisfy'd (divers ways expreſſing their animoſity, and particularly by abſenting themſelves from Council) till *Philip* by the perſuaſions of the Governeſs, the Dutcheſs of *Parma*, commanded him to quit his ſtation and depart out of the ſeventeen Provinces.

Erection of new Biſhoprics.

But that which exaſperated the minds of all ſorts of people, and which has been look'd upon as one of the moſt unpolitic, as well as unjuſt actions of King *Philip* (*Strada* himſelf confeſſing it to be againſt his oath taken as Duke of *Brabant*) was the augmenting the number of Biſhoprics; whereby he did not only alienate the affections of the common people (who knew by this means there would a more ſtrict hand be kept over them, eſpecially as to matters of Religion, then formerly) and of the ſecular Nobility, (the rayes of Power and Greatneſs being by participation divided, and ſo becoming more weak and languid) but alſo of the Eccleſiaſtics themſelves. For the former Biſhops knew what a diminution it would prove of their ſtate and authority to have their Dioceſſes parcell'd out among ſo many; and as for the Monks and Abbots (the places of the laſt being, as they fell, to be conferr'd upon the newly inſtituted Biſhoprics) apprehended by ſuch an alienation of their headſhips, nothing leſs then the utter ruin of their Monaſtical Orders.

Inquiſition and Council of Trent.

About the beginning of 1565, *Catharine* Queen Mother, and *Charles* IX. King of *France*, had a ſolemn conference at *Bayonne* with *Iſabella* Queen of *Spain* and the Duke of *Alva*. The principal thing there debated and concluded upon was then generally ſuppos'd to have been the utter extirpation of the reform'd Religion out of both their Dominions; the barbarous Maſſacre at *Paris*, which happen'd not many years after, being urg'd as one ſtrong argument for that ſuſpition. Whatever was the buſineſs of that meeting, this is certain, that *Philip* ſoon after ſent orders to the Dutcheſs of *Parma*, to proceed with all rigour, even to death it ſelf, againſt ſuch as the Church of *Rome* declar'd Heretics; and to take care that the Edicts of *Charles* V. to that effect, ſhould be publiſh'd and enforc'd, and the Council of *Trent* receiv'd and maintain'd, and moreover the Inquiſition ſettl'd and aſſiſted by the civil Power to the uttermoſt. *Bentivoglio* indeed ſayes that *Philip* had no deſigne of introducing the Inquiſition in theſe Countries in ſo rigorous a way as it was already eſtabliſh'd thro *Spain* and *Italy*. But whatever the pretended moderation was, ſuch were the apprehenſions of the people, that it is not to be imagin'd with what aſtoniſhment the firſt news of theſe orders were receiv'd, and afterwards with what rage and fury the multitude broke out; not only to the mutining in divers places, but openly oppoſing the execution of ſuch as were, in purſuance of the foreſaid commands, condemn'd: not to mention their meeting in great numbers, firſt privately in Cities, and afterwards openly in the Fields, to conſult about the removal of theſe their common, and, as they eſteem'd them, inſupportable calamities.

Petition of the Geuſes.

It was in the year 1566 that *Henry* of *Brederode*, Lord of *Vianen*, being follow'd by two (ſome ſay three, others five hundred) moſt of them perſons of tolerable rank and quality, went in manner of a ſolemn proceſſion to the Dutcheſs of *Parma*, the Regents Palace; and preſented her with a petition, wherein was requeſted the annulling of the Inquiſition, and all rigorous Laws in matter of Religion, and the referring of it to a general meeting of the States, to make ſuch

Laws as ſhould be found requiſite for the conſervation of the ſame. When the Regent was taking a view of this Company, *Barlemont* (one of her chief confidents) ſtanding by her, is reported to have ſaid, *Madam what fear can you have of theſe Gueux?* (which laſt word ſignifies Vagrants or Beggars) and that this coming to be known by them, they preſently apparell'd themſelves in an ordinary cheap Stuff, of a kind of ruſſet colour; hanging moreover upon their hats and about their middles certain vile and ſordid implements, ſuch as are us'd by Beggars; glorying in the name of *Gueuſes* (which afterwards became a term of diſtinction for the whole *antiphilippian* party) and then getting a meddal caſt which every man hung at his Girdle, with this Inſcription; *True to the King even to the Budget.*

After this the King is likewiſe petition'd for redreſs in the foreſaid matters, but (according to the grave, and oftentimes pernicious method of *Spaniſh* Reſolutions) his conſent thereto comes too late; prevented by an inſurrection of the meaner people in many great Towns of *Flanders*, *Holland*, and *Utrecht*, who committing divers outrages and inſolencies againſt Churches and all Sacred things, enter into leagues and combinations, appoint Conſiſtories and Magiſtrates of their own, and, laſtly, agree upon private contributions to carry on the common cauſe; ſo that this (which happen'd *an.* 1566.) may be reckon'd the firſt conſiderable ſtep made towards the revolt from the Crown of *Spain.* But the Nobility and richeſt of the people being for the greateſt part averſe to ſuch violent and ſeditious courſes, upon the arrival of the Kings conceſſions, endeavour by all poſſible means to compoſe matters; inſomuch that upon the reduction of ſome places by force (particularly *Valenciennes* and *Antwerp*) and the voluntary ſubmiſſion of others, Count *Egmond*, Governor of *Flanders*, falling off from the confederacy (tho the event thereof prov'd fatal to him at laſt) and the Prince of *Orange*, Governor of *Holland* and *Zealand*, being forc'd to fly into *Germany*; things ſeem'd in a manner quieted, and reſtor'd to their former tranquillity.

William, the foreſaid Prince of *Orange*, was a man of equal abilities both in Council and in Arms; cautious, and reſolute; affable, and ſevere; ſupple to occaſions, and yet conſtant to his ends; of mighty revenues and dependancies in the Provinces, and of great credit and alliance in *Germany*; eſteem'd and honour'd abroad, *but at home infinitely lov'd and truſted by the people, who thought him affectionate to their Country*: [And that he was ſo his laſt words, as they are related by ſome, ſufficiently evidence; which were, *Good Lord what will become of this poor people*:] *ſincere in his profeſſions and deſigns; able and willing to defend their liberties, and* (however aſpers'd by *Spaniards* or others, either ignorant or prejudic'd perſons) *unlikely to invade them by any ambition of his own.*

King Philip ſends the Duke of Alva

It muſt be remembr'd, that King *Philip* had for a long time been urgently preſs'd by his beſt Councellors, to take a journy into *Flanders*, his preſence there being look'd upon as the moſt ſovereign remedy that could be found for all theſe evils: but altho he ſomtimes ſeem'd to hearken to ſuch advice, and was once ſuppos'd to have really deſign'd to put it in execution, yet at length he quite threw away all ſuch thoughts, and reaſſuming his former ſeverity, ſent the Duke of *Alva* (a perſon both hating that people and hated by them) with 10000 of his choice Veterans (contrary to the advice of the Dutcheſs of *Parma*, and others his beſt friends) with all violence and rigour to execute his firſt reſolutions. A thing which (as *Bentivoglio* affirms) was very diſpleaſing even to ſuch Princes as were ſufficiently zealous for the *Roman* Religion, eſpecially in *Germany*; for neither could ſuch approve ſo ſudden, and violent an alteration of a neighbour Government.

So great was the conſternation of all people upon the news of this expedition, that the trading part of them fled out of the Country in vaſt multitudes; and upon divers tyrannical proceedings of *Alva* (particularly the ſeizing of *Egmond* and *Horne*, without conſulting her) the Dutcheſs of *Parma* obtain'd leave of the King to depart, and reſigne up her Regency; which ſhe did into the hands of the foreſaid *Alva*, and departed from *Bruſſels* to go into *Italy*, about the beginning of the year 1568.

After this the Duke of *Alva* ſeizes the Count of *Buren*, the Prince of *Oranges* Son, plac'd by his Father at *Louvain*; and ſends him well guarded into *Spain* (where he was kept for many years after) upon pretence that the King would have him ſtudy there at the Univerſity of *Alcala de Henares.* But theſe were ſmall matters, and had relation only to particular perſons; the inſtitution of the Council of twelve (who were to judge ſovereignly and without appeal; and call'd not undeſervedly by the people the Council of Blood) made a ſecond Inquiſition, more cruel and barbarous then the former; by both which new and illegal Courts great numbers of people were dayly put to death; Impriſonments, Confiſcations and other ſmaller Puniſhments being ſo ordinary, that they were accounted trivial and inconſiderable.

Council of twelve.

To this Council of twelve, all caſes civil and military, private and public, were ſubmitted, no reſpect being had to the Priviledges, Cuſtoms, or any other Rights either of Place or Perſon; and the ſentences of this Court were executed with ſo great ſeverity, or rather barbarity, that Death and Baniſhment ſwept away half the people. The keyes of moſt Towns were taken from their proper Magiſtrates, and the Gates of ſeveral Cities pull'd down, the former Garriſons being diſplac'd; ſo that to ſpeak truth they were treated as a conquer'd, or rather enſlav'd people. The minds of all men (as we may well ſuppoſe) were ſufficiently exaſperated by this time, but none of them durſt ſtir, or any way ſhew their reſentments (being aw'd by that formidable Army brought by *Alva*, augmented by 2000 *Germans* rais'd before by the Dutcheſs of *Parma*) till ſuch time as *Egmond*, the darling of the people, and the Earl of *Horne* were publicly beheaded at *Bruſſels*; for then they fled in great numbers to the Prince of *Orange*, who upon non-appearance had been proclaim'd Traytor (which proclamation was anſwer'd by him in a Remonſtrance, or rather a moſt bitter invective againſt *Philip*, and the *Spaniſh* proceedings) and all his Eſtates confiſcated, as well in *Burgundy*, as in the ſeventeen Provinces. With theſe and ſuch other forces as he could raiſe in *Germany*, and ſome ſuccors ſent him out of *France*, he enters *Brabant*, but by the policy of *Alva* (of whom *Bentivoglio* ſayes that he ſtudy'd either to overcome withour fighting, or to fight with little loſs of his own mens blood, and great effuſion of the Enemies) being hinder'd from bringing the buſineſs to the deciſion of a Battel, and his Army already in great numbers mouldring away for want of pay, he was in a little time forc'd to disband, and retire again into *Germany*,

After this the *Flemmings* were univerſally enrag'd at *Alva*'s putting up his Statue in the Citadel of *Antwerp*; the ſame being caſt out of braſs Guns taken from *Lewis* of *Naſſaw* at the bloody

Battel

Battel of *Gemming*, upon the borders of *Weſtfriz*; and repreſenting in an hieroglyphical manner the paſt ill ſucceſſes of their Covenant, Petitions, and Revolt; and he himſelf as it were trampling upon the necks of the ſubjected Provinces; or at leaſt two of the three Eſtates, *viz.* the Lay-Nobility, and Commonalty. Of this triumphal piece of Pageantry, we may give a further account in the deſcription of *Antwerp*, and ſhall only adde here a Tetraſtich concerning it out of *Golnitz*.

Cur ſtatuam vivo tibi, dux Albane, dediſti?
An quia defuncto nemo daturus erat?
Haud male conjectas; neque enim crudelia laudem
Facta tua, infamem ſed meruere crucem.

New Taxes and Impoſitions.

Not long after this he impoſes a new and grievous tax upon all Merchandizes, by the name of the tenth penny, beſides that of the twentieth penny upon immovables; and the hundreth upon all goods and poſſeſſions: the laſt of which being only for once (as the others to be repeated and to continue for an unlimited time) was conſented to by the States of the Provinces, who in vain petition the King to releaſe them of the two former; *Alva* being abſolutely reſolv'd to exact the ſame, even to the executing of thoſe that refus'd to pay, and giving order for putting ſome Citizens of *Bruſſels* to death upon that account, when very happily the news came of the ſurprizal of the *Briel*, which made him think it adviſeable to revoke the ſaid orders and put a ſtop for the preſent to his tyrannical carreer.

Surprize of the Brill.

Here we muſt obſerve, that great numbers of the miſerable Inhabitants terrifi'd and diſpers'd by the cruelties of the Duke of *Alva*, had put themſelves under the Count of *Marck*, (his bitter Enemy) and ſetting out in ſome Ships, under the name of the *Water-Gueux*, committed all acts of hoſtility againſt the *Spaniards*; and having in that manner got conſiderable riches, either by chance or deſigne (*Strada* ſayes they were driven thither by tempeſt, being upon *Alva*'s requeſt to Queen *Elizabeth*, prohibited the Ports of *England*) landed in the Iſland of *Voorn* and carri'd the town of *Brill* by aſſault; upon which immediatly follow'd the Revolt of moſt of the Towns of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Weſtfrizeland*; whoſe confidence was ſo great upon the taking of the foreſaid place, that they were not affraid to write public Libels againſt *Alva*; picturing him with a pair of Spectacles put upon his noſe by *Lumè* (the Earl of *Marck*) ſtanding behind him; for the low *Dutch* call Spectacles *Brills*, and they have a jeering proverb when they hamper a man, that they put Spectacles upon his noſe and a ſnaffle in his mouth. About the ſame time there had been a conſiderable prejudice done to the *Spaniſh* affairs, by Queen *Elizabeth*'s ſeizing (upon ſome old ſcores) a good ſumme of mony, paſſing into *Flanders* for the payment of their forces; and not being by any means prevail'd with to reſtore the ſame.

Thus in 1570 began the ſecond great commotion in theſe Countries, ſo that the Prince of *Orange* coming out of *Germany*, and cloſing with the opportunity, proceeds with ſucceſs even into the heart of the Provinces, coming up to *Malins*, five leagues from *Bruſſels*; inſomuch that if the courage of his party had not been damp'd by that horrid Maſſacre of the *Proteſtants* in *Paris* (*an.* 1572.) the *Spaniards* had been in a fair way of looſing all. But whatever the effects of that barbarous and moſt inhumane action were in theſe Countries, they prov'd of an other nature in *France*, creating new dangers and greater troubles to that Crown, as may be ſeen at large in *D' Avila*, whoſe expreſſion concerning it is, *that bloody and violent Counſels are ſeldom ſeen to produce proſperous effects.* But the *Spaniards* now gathering ſtrength and courage proportionably as the others loſt both, *Alva* becomes able to defend the innermoſt parts of the Provinces, & upon *Oranges* retreating into *Holland* and making that Country the ſeat of the war, exerciſes all manner of cruelty in other places. Nevertheleſs his Army, after a long and bloody ſiege, being broken and forc'd to riſe from before *Alcmaer*, he becomes weary of his employment, finding too late that he was miſtaken in his meaſures of dealing with this People. So that the King alſo growing at laſt ſenſible of the danger, and apprehenſive of the total defection of all the Provinces, transfers the Government (*an.* 1573.) upon *Lewis* of *Requiſens*, high Commander of the Kingdom of *Caſtile*; tho it has been the opinion of ſome, that *Philip* ſhould either not have ſent *Alva* hither, or never have recall'd him. A man he was of ſo little compaſſion, or indeed humanity, that he is reported to have made it his brag, that he had brought above 18000 perſons to their end by the hand of Juſtice; and whoſe barbarous actions are look'd upon at leaſt in a great meaſure to juſtify the Revolt of this miſerable People.

Lewis of Requiſens ſucceeds Alva.

Requiſens had no ſooner taken the reins of Government into his hands, but he gave the *Flemmings* great ſatisfaction by pulling down the inſolent Statue of *Alva*, ſet up as is aforeſaid, in the Citadel of *Antwerp*: but he dying ſoon after, without any proviſion made by the King for a Succeſſor, the ſupreme Power devolv'd by cuſtome upon the high Council; upon which, as *Bentivoglio* obſerves, happen'd the moſt violent agitations that ever *Flanders* felt.

Mutiny of the Spaniſh Soldiers.

For the *Spaniſh* Army having taken *Zirick-ſea*, and being (contrary to their expectation) deni'd the plunder of the Town, preſently raiſe a dangerous mutiny; and ſome of their Troops ſeizing *Aloſt*, a Town neer *Bruſſels*, all ſorts of people in that City, leaving their ſhops and buſineſs, in an outragious manner run to Arms; killing the *Spaniards* they met, and compelling the Council to conſent to the utter expulſion of forreigners out of the Low-Countries, and to call a general Aſſembly of the Eſtates.

Pacification of Ghent.

We muſt not forget that there was a great reputation gotten to the ſide of the Confederates the year before theſe things happen'd (*viz.* 1575. by a treaty held at *Breda* between the Kings Commiſſioners, the Deputies of the Prince of *Orange*, and the States and Cities of *Holland* and *Zealand*, *Bommel* and *Buren* with their Aſſociates. But now (*viz. an.* 1576.) the States being aſſembl'd at *Ghent*, without any conteſt agreed upon that Act, which was afterwards call'd the Pacification of *Ghent*, & whereby was concluded *an everlaſting firm peace, confederacy and union* (between theſe Countries) *to the end that the Inhabitants of all the* Netherlands *being united together by indiſſoluble friendſhip and agreement ſhould at all times, and upon all occaſions aſſiſt each other, with Counſel, Aid, Goods, and Blood; and eſpecially to expel and keep out of theſe Countries, all* Spaniſh *and other forreign Soldiers, and their adherents; and to reſtore unto them the uſe of their own Rights, Cuſtoms, Priviledges, and Liberties,* that is to reſtore all the ancient forms of Government and Judicature (trampl'd ſo lately upon by the Duke of *Alva*) and refer matters of Religion in each Country to the provincial Eſtates. According to this agreement the *German* Forces (ſo that the *Spaniards* cannot ſay the animoſity was particularly againſt them) were compell'd to abandon the Cities of *Zirick-ſea*, *Berghen ap Zoom*, *Steenberghen*,

Berghen, *Tolen*, the *Boſch*, *Breda*, *Grave*, *Campen*, and *Deventer*; the States ſoon after maſtering and demoliſhing the Caſtles of *Utrecht*, *Antwerp*, and *Groningen*, about which time the *Spaniſh* Forces refuſing to depart were declar'd Traytors, whereupon they forc'd and plunder'd divers places, and particularly the rich City of *Antwerp*, which thing contributed very much to the alienating of the Peoples affections from their Prince, and even of ſuch as before had ſtuck very firm to his intereſt.

Don John of Auſtria.

Don John of *Auſtria*, appointed by *Philip* II. upon his ratifying the pacification of *Ghent* (which was done not without ſome reluctancy) is admitted Governor by the States, the Provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand* being influenc'd by the Prince of *Orange* to give their conſent, altho he at firſt had labour'd very much to have him not receiv'd but upon other, and thoſe more ſevere, terms. Upon his ſending away the *Spaniſh* Forces out of theſe Countries, it is not to be imagin'd with what univerſal joy he was receiv'd into *Bruxels*; tho he perceiv'd ſoon after that he was to do nothing but as ſubject rather to the Council of State, then as Deputy of *Philip* II. ſo that by no means brooking this precarious way of Governing, he contriv'd and effected the ſurprizal of the Caſtle of *Namur*, to facilitate, by reaſon of its neighbourhood to *Luxenburg*, (which Province adher'd more then moſt others to the *Spaniſh* intereſt) the receiving of ſuch forces as he perceiv'd an abſolute neceſſity of recalling out of *Italy*. A fair opportunity offer'd its ſelf for his executing this deſign, tho it may be ſomwhat diverting to conſider that in his method of accompliſhing it, he was groſsly miſtaken and impos'd upon himſelf. For his pretence of going to that place was a complemental meeting of *Margaret* of *Valois*, Queen of *Navarre*, then likewiſe pretending a Voyage for her health to the *Spaw* waters: whereas her real buſineſs was to promote the election of the Duke of *Alenſon* (againſt the intereſt of *Spain*) to the Government of theſe Countries.

The new party of Maleconcontents.

Don John in this, and the like matters, notoriouſly violating the Pacification of *Ghent*, the People revolt again, and the States ſending for the Prince of *Orange* to *Bruxels*, by joynt conſent create him Governor of *Brabant*; which thing diſpleaſing many of the Nobility (who had a long while already look'd with an envious eye upon his greatneſs) is ſuppos'd by ſome to have given birth to that third party, call'd the Malecontents, who chiefly to counterpoize the power of *Orange*, are imagin'd to have ſtuck more cloſely to *Spain* and *Rome*: for declaring reſolutely againſt all innovation in matters of Religion, they concurr'd principally, if not only, with the Confederates in that one point of driving out all Forreigners. This faction was fram'd eſpecially in *Hainault* and *Artois*, and the other *Walloon* Countries, and headed by the Duke of *Areſchot*, between whom and the Prince of *Orange* there had formerly been a particular emulation, and who therefore was the chief Author of calling *Matthias*, Archduke of *Auſtria*, and the Emperors Brother, to the Government: tho he never came to exerciſe any real juriſdiction among them, but after a little while was contented to return as diſhonourably, as he had come unexpectedly into theſe Provinces.

Archduke Matthias.

Union of Utrecht.

The foreſaid agreement of *Ghent* being, by the oppoſition of *Don John*, and much more (as ſome affirm) by the endeavors of that new faſhion'd Party, diſappointed of its ſucceſs, it was thought very requiſite for the Confederates to bring new ſtrength to their cauſe, by entring into a ſtricter and more particular League; and this was that union which has been ſince look'd upon as the very baſis of their new Government, and which was made and publiſh'd from the Town-hall at *Utrecht* Jan. 29. 1579. between the Principality of *Geldres* and County of *Zutphen*, the Earldoms and Countries of *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, and the *Friziſh Omelands* (lying betwixt the two Rivers of the *Ems* and *Lawers*) with whom joyn'd ſoon after the States and Province of *Brabant*, then *Ghent*, the Quarters of *Nimeghen* and *Arnheim*, the Cities of *Leewarden*, *Sneck*, *Franeker*, and certain Bailiages and particular gentlemen of *Frizeland*, the City of *Venlo*, the Prince of *Orange*, the Count of *Rhinenberg*, the Cities of *Ypres*, *Antwerp*, *Breda*, and (all theſe within the Compaſs of a year) the City of *Bruges* and Land of *Uryen*. *An.* 1584, the ſaid City of *Bruges* and Land of *Uryen*, and *an.* 1586, the Town of *Venlo* were in a manner proſcrib'd and outlaw'd by the Confederates, for their voluntary deſertion of the Union; the Articles whereof are to be ſeen at large in *Aitzema*, (the ſubſtance of them ſhall be deliver'd in our general account of the united *Netherlands*) and in moſt other Authors who have written of their affairs; to whom we likewiſe refer the Reader for a more full hiſtorical account of their whole firſt war with *Spain*, and eſpecially to *Bentivoglio*, *Strada*, *Grotius*, *Meteran*, and *Reidan*: altho we reſerve many particulars relating to the ſame, for our ſeparate deſcriptions of every Province and City.

Duke of Alenſon.

Upon Archduke *Matthias* (who had come without ſupport or advice of the Emperor, and without approbation of the King of *Spain*) his departure, the Confederates addreſs themſelves for aſſiſtance, firſt to *England*, and then to *France*, ſo that Queen *Elizabeth* having refus'd openly to undertake their Protection, it was by the concurring reſolution of the united States (who before this *viz. an.* 1581. had made a ſolemn renunciation of all obedience and ſubjection to the King of *Spain*, declaring him to have fallen from the right of Dominion over them) and the conſent of the *French* Court, devolv'd upon the Duke of *Alenſon*, Brother to *Henry* III. But his unlucky entrance into *Antwerp* being made the ſame day (*an.* 1582.) that the Prince of *Orange* happen'd to be ſhot at by a *Biſcayner*, rais'd a great jealouſy in the *Netherlanders* againſt the *French*; which being ſoon after infinitely encreas'd upon his endeavouring, not without open violence, to make himſelf Maſter of the foreſaid City, he was forc'd to retire, and in a little time to quit both the Country and all pretenſions to the Government; upon which theſe Countries were repreſented by the picture of a Cow, with the King of *Spain* ſpurring her, the Queen of *England* feeding her, the Prince of *Orange* milking her, and the Duke of *Alanſon* pulling her by the tail, while ſhe her ſelf was fowling his fingers. Not long after this the Prince of *Orange* was aſſaſſin'd at *Delph*, to the wonderful grief and conſternation of the whole Confederacy, ſo that great numbers falling off to the malecontent Party (that is in effect to *Spain*) and *Alexander Farneſe*, Prince of *Parma*, (who had upon the deceaſe of *Don John*, and before the election of the Duke of *Alenſon*, been eſtabliſh'd by *Philip* II. in the Government of the *Netherlands*) making a prodigious progreſs, in the reduction of many conſiderable places, nay ſome almoſt entire Provinces; the affairs of the Union began in a manner to be deſpair'd of.

And now were they moſt truly become the poor diſtreſſed States, and had very good reaſon for making the coin of their Mony a Ship in the wide

wide Ocean, without Sails and Rudder, and with this Inſcription: *Incertum quo fata ferant.* In which miſerable condition they make their humble applications to Queen *Elizabeth*, and ſhe refuſing the ſoveraignty, enters notwithſtanding into Articles with them, and ſends them very conſiderable ſupplies of men and money; receiving the *Brill*, *Fluſhing* and *Ramekins* as caution for the repayment. This was done *an.* 1585, but *an.* 1587, upon an open war between *England* and *Spain*, ſhe ſent them yet greater forces under the Earl of *Leiceſter*, who was admitted by the States as Governour of the united Provinces; and although he was not long after recall'd upon jealouſies and diſcontents ariſing between him and the States, yet it is notoriouſly known to all the world, that it was chiefly by the aſſiſtance of our Nation, both then and afterwards, together with that fatal blow given by Heaven and *England* to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, in the climacterical year of its greatneſs (*viz. an.* 1588.) that they were deliver'd from inevitable ruin. Not but that we will allow a great deal to the matchleſs courage and conduct of Prince *Maurice*, ſon of the Glorious *William* Prince of Orange, who by the appointment of the Confederates ſucceeded *Leiceſter* in the Government (though with a reſervation to Queen *Elizabeth*) and who is well known to have made great acquiſitions in the time of the Prince of *Parma* (upon his impolitick avocations into *France*) and of *Mansfeild* his Succeſſor, as alſo (*an.* 1597) when Archduke *Albert* was in the like manner diverted about the taking and looſing of *Amiens*.

The calling of the Prince of Parma into France ruins the Spaniſh affairs in Flanders.

We omit the many mutinies of both *Spaniſh* and *Italian* Forces, at divers periods of this war, but muſt not paſs by (what we juſt now mention'd) the frequent commanding of the Prince of *Parma* to the aſſiſtance of the League in *France* (particularly twice to raiſe the ſieges of *Paris* and *Rouen*) which did mightily alienate the minds of the Royal Party, and divers ways extreamly prejudice the *Spaniſh* affairs in *Flanders*; the King of *Spain* being by the vaſt charges of ſo long a war, and alſo by the incredible damage ſuffer'd in the expedition againſt *England*, render'd wholly unable at the ſame time to keep an Army in *France*, and leave all things well order'd and provided for in the Netherlands. To this we may add, that the hardſhips undergone in his marches into *France*, and it may be much more the trouble of mind, for the Kings being govern'd by pernicious Counſels, did without doubt at leaſt haſten the death of the Duke of *Parma*, and therefore not a little contribute to the ſubſequent loſſes of the Crown of *Spain*. This is certain, that after his death (which happen'd at the end of 1592) nothing of moment was done on the *Spaniſh* ſide (the ancient military diſcipline ſeeming loſt with him) till ſuch time as *Albert* Archduke of *Auſtria* was ſent Governour of the Low-Countries, (which was at the beginning of 1596) the deſign whereof was ſuppos'd, that if they could not be recover'd for *Spain*, they ſhould be made over to him (as was at length effected) in dowry with *Clara Iſabella Eugenia*, eldeſt daughter of *Philip* the ſecond; for it was hop'd that he being a *German*, and living amongſt them, for ſome time, might by degrees recover the affections of the people, and by conſequence ſecure the remaining, or it may be recover the loſt Provinces: however if it ſhould at laſt be found neceſſary to treat and come to a peace with them, it would leſſen the diſreputation of *Spain*, by not letting it fall directly upon that Crown.

And now paſſing by in this place the particulars of both his good and bad fortune (ſuch as were his taking *Oſtend*; and his being ſufficiently beaten near *Newport* by the valour of the *Engliſh*, under the *Veres* and other Commanders;) we will haſten to the famous truce of twelve years, from which the diſtinct and acknowledg'd juriſdiction of the united Provinces muſt be dated.

Reaſons that prevail'd with Spain, after ſo tedious, expenſive and unſucceſful a war, to think of peace.

The prodigious increaſe of riches and Naval ſtrength of the Confederates by the Eaſt-India trade, and the dangerous, though more gradual and leiſurly growth of the Weſt-India Company (by which the yearly conveiance of *Indian* Treaſure from *Mexico* and *Peru* into *Spain* began to be infeſted) are look'd upon as the firſt motives that wrought an inclination in them to peace, which however could not be concluded; the very treaty it ſelf being almoſt broke off, chiefly upon the account of ſome difficulties met with in the points of Religion and *Indian* trade; though it came afterwards, not without many and long obſtructions, to be reaſſum'd, and ended in a Truce for twelve years, agreed upon and compleated the ninth of *April*, *an.* 1609, upon eight and thirty Articles, which may be ſeen at large in

that pretended parties to make them entertain thoughts of peace.

Truce for twelve years.

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Duke of Alenſon.

Upon Archduke *Matthias* (who had come without ſupport or advice of the Emperor, and without approbation of the King of *Spain*) his departure, the Confederates addreſs themſelves for aſſiſtance, firſt to *England*, and then to *France*, ſo that Queen *Elizabeth* having refus'd openly to undertake their Protection, it was by the concurring reſolution of the united States (who before this *viz. an.* 1581. had made a ſolemn renunciation of all obedience and ſubjection to the King of *Spain*, declaring him to have fallen from the right of Dominion over them) and the conſent of the *French* Court, devolv'd upon the Duke of *Alenſon*, Brother to *Henry* III. But his unlucky entrance into *Antwerp* being made the ſame day (*an.* 1582.) that the Prince of *Orange* happen'd to be ſhot at by a *Biſcayner*, rais'd a great jealouſy in the *Netherlanders* againſt the *French*; which being ſoon after infinitely encreas'd upon his endeavouring, not without open violence, to make himſelf Maſter of the foreſaid City, he was forc'd to retire, and in a little time to quit both the Country and all pretenſions to the Government; upon which theſe Countries were repreſented by the picture of a Cow, with the King of *Spain* ſpurring her, the Queen of *England* feeding her, the Prince of *Orange* milking her, and the Duke of *Alanſon* pulling her by the tail, while ſhe her ſelf was fowling his fingers. Not long after this the Prince of *Orange* was aſſaſſin'd at *Delph*, to the wonderful grief and conſternation of the whole Confederacy, ſo that great numbers falling off to the malecontent Party (that is in effect to *Spain*) and *Alexander Farneſe*, Prince of *Parma*, (who had upon the deceaſe of *Don John*, and before the election of the Duke of *Alenſon*, been eſtabliſh'd by *Philip* II. in the Government of the *Netherlands*) making a prodigious progreſs, in the reduction of many conſiderable places, nay ſome almoſt entire Provinces; the affairs of the Union began in a manner to be deſpair'd of.

And now were they moſt truly become the poor diſtreſſed States, and had very good reaſon for making the coin of their Mony a Ship in the wide

wide Ocean, without Sails and Rudder, and with this Inſcription: *Incertum quo fata ferant.* In which miſerable condition they make their humble applications to Queen *Elizabeth*, and ſhe refuſing the ſoveraignty, enters notwithſtanding into Articles with them, and ſends them very conſiderable ſupplies of men and money; receiving the *Brill*, *Fluſhing* and *Ramekins* as caution for the repayment. This was done *an.* 1585, but *an.* 1587, upon an open war between *England* and *Spain*, ſhe ſent them yet greater forces under the Earl of *Leiceſter*, who was admitted by the States as Governour of the united Provinces; and although he was not long after recall'd upon jealouſies and diſcontents ariſing between him and the States, yet it is notoriouſly known to all the world, that it was chiefly by the aſſiſtance of our Nation, both then and afterwards, together with that fatal blow given by Heaven and *England* to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, in the climacterical year of its greatneſs (*viz. an.* 1588.) that they were deliver'd from inevitable ruin. Not but that we will allow a great deal to the matchleſs courage and conduct of Prince *Maurice*, ſon of the Glorious *William* Prince of Orange, who by the appointment of the Confederates ſucceeded *Leiceſter* in the Government (though with a reſervation to Queen *Elizabeth*) and who is well known to have made great acquiſitions in the time of the Prince of *Parma* (upon his impolitick avocations into *France*) and of *Mansfeild* his Succeſſor, as alſo (*an.* 1597) when Archduke *Albert* was in the like manner diverted about the taking and looſing of *Amiens*.

The calling of the Prince of Parma into France ruins the Spaniſh affairs in Flanders.

We omit the many mutinies of both *Spaniſh* and *Italian* Forces, at divers periods of this war, but muſt not paſs by (what we juſt now mention'd) the frequent commanding of the Prince of *Parma* to the aſſiſtance of the League in *France* (particularly twice to raiſe the ſieges of *Paris* and *Rouen*) which did mightily alienate the minds of the Royal Party, and divers ways extreamly prejudice the *Spaniſh* affairs in *Flanders*; the King of *Spain* being by the vaſt charges of ſo long a war, and alſo by the incredible damage ſuffer'd in the expedition againſt *England*, render'd wholly unable at the ſame time to keep an Army in *France*, and leave all things well order'd and provided for in the Netherlands. To this we may add, that the hardſhips undergone in his marches into *France*, and it may be much more the trouble of mind, for the Kings being govern'd by pernicious Counſels, did without doubt at leaſt haſten the death of the Duke of *Parma*, and therefore not a little contribute to the ſubſequent loſſes of the Crown of *Spain*. This is certain, that after his death (which happen'd at the end of 1592) nothing of moment was done on the *Spaniſh* ſide (the ancient military diſcipline ſeeming loſt with him) till ſuch time as *Albert* Archduke of *Auſtria* was ſent Governour of the Low-Countries, (which was at the beginning of 1596) the deſign whereof was ſuppos'd, that if they could not be recover'd for *Spain*, they ſhould be made over to him (as was at length effected) in dowry with *Clara Iſabella Eugenia*, eldeſt daughter of *Philip* the ſecond; for it was hop'd that he being a *German*, and living amongſt them, for ſome time, might by degrees recover the affections of the people, and by conſequence ſecure the remaining, or it may be recover the loſt Provinces: however if it ſhould at laſt be found neceſſary to treat and come to a peace with them, it would leſſen the diſreputation of *Spain*, by not letting it fall directly upon that Crown.

And now paſſing by in this place the particulars of both his good and bad fortune (ſuch as were his taking *Oſtend*; and his being ſufficiently beaten near *Newport* by the valour of the *Engliſh*, under the *Veres* and other Commanders;) we will haſten to the famous truce of twelve years, from which the diſtinct and acknowledg'd juriſdiction of the united Provinces muſt be dated.

Reaſons that prevail'd with both parties to make them entertain thoughts of peace.

The prodigious increaſe of riches and Naval ſtrength of the Confederates by the Eaſt-India trade, and the dangerous, though more gradual and leiſurly growth of the Weſt-India Company (by which the yearly conveiance of *Indian* Treaſure from *Mexico* and *Peru* into *Spain* began to be infeſted) are look'd upon as the firſt motives that prevail'd with *Spain*, after ſo tedious, expenſive and unſucceſful a war, to think of peace. When the matter began firſt to be ſet on foot, and in order to procure a fair negotiation, a ſuſpenſion of Arms was propos'd, it would not be conſented to by the confederates, except the Archduke would in the firſt place declare, that he treated with them as free Provinces, and independant in relation both to his Dominions and thoſe of *Spain*. When this was granted, the buſineſs however on their ſide was manag'd at one time with coldneſs, at another with arrogance, inſomuch that they rais'd ſcruples upon every conceſſion; having conceiv'd a kind of averſion to peace from their proſperous ſucceſſes by land, and unparallel'd growth by ſea, and as ſome add the fear of being effeminated by meer trade or ſloath, or (which might prove as fatal) the coming to quarrel among themſelves: the *Zealanders* eſpecially deſiring the continuance of the war, by which they got more, and were leſs endamag'd then the other Provinces. Againſt theſe conſiderations others put the low ebbe of the *Spaniſh* power, and great increaſe of the *French* under *Henry* the Fourth, upon which they very rationally concluded, what they have very lately experimented, that if the Bulwark of the *Spaniſh* Dominions which lay between them and *France* were farther weaken'd, their danger would be much encreas'd as coming to have (which no queſtion would in ſome years fall out) both a nearer and more potent enemy; wherefore they thought it good policy to follow the maxime; *aye le francois pour ton amy, non pas pour ton voiſin.* The enmity of *Barnevelt*, Penſioner of *Holland*, was very great to the family of *Orange*, and as it coſt him at laſt his life, ſo did it give denomination to a Party, call'd (upon an occaſion of the like nature) of later years the *Loveſtein* faction. This man, with ſeveral others pretended to be apprehenſive of the power and authority of Prince *Maurice* (Stadtholder of four of their Provinces, as his two Couſens of the other three) which would not be ſo great but while he had the command of a numerous Army; by the aſſiſtance of which he might probably one day enſlave their free Provinces; ſo that the upſhot of all would be, they had chang'd their lawful and potent King, for a petty Prince and an Uſurper.

Theſe are ſuppos'd the oppoſite motives that wrought an inclination in them to peace, which however could not be concluded; the very treaty it ſelf being almoſt broke off, chiefly upon the account of ſome difficulties met with in the points of Religion and *Indian* trade; though it came afterwards, not without many and long obſtructions, to be reaſſum'd, and ended in a Truce for twelve years, agreed upon and compleated the ninth of *April*, *an.* 1609, upon eight and thirty Articles, which may be ſeen at large

Truce for twelve years.

in *Gotofredus*, though he makes but ſeven and thirty of them. The management of this whole affair may be ſeen in *Bentivoglio*, *Grotius* and others; the principal and moſt conſiderable points whereof were, that the Archdukes (ſo are *Albert* and *Iſabella* ſtil'd) declar'd they made truce with the united Provinces, as with free States, unto which they did not make any pretence at all; and obliged themſelves, that the King of *Spain* ſhould ratify the ſame Declaration, together with all the reſt; which was afterwards punctually perform'd; wherefore it ſeems ſtrange that Dr. *Heylin* ſhould ſay *Philip* the fourth of *Spain ſucceeded* Iſabella *his Aunt in the poſſeſſion of ſome, and title to all the* Belgick *Provinces*. 2. That all priſoners ſhould be releas'd on both ſides without ranſom. 3. That each party ſhould enjoy what they were then poſſeſs'd of. 4. That there ſhould be a free trade and commerce. And 5. That during the ſaid term of twelve years no new fortifications ſhould be rais'd on either ſide.

When this Truce was concluded there were under the *Spaniſh*, or Archdukes juriſdiction, the beſt part of *Brabant*, and of the Earldome of *Flanders*, the Dukedomes of *Limburg* and *Luxenburg*, part of *Gelderland*, the Earldomes of *Artois*, *Hainault*, and *Namur*, the Marquiſate of the holy Empire, the Lordſhip of *Malins*, and the County of *Linghen* in *Weſtphalia*. It muſt be remembred that *Spain* had enlarg'd its Dominion in theſe Countries, and brought that of the Confederates into narrower bounds, as well under the Government of *Parma*, as Archduke *Albert*. For *Gaunt*, *Ypres*, *Bruges*, *Oſtend* and *Antwerp*, with divers other conſiderable places in *Brabant* and *Flanders*, had either by force of Arms or Voluntary deſertion been quite cut off from the Union, and were never after recover'd by the Confederates. From whom *Maeſtricht* and the *Boſch* were taken *an.* 1579; as *Hulſt* 1596; and *an.* 1605 the forementionꝺ County of *Linghen*, and *Oldenziel* in *Overyſſel*; and to omit others, *an.* 1606 *Groll* and *Rhynberg*; all which places were retaken, and together with divers others added to the Territories of the States, in the Courſe of that war which broke out *an.* 1621, by thoſe admirable Commanders Prince *Maurice* of *Naſſaw*, and *Henry Frederick* his Brother and Succeſſor in the Stadtholderſhip. The latter of theſe did (*an.* 1632) beſides other places (*Groll*, *Boisleduc* and *Weſel* were taken before) ſubdue *Venlo*, *Ruremund*, *Maeſtricht*, the fourth quarter of *Geldres*, till that time under *Spain*, and the Province of *Limburg*; though all of them do not continue under the confederate States unto this day.

In the ſame war, which began later, but laſted longer, between the two crowns, theſe places were conquer'd by the French (then in a ſtrict League defenſive and offenſive with the *Dutch*) *viz. Arras*, *Heſdin*, *Graveling*, *Bourbourg*, *Mardike*, *Courtray*, *Furnes*, *Winocksberg*, *Dunkirk*, *Bethune*, *Lilliers*, *Belle*, *Armentiers*, *Bapaſme*, *la Baſuee*, *Ypres*, *Meneve*, *Theonville*, *Monmedy*, *Danvilliers*; to omit other Towns and Fortreſſes in the Provinces of *Hainault*, *Flanders* and *Artois*.

But now to get a clearer and more perfect Idea of the preſent ſtate of the *Spaniſh* Netherlands; ſo as to make a tolerable conjecture of their power and ſtrength, we muſt inform our ſelves what places were reſtor'd unto them and what retain'd, either by *French* or *Dutch*, upon the concluſion of the former, or any other ſubſequent war. And of this matter we cannot have a better account then out of the four treaties of peace; *viz.* that of *Munſter* 1648; that concluded in the Iſle of *Pheſants an.* 1659 (commonly called the *Pyrenean* Treaty) and thoſe two others of *Aix la Chapelle* and *Nimeghen*; the firſt of which was completed *an.* 1668, the other *an.* 1678.

1. By the peace of *Munſter* (concluded between the *Spaniard* and *Dutch* on the thirtieth of *Jan.* 1648. *S. N.*) the States General of the united Provinces were declar'd and acknowledg'd by *Philip* the fourth of *Spain*, to be free and Soveraign States, Provinces and Countries, *&c.* to which neither he nor his Heirs or Succeſſors ſhould ever lay any claim.

Each ſide was to keep and enjoy what they were then poſſeſs'd of; all right being expreſly reſign'd by the *Spaniard* to the Mayory of *Boisle duc*, with the appurtenances; the Town and Marquiſate of *Berghen op Zoom*, the Town and Barony of *Breda*, the Town of *Maeſtricht*, with its juriſdiction; the Country of *Groenhoff*, the Town of *Grave*, and the County of *Luychhulſt*; the Bayliſhip of *Hulſt*, *Hulſter-Ambacht*, and *Ambacht*; and all the Forts poſſeſs'd by the *Dutch* in the Country of *Waes*; [The Confederates were long before in poſſeſſion of *Sluyce*, part of the Country of *Waes*, and divers other conſiderable places in *Flanders*.] That the three places beyond the *Meuſe*, viz. *Falquimont*, *Dalem* and *Rhodeleduc* ſhould remain in the condition they then were in, and in caſe of diſpute the buſineſs ſhould be determin'd in the *Chambre miparty*. That all Towns, Caſtles *&c.* in the Eaſt and Weſt *Indies* ſhould remain to the preſent Poſſeſſors. By the ſame treaty were divers things concluded very advantageous to the united Provinces in the buſineſs of Trade, and to the Prince of *Orange* in relation to his Lands and Revenues; divers things being thereby confirm'd to him, which had been conferr'd upon him by the States; *viz.* Lands and places in *Hulſter Ambacht*, the Town of *Grave*, County of *Luych*, the ancient Barony of *Brabant*, the County and Lordſhips out of *Bevergard* and *Cloppenberg*. [Here we will note, that *an.* 1650, that is two years after the concluſion of this peace, the part of *Brabant* holding with the union, did conſiſt of ſix ſtrong and walled Cities, beſides *Maeſtricht* and other places, and a large diſtrict of open Country full of Villages and Habitations, extending it ſelf to thirty leagues in length and ten in breadth, and making up the better half for ſpace of ground of the whole Dukedome.] By the ſame peace the high part of *Geldres* was to be chang'd by the *Spaniard* for an equivalence within ſix months, *&c.* On the ſide of *Spain* were to be demoliſh'd the Forts St. *Job*, St. *Donas*, the *Starfort*, the forts St. *Tereſe*, St. *Frederick*, St. *Iſabella*, and St. *Paul*; and the Redoubt *Papemuts*; on the other ſide, the two forts in the Iſland of *Caſant* called *Orange* and *Frederic*, with two others at the entrance of that Iſland; and all the Forts upon the right or Eaſt ſide of the *Scheld*, except thoſe two called *Lillo* and *Spinola*; touching which demolition it was to be agreed upon between the parties, to bring matters to an equivalence.

2. By the treaty of peace concluded as is aforeſaid, between *Spain* and *France* in the Iſland of *Pheaſants* in the River *Bidaſſoa*, upon the confines of both Kingdoms, 7. *November* 1659, (whereby an end was put to the wars which had to the great prejudice of *Spain* continu'd between the two Crowns from the year 1635) it was agreed and determin'd; that the moſt Chriſtian King ſhould retain and enjoy in the Earldome of *Artois*, the Cities and Bailliages of *Arras*, *Heſdin*, *Bapaum*, *Bethune*, *Liliers*, *Lens*, *Pas*, and *Terouan*, the County of St. *Paul*, and all other Bailliages and Caſtellanies within the ſaid Earldome except, thoſe of *Aire* and St. *Omers*, and the place of *Renty*, in caſe it ſhould

ſhould be found to be of the appendancies of *Aire* or St. *Omers*. In the Earldome of *Flanders* the place of *Graveling*, (with the forts *Philip Sluce* and *Hannuin*) *Bourburg* with its Caſtellanies, and St. *Venant*, whether it belong to *Flanders* or *Artois*. In the Province of *Hainault* the places of *Landrecis* and *Queſnoy*, with their Bailliages. In the Dutchie of *Luxenburg*, the places of *Theonville*, *Montmedy* and *Dantvilliers*, with all their appurtenances, *&c.* the City and Provoſtſhip of *Ivoy*, of *Chavency le chaſteau*, with its Provoſtſhip; the place and Poſt of *Merville*, ſituate upon the little River *Vezin*; which place with its Provoſtſhip did formerly belong, partly to the Dukes of *Luxenburg*, and partly to thoſe of *Bar*. In exchange for *Baſſie* and *Winnocksberg*, the places of *Marienburg* and *Philipville* with their appendancies ſituate between the *Sambre* and *Meuſe*: and the place of *Avennes*, ſituate likewiſe between the *Sambre* and *Meuſe*; in ſuch manner that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhould enjoy whatever is contain'd within the walls and fortifications of the Town of *Chimay*, with utter excluſion of the Prince of *Chimay*, from all manner of right within the ſame, but ſo that the ſaid Prince ſhould, with ſubjection to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, retain whatſoever did formerly belong unto him without the forementiond walls and fortifications. On the other ſide, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was oblig'd to reſtore to the moſt Catholick King, the places of *Ypres*, *Oudenaerd*, *Dixmude*, *Furnes*, with the fortify'd poſts of *Fintelle*, *Quenoq*; and *Merville* upon the *Lys*, *Menene* and *Comines* with the forts of St. *Amour*, *Bleverans* and *Joux*; the Towns of *Rocroy*, *Catelet* and *Linchamp*: all which make but a ſmall reſtitution out of the acquiſitions made by the *French*.

3. By the Treaty of peace, concluded at *Aix la Chapelle* the ſecond of *May* 1668 *S. N.* the *French* King was obliged to reſtore to the King of *Spain* the County of *Burgundy*, commonly call'd the *French* County; and thereupon the other was to quit all claim to the fortreſs of *Charleroy*, the Towns of *Binch* and *Aeth*, the places of *Doway* (the fort of *Scarpe* being compriz'd) *Tournay*, *Oudenaerd*, *Lille*, *Armentiers*, *Courtray*, *Winnocksberg* and *Furnes*, with all their appurtenancies, dependancies, annexes, *&c.*

4. By the treaty of peace, holden at *Nimeghen* [at which were preſent (as Sir *William Temple* informs us) from the ſeveral parts of Chriſtendome no fewer then one and twenty Ambaſſadors.] It was concluded and agreed between the two Crowns *September* the ſeventeenth 1678, that the *French* King ſhould reſtore to the King of *Spain*, the place and fortreſs of *Charleroy*, the Town of *Binch*, the Towns and Fortreſſes of *Aeth*, *Oudenaerd* and *Courtray*, with their Provoſtſhips, Caſtellanies, Appurtenancies and Dependancies, except the *Verge* of *Menin* and the Town of *Conde*, although pretended formerly by the moſt Chriſtian King to be a member of the *Caſtellany* of *Aeth*. He likewiſe oblig'd himſelf to put into the hands of the moſt Catholick King, the City and Dutchy of *Limburg*, with all its dependancies, the County of *Outermeuſe*, the City and Citadel of *Gaunt* with all its dependancies; the fort of *Rodenhuys* in the Country of *Waes*, the Town and Place of *Leuve* in *Brabant*, with its dependancies, the Town and place of St. *Ghilain* (but its fortifications to be raz'd.) The moſt Chriſtian King in conſideration of theſe and other Conceſſions was to have and enjoy the whole County of *Burgundy*, call'd the *Franche* County, with all its Towns, Places, *&c.* and the Town of *Bezanſon*; the Towns of *Valenciennes*, *Bouchain*, *Conde* and their dependancies, *Cambray* and *Cambreſis*, *Aire*, St. *Omers*, and their dependancies; *Ypre*, and its Caſtellany; *Warwick* and *Warneton* upon the *Lys*, *Poperinghen*, *Bailleul*, and *Caſſel*, *Bavay* and *Maubeuge* with all their dependancies; and the Town of *Charlemont* upon condition that the *Spaniſh* King ſhould in the ſpace of a year obtain of the Biſhop of *Liege*, with conſent of the Empire, a ceſſion of the Town of *Dinant*; otherwiſe *Charlemont* to be reſtor'd into the hands of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; the non-performance of which Article (though the moſt Catholick King has labour'd as much as poſſible by his Ambaſſador to have it effected) was not long ſince very like to have made a new breach between the two Crowns. It was likewiſe concluded by the aforeſaid Treaty, that the Villages of the Verge of *Menin*, ſituated too near *Courtray*; the Villages of the Provoſtſhip of *Mons*, being far up in the Country which was quitted to the *French* King in *Hainault*; and other Lands lying inconveniently for either or both Crowns, ſhould be exchang'd for others more conveniently ſituated.

And now, having (as far as was requiſite) taken a ſummary of theſe four Treaties, if we conſider, that in the time of Archduke *Albert* the impregnable fortreſſes of the *Spaniſh* Provinces were generally reckon'd to be the Caſtle of *Antwerp*; the ſtrong Towns of *Bois-le duc*, *Graveling*, *Dunkirk*, *Arras*, *Oſtend*, *Terouanne*, *Heſdin*, *Mons in Hainault*, *Valenciennes*, *Philippeville* and *Marienburg*; and that almoſt all theſe conſiderable places (beſides many others) have been ſince taken, and moſt of them ſtill retain'd by the enemies of *Spain*: we muſt needs confeſs, that this principal Bulwark of Chriſtendome againſt the *French*, is ſo far weaken'd, that (even ſuppoſing an entire conjunction of all intereſted Princes and States to that purpoſe) it may prove the buſineſs of ſome ages thoroughly to repair it.

To the time of *Philip* the ſecond there were four Biſhopricks in the ſeventeen Provinces, (taking in *Cambray*) viz. *Arras Tourney*, *Cambray*, and *Utrecht*; all the reſt being inſtituted and erected, in, or after the year 1559. *Biſhopricks.*

The Biſhoprick of *Arras* was ſeparated from that of *Cambray* (to which it had been annexed for a long while) about the year 1094; to the juriſdiction whereof are ſubject, the Towns of *Arras*, *Doway*, *Bethune*, *Bapaume*, *Lens Armentiers*, *Bouchain*, and *Baſſee*; with divers other places of meaner rank. *Arras.*

Cambray was made a Metropolitan See, at the erection of the new Biſhopricks by *Philip* the ſecond, having been a Biſhoprick from the year 390. Under its juriſdiction, are *Landrecies*, *Aveſnes*, *Binch*, *Beaumont*, *Brenne*, *Soignes*, *Maubeuge*, *Chimay*, and in a manner all *Hainault*, *Cambreſis*, ſome part of *Artois*, and of *Valenciennes* and *Tournay*. *Cambray.*

The Biſhoprick of *Tournay* was erected about the year 480; and was afterwards united with the Biſhoprick of *Noyon* continuing ſo almoſt ſix hundred years. About the year 1121, the Biſhop of *Noyon* conſented to the ſeparation of them; St. *Bernard*, as is reported, having labour'd much with the Pope for the getting the ſame effected. *Tournay.*

The Biſhoprick of *Utrecht* is a See alſo of great antiquity; for it was erected by Pope *Sergius* in the year 690; though it did not aſcend to the eminence of a Metropolitan till the year 1561. After which year it had under it (according to *Gotofredus*) five of the new inſtituted Biſhopricks; and for its own particular limits, it contain'd anciently all the territory of *Utrecht*, and part of *Holland* and *Gelderland*, with the Seignories of *Buren*, *Culenburg* and *Vianen*; in which ſpace of ground were comprehended thirty Towns, and a very *Utrecht.*

a very great number of Villages. See more in the particular Deſcription of the Province of *Utrecht*.

St. *Omers.* The Biſhoprick of St. *Omers* was founded after the razing of the Town of *Terouanne* by *Charles* the fifth (which happen'd *an.* 1553) the Revenues of the Biſhop of *Terouan* being divided between this and the two Biſhopricks of *Bulleyn* in *France*, and *Ypres* in *Flanders*. But the compleat erection of the Collegiate Church of St. *Omers* into a Cathedral was not effected till the year 1559; under the juriſdiction wherof are the Town of St. *Omers*, *Aire*, *Heſdin*, *Graveling*, with many Villages in *Artois* and *Flanders*.

Mechlin. In the ſame year *viz.* 1559, was likewiſe erected and advanc'd to Archiepiſcopal Dignity, the Collegiate Church of St. *Rambold* at *Mechlin* (or *Malins*) having under its juriſdiction no fewer then ſeventeen Towns (beſides thoſe that were under its ſubjected Biſhops) in the number of which were *Mechlin*, *Lovain*, *Bruſſels*, *Tilemont*, *Lande*, *Dieſt* and *Areſchot*, and a great many ſmaller Villages; its territory reaching ſixty miles in length and half as much in breadth. Theſe following too Epiſcopal,

Gaunt. The Church of St. *John* in *Gaunt*; containing in its Dioceſs four conſiderable Towns (of which *Gaunt* and *Oudenaerd* are two) and no ſmall number of Villages, lying in the Province of *Flanders*.

Antwerp. The Collegiate Church of our Lady at *Antwerp*; with ſeven towns under its juriſdiction, among which, *Antwerp*, *Lire*, *Bergues*, *&c.* and many Villages.

Bois-le-duc. The Collegiate Church of St. *John* in *Bois-le duc*; having under it *Bois-le duc*, *Helmont*, *Bommel*, and ſeven other Towns, beſides divers Villages.

Bruges. The Church of St. *Donat* in *Bruges*; comprehending within its Dioceſs, *Bruges*, *Sluce*, *Aerdenburg*; with ſix other Towns, and many Villages.

Ruremond. The Collegiate Church of the Holy Ghoſt at *Ruremond*; containing within its juriſdiction, *Ruremund*, *Nimeghen*, *Zutphen* and *Venlo*; beſides ſix other good Towns; with many places of leſſer note, and a great number of Villages.

Ypres. The Monaſtery of the Regular Canons in the Church of St. *Martin* in *Ypres* was the ſame year made a Cathedral Church of ſecular Canons; containing under it, *Ypres*, *Dunkirk*, *Furnes*, and ſeven other conſiderable Towns; with many ſmall ones, and divers Villages.

Haerlem. The Parochial Church of St. *Bavon* in *Haerlem*, was at the ſame time made a Cathedral; comprehending within its Dioceſs twelve Towns and many Villages of the Province of *Holland*.

Deventer. The Collegiate Church of St. *Levin* at *Deventer*; containing under its juriſdiction five and twenty Towns, and ſeveral Villages.

Middleburg. The Collegiate Church of St. *Peter* at *Middleburg* (in *Zealand*) with ten Towns and many Villages ſubjected to it.

Leewarden. The Parochial Church of St. *Vit* at *Leewarden*, comprehending within its Dioceſs ten Towns, and many Villages.

Groningen. The Parochial Church of St. *Martin*, in *Groningen*, containing under its juriſdiction all the Territory of *Groningen*, which is very large; with ſome neighbouring Iſlands upon the *Friziſh* Shore.

In this manner were the new Biſhopricks (making up with the old, and *Cambray* which was then made an Archbiſhoprick, the number of ſeventeen) eſtabliſhed by that zealous King, *Philip* the ſecond of *Spain*; but when divers of theſe Provinces came to be divided from the reſt, and reduc'd under the diſtinct dominion of the united States, all the Biſhopricks within their juriſdiction were, upon the alteration of Religion as well as Government, utterly aboliſh'd; the Revenues of them, together with others of the like nature, being either annex'd to the publick Income, or beſtow'd ſome other way for pious uſes; ſo that the preſent imployment of them is not an utter alienation from the ſervice of God, and of religion. The Biſhopricks were thus diſpos'd under their reſpective Archbiſhopricks; *viz.*

1. Under *Cambray* were, *Arras*, *Tournay*, St. *Omers*, and *Namur*.
2. Under *Machlin*; *Antwerpe*, *Gaunt*, *Bruges*, *Bois-le duc*, *Ypre*, and *Ruremond*.
3. Under *Utrecht*; *Harlem*, *Deventer*, *Middleburg*, and *Leewarden*.

Univerſities. Univerſities in theſe Countries are, in the *Spaniſh* Netherlands, *Louvain*, and *Doway*. In the United; *Leyden*, *Franeker*, *Groningen*, *Utrecht*, and *Harderwick*. L' *Abbe* ſays that the confederate States have erected three Univerſities in their Dominions; *viz.* at *Leyden* in *Holland*, *Franeker* in *Weſtfrizeland*, and at *Groningen*, the Metropolis of the Province. And that ſome add others of a later erection, ſuch as are thoſe of *Breda*, *Utrecht*, *Amſterdam &c*; which in his opinion, ought to be look'd upon as nothing more then a kind of Collegiate, or famous Schools. That Author is critical enough himſelf upon the leaſt failure of others; yet will we excuſe him for not mentioning *Harderwick*, becauſe it was not made an Univerſity till the year 1648, which was ſome time after the firſt publication of his book (although he has ſince inſerted divers things of a later date, in his other editions of the ſame book) but that he ſhould make no other account of *Utrecht*, (omitted alſo, I cannot tell upon what account, by *Heylin*) which was erected into an Univerſity, with all its eſſentials of Profeſſors in each faculty (a more particular account whereof is given by Mr. *Ray* in his Travels) *&c. an.* 1635, ſeems altogether unpardonable. Unleſs perhaps it may be a diminution to *Utrecht*, that its erection was not from the States General, which ſome others boaſt of.

Of all theſe Univerſities we ſhall treat more largely in the Deſcriptions of their reſpective Provinces; where we ſhall likewiſe take care to give ſome account of perſons of fame and reputation; eſpecially of ſuch as became remarkable either for Learning or Martial atchievements.

AN

ACCOUNT

Of ſeveral things particularly relating to the

Spaniſh Netherlands,

Conſider'd by themſelves.

OUr diſcourſe concerning theſe Countries has been hitherto for the moſt part of a more general nature; now muſt we come to treat of them conſider'd as two diſtinct Dominions, very much differing in the matter of Trade, Coins, Government, and divers other particulars.

And here we muſt ingenuouſly tell the Reader, that we are in a manner neceſſitated to be very brief in this our diſcourſe concerning the *Spaniſh Netherlands*; which we deſire him to impute, partly to their near agreement with the Countries of the Union (of which we deſign a conſiderably large account of this nature); but much more to the ſcarcity of ſuch Writers as have treated of them diſtinctly conſider'd by themſelves (or at leaſt at any full and tolerable rate) ſince they became the only remaining Provinces to the King of *Spain*. And yet we hope, that from our ſeveral diſcourſes concerning each of them, the ingenious Reader will be able to make a true eſtimate of the whole Body; and frame to himſelf as perfect an Idea of their preſent condition as to ſtrength, riches, and other the moſt conſiderable points, as if we had been much larger in this our general account of the ſame.

Although in the ſeveral Provinces there are different Coins, yet are they generally currant according to the rate of *Brabant*; *Engliſh*, *French*, *Spaniſh* and *German* Pieces paſſing alſo at a certain value throughout all the low Countries.

Coins. As for the proper Money of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, we will compare it with our own, and begin with the *Negenmanneken*, which is worth about half a Farthing; then the *Oortken* or *Orken*, the fourth part of a Stiver, which is of equal value with a Farthing, or ſomewhat more; after this the *Patar*, or Penny (tho it be ſomewhat more) which they call in *Flemniſh Stuyver*. The *half Patacoon* is worth about two Shillings; the *Patacoon* double the ſame. The *Silveren Croon*, that is Silver Crown, is in value a little leſs then the *Engliſh* Crown. The *Philip Dollar* is worth about four Shillings, and the *half Dollar* two Shillings. Their pieces of Gold may be valued thus; the *Albertus* is about eight Shillings, and the *half Albertus* four Shillings. The Gold Crown is ſomewhat above ſix Shillings. The *Soveranen*, or Soveraign, is in value near eighteen Shillings and ſix Pence; the half, and quarter pieces bearing a proportionable rate; the *double Duckat* is worth twelve Shillings and ſix Pence; and the *ſingle Ducat* is half as much.

The money-trade of *Antwerp* has been very great, and for large Summs, eſpecially when the King of *Spain* had any general diſburſements to be made, by reaſon of his wars in theſe or the Neighbouring Countries. The rates of their currant Pieces of money either at *Antwerp*, or indeed generally throughout the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, according to *Roberts* in his Map of Commerce, are thus: Eight Doits make a Stiver; ten Stivers a Shilling Sterling; two Blanks a Stiver and half; ſix Stivers a Shilling *Flemmiſh*; eight and twenty a Gelder, which is three Shillings and four pence *Flemiſh*. Twenty Shillings a pound or ſix Gilders: a hundred pound *Flemiſh* make ſixty *Engliſh*, ſo that twenty Stivers may be reckon'd two ſhillings ſterling; and one pound *Flemiſh* twelve ſhillings ſterling; and twenty Shillings Sterling, three and thirty Shillings and four pence *Flemmiſh*. The rates put upon pieces of mony by Col. *Lockart*, when Governor of *Dunkirk* (*viz.* about the year 1658) were in this manner,

Old Jacobus to go at fifteen Gilders.

The new Jacobus, and Carolus; at fourteen Gilders.

Engliſh Shilling at thirteen Stivers.

Engliſh half Crown at two and thirty Stivers and half.

Golden Spaniſh Piſtol at eleven Gilders.

Gold Rial at eight Gilders.

Gold Soveraigne at eighteen Gilders.

Gold double Ducat at twelve Gilders.

Gold French Crown at five Gilders ten Stivers.

Gold Hungarian Ducat at ſix Gilders.

Gold Albertine at ſeevn Gilders, ten Stivers.

Gold Rheniſh Gilder at three Gilders, fifteen Stivers.

Gold Riders of *Zealand* at ſeven Gilders, ten Stivers.

The double and half ones proportionably.

Gold Flemiſh Crown at four Gilders, ſixteen Stivers.

Italian Piſtol at nine Gilders twelve Stivers.

Gold Crown of Liege three Gilders, ten Stivers.

Silver Ducatoon at three Gilders, fifteen Stivers.

Flemiſh or ſealed Patacoon at three Gilders

Silver Lewis at three Gilders.

Holland Rix Dollar three Gilders.

The half one proportionably.

Cardicue of weight one Gilder.

French Teſtoon of weight nineteen Stivers.

French ſilver Franck or Livre of weight at one Guilder and ſeven Stivers.

The half and quarter in proportion.

Flemiſh Shilling at ſeven Stivers and half.

The half Shilling, in proportion.

Zealand Shilling, at ſeven Stivers.

Flemiſh ſtooter, at two Stivers and half.

Flemiſh ten Stivers, at twelve Stivers.

Flemiſh five Stivers, at ſix Stivers.

Flemiſh Stiver and marked piece, at one Stiver or four Farthings.

Traffick. Within this laſt Century the Trade and Riches of the United Provinces have had a prodigious encreaſe, inſomuch that they are ſuppos'd ſome years ago to have paſs'd the term of their full growth, and may be look'd upon now as in a ſtate of declenſion. Nevertheleſs the trade of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* cannot at this day be ſaid to hold any equality with that of the Confederate States; a more particular account whereof is reſerv'd for another place. In the mean while we may obſerve here concerning the Merchants of *Antwerp* (and the ſame holds in a great meaſure good of all others under the juriſdiction of *Spain*) that they have contracted one very bad quality of the *Spaniſh* Merchants, and that is very ſeldome to traffick or adventure their eſtates into any other dominions but where their Prince is Soveraign; which having rightly conſider'd we muſt confeſs, that their trade cannot be of any great conſequence, from hence it comes to paſs that their traffick is but ſmall, and ſubſiſts more by a laborious induſtry of the Inhabitants at home, then by the care and diligence of their adventurers abroad; their fartheſt navigations extending but to *Spain*, and ending in ſome ſecond adventures thence to the *Indies*, and that for no great matter; ſo that indeed they trouble not the Eaſt or Weſt, North or South parts of the world, nor hardly *England*, *France* or their neighbour States, for ladings of any conſiderable value or moment.

The principal means by which their ſmall traffick is maintain'd, are their ſeveral ſorts of choice manufactures, and artificial pieces of work, for which moſt of their chief Towns are very famous. Such are Hangings of Arras, Tapiſtry; ſome ſorts of Stuffs of Silk, and of Woollen and Linnen; in exchange for which the *Engliſh*, *French* and other neighbouring Nations bring them woollen Cloaths, and Wines, and ſome other uſeful commodities, and ſuch proviſions as they want either to ſupply their own occaſions, or the neceſſities of thoſe Armies which are very frequently fed, maintain'd, and cloath'd in theſe Countries.

Manufactures. The richeſt Tapiſtries wherewith the reſt of *Europe* is furniſh'd from theſe Countries, are made chiefly at *Bruſſels*, *Oudenaerd* and *Gaunt*. *Ypres* provides fine Camlets and Serges, and *Lille* Camlets of divers ſorts, eſpecially thoſe that are thicker wrought; and this laſt place has the Exchange upon *Antwerp* and *Franckfort*, of which it makes no ſmall gains.

At *Valenciennes* is made the Stuff called Barracan, much worn in *France*, as a good defence againſt rain: and fine Worſtades whereof there is little vended except in *Germany* and *Switzerland*; in the firſt of which Countries it is much us'd for bordering of Garments, *&c.*

At *Mons* are made Grograms or Camlets much finer then thoſe of *Lille*; and great quantities of colour'd Sayes; which are exceeding fine Serges, and are very marketable through *Germany*. At *Tournay* are wrought mock Velvets; fine linnen Cloaths, Damasks, Taffaties, and ſtrip'd ſtuffs for beds, which ſell well in *Germany* but not in *France*. All ſorts of Ribbons, and particularly broad woollen Ribbons; ſold in *Germany*; all kinds of Stockins, both of fine and coarſe yarn. Hence are brought great quantities of dy'd wool to make Fringes, both Coarſer and finer, as alſo Tapiſtries and Table Carpets. At *Doway* fine woolen Camlets are made, and ſent undy'd into *Germany*, and likewiſe into *Italy*. *Bethune* furniſhes other places with Worſtades, which keep the name of the Town, of a very excellent gloſs.

Cambray ſupplies other Countries with that fine kind of Linnen Cloath, thence call'd Cambrick. *Arras* ſends forth Grograms and fine Camlets (beſides thoſe rich hangings which take their denomination from the place) and *Bruges* is a kind of a Staple for *Spaniſh* wool; and ſupplies many places with Baſtard-Satins which bear its name.

Royal Income. As for the Royal Income, it depends for what is extraordinary upon the contributions of the States, amongſt whom the diſſent of one member or voteing City renders the concurrence of the reſt ineffectual. And as for the ordinary and ſettled Revenue of the Crown, tho by Cuſtoms and divers ſorts of Impoſts it amounts to a good yearly value, yet has it not within this laſt Century been ſo conſiderable, as to bear any proportion to the vaſt charges of the continual wars in defence of theſe Countries. The ordinary Revenue whereof, firſt to the Dukes of *Burgundy*, and after that to the King of *Spain* before the breach, was eſtimated at three millions of Crowns yearly; which as ſome affirm was more then any king in Chriſtendome at thoſe times receiv'd, the *French* only excepted. The Eſtates in the year 1550 granted to *Charles* the fifth an aid which they call'd the *Novental*, amounting to one hundred and fifty thouſand Crowns a month; and it is ſaid that *Philip* the Second at his firſt taking poſſeſſion of theſe Provinces, was preſented with a grant of forty millions of *Florens*, to be paid in a few years. But the preſerving of ſome of the ſaid Provinces, and fruitleſs endeavors towards the recovery of the reſt, did in the laſt century not only coſt the *Spaniard* a great part of his Returns from the *Indies*, but has run that Monarchy ſo far behind hand, that if the beſt part of the riches of the remaining Provinces were put into the Kings Coffers, yet would he ſcarce be able to make himſelf whole; they having coſt him (according to the computation of ſome) a far greater ſumm of mony then the ſame quantity of ground might have been purchas'd for, upon reaſonable terms, in any part of Europe. Upon theſe and other conſiderations it has been ſometimes adviſ'd in the *Spaniſh* Councils to quit theſe Countries to *France*, in exchange for ſome others lying towards *Spain*: but others are of opinion that when they ſhall abſolutely reſign *Flanders*, they muſt ſhut themſelves up within their mountains, and ſignify nothing more in the affairs of *Europe*;

nay

nay moreover that they cannot perhaps be long safe either in *Spain* or *Italy*, if they were there to sustain all the forces of *France*, and not be able to make their usual diversions by the *Netherlands*; out of which (whenever they are Masters of the Field) they march in four or five days up into the very Isle of *France*.

The account of all Dukes, Earls, and other Soveraign Lords of these Countries shall be deliver'd in their proper places; here we shall put down only those that were either the supreme Governors of all the seventeen Provinces, or their Deputies, from the time that they became united under one Prince, (*viz. Charles* the fift) partly by right of succession, partly by that of Conquest and Pact. The Government was by him for several years committed to the care of *Margaret* of *Austria* his Aunt by the fathers side.

Governors. *An.* 1531; *Mary* Queen of *Hungary*, and Sister of *Charles* V. succeeded the foresaid *Margaret*; and continu'd Governess to the year 1555. At which time the aforesaid *Charles* made a voluntary resignation of all these Countries to his Son *Philip*, by whom they were committed to the care of *Emanuel Philibert*, his Cousin German, by the title of Legate or Captain General of the *Belgick* Provinces.

An. 1559; the said *Philibert* being by the interest of the most Catholick King restor'd to his Dominions of *Savoy* and *Piemont*, gave place to *Margaret* of *Austria*, Dutchess of *Parma* and *Placentia*, Sister of *Philip* the second, by whom she was allow'd for maintaining her Port and Grandeur, besides the usual emoluments of that high Office, the yearly Summ of 36000 Crowns.

An. 1567, came the Duke of *Alva* into the Low-Countries, and the year following upon the departure of the *Dutchess* of *Parma*, was constituted supreme Governor of the Netherlands.

An. 1573, *Alva* being recall'd was succeeded by *Lewis* of *Requesens*, Grand Commander of *Castile*, upon whose Death (which happen'd without any provision made by the King of a Successor) the Council of State took the management of affairs into their hands by way of devolution; and the States of the Provinces being conven'd, chose *Matthias* Archduke of *Austria*, not at all doubting of the Kings approbation. But he not long after being as weary of his precarious authority as the States were of him, return'd into *Germany*. *Strada* tells us that upon the surprizing of the *Brill*, which happen'd about the year 1570, some of the Cities of *Holland* and *Zealand*, that presently after revolted from *Spain*, put themselves under the government of *William* Prince of *Orange*, and by the Count of *Marks* persuasion took an oath of fidelity to him; whence it would seem that he may pretend to be the first Governor on the States side; and indeed so he really was, both in the time of *Matthias* and *Alenson*; they being honour'd with an empty title, whilst he bore all true sway and authority among the Confederates.

After *Matthias*, in the time of *Don John*, *Francis Hercules de Valois*, Duke of *Anjou* and *Alenson*, was chosen and admitted upon terms by the Union, under the title of Protector of the Belgick States.

An. 1585, succeeded *Robert Dudly*, Earl of *Leicester*, with far greater power (as we find in several places of *Aitzemas Notab. Revolut.*) then either *Alenson* before, or any other Governor afterwards was entrusted with. He was at first chief Commander of their Forces, and afterwards chose Governor of their Union.

Prince *Maurice* of *Nassaw*, son of the Glorious *William* Prince of *Orange*, is plac'd by some as the immediate Successor of his Father, on the States side; but he was not thorowly settl'd nor admitted to the full exercise of that power which he at length enjoy'd, as Captain General of their forces, till such time as the Earl of *Leicester* was recall'd by Queen *Elizabeth*. Prince *Maurice* continu'd to the year 1625, in which year he dyed. He will deserve a further account among the the Governors of the United Netherlands.

We have already related that Archduke *Matthias*, chosen upon the death of *Requesens*, by the Confederate States, was rejected by *Philip* the second; we must therefore now give an account of those Governors who were appointed or approv'd of by the said King; beginning with *Don John* of *Austria*, natural Son of *Charles* the fift, who was sent into these Countries as his Vice-Roy by *Philip* the Second, about the later end of 1576. He was at first oppos'd, then after much adoe admitted, and shortly after upon his seizing the Castle of *Namur*, rejected by the confederate States.

An. 1578, *Alexander Farnese*, Prince of *Parma* and *Placentia*, and Nephew of *Philip* the second, was nominated by *Don John* at his death, and afterwards confirm'd by the King.

An. 1593, *Peter Ernestus*, Count *Mansfield*, was appointed by way of provision by *Philip* the second; and gave place not long after to *Ernestus* of *Austria*, brother of the Emperor *Rodolphus*. He came into the Low-Countries in *January* 1594, and dy'd in *February* 1595, by whom Count *Fuentes* was nominated and continu'd to the year, 1596, at which time Cardinal *Albert*, Archduke of *Austria*, Archbishop of *Toledo*, and just before Vice-Roy of *Portugal*, was constituted Governor of the Netherlands, and so continu'd to act in the Kings name till 1598; for then *Philip* gave him all these Countries in dowry with his daughter *Isabella Clara Eugenia*; in which or the preceding year, his place was for some time supply'd, during his absence in *Germany* and *Spain*, by *Cardinal Andrea de Austria*, Bishop of *Constance*.

An. 1621, within six weeks after the expiration of the twelve years truce, Archduke *Albert* dying without Issue, the soveraignty of these Provinces, according to the Articles of Marriage, return'd to the King of *Spain*, in whose name they were afterwards Govern'd by the foresaid *Isabella*, to the year 1634, for she then dying, *Philip* the fourth committed the Government of the *Spanish* Netherlands to his brother *Ferdinand*, call'd the Cardinal Infant; who was five years after succeeded by *Don John de Melo*; but he being in a few years recall'd, *Piccolomini*, Duke of *Amalfi*, was put to the Helm in a most turbulent and tempestuous state of affairs.

An. 1646, *Leopold William*, Brother to the Emperor *Ferdinand* the third, was appointed Governor; who has been since succeeded by divers Grandees, and some of the blood Royal of *Spain*; such as were *Don John* of *Austria*; the Marquis of *Caracene*; the Marquis of *Castel Roderigo*; the Earl of *Montery*; and the Duke *de villa Hermosa*, who enter'd upon the Government about the end of 1674, and continues Vice-Roy to this present year 1680; the Prince of *Parma* being appointed to succeed him.

The fatal consequences of their rigorous proceedings in the time of *Philip* the Second, have made the *Spaniards* ever since carry a lighter hand over their Netherlandish Provinces; judging it most expedient to grant to the remaining Countries gratis, what had at length been extorted by the others. Their liberty cannot indeed be look'd upon in some respects so absolute as that of the united States; yet is it as much as very well satisfies the people, who being generally addicted to

the *Romiſh* Religion, and conſidering (if it were not for their frequent wars) how far happier they would be then their Neighbours of *France*, being alſo ſince the Revolt of the others conſiderably eas'd in point of taxes, are become well content with their old Maſter.

Council of State. All publick affairs (beſides ſuch as belong to the general Convention of Eſtates) are manag'd principally by three Councils, the firſt whereof, is the Council of State, an inſtitution of the laſt Age, occaſion'd by the multiplicity of buſineſs, ariſing in their continual wars; all matters that now belong to this, being before tranſacted by the Privy Council. It conſiſts of a Preſident and an uncertain number of Counſellors, augmented or diminiſh'd by the Prince according to the exigency of affairs. With this Council the Vice-Roy deliberates upon the moſt weighty Buſineſſes, ſuch as are Peace and War; Leagues and Alliances to be made with other Princes or Commonwealths; treating with forreign Ambaſſadors; and all other things of a greater and more publick concern; many matters of importance being tranſmitted hither from the other Councils.

Privy Council. The Privy Council is compos'd of twelve Counſellors and a Preſident, who is choſen by the King or his Viceroy, and is alſo keeper of the Great Seal. Here are matters of Juſtice and right determin'd, it being a Court ſuperior to all others, upon which account it has the power of granting priviledges, pardons, and paſſing divers acts of grace and favour. Moreover it has authority to make Laws, Ordinances, Statutes and Edicts. It belongs likewiſe to this Council, or Court, to determine the bounds and limits of Provinces, and to decide all principal controverſies about the Right of Lordſhip and Dominion, not only relating to Subjects but to the King himſelf. Theſe two Councils adviſe with one another upon occaſion, eſpecially when any thing emerges of a mixt nature, and that ſeems to appertain to both of them.

Council of the Financies. The Council of the *Financies*, or Royal Revenue, conſiſts of three ſuper-intendents, eminent for their wiſdome: the firſt of whom is called ſimply the ſuperintendent of the Financies; the ſecond the Treaſurer; the third the Receiver General; to whom are added certain Commiſſaries and other inferior Officers. Thus *Gotofredus*; from whom differ *Guicciardin*, *D' Avity*, *De Linda*, and others; for they ſay this Council is compos'd of three Superintendents, beſides a Treaſurer, a Receiver general, three perſons well vers'd in buſineſs of that nature, called Commiſſaries; two Secretaries and other Officers. To this Council belongs the care and management not only of the Princes ordinary Demain, but likewiſe of all extraordinary Taxes and Subſidies; as alſo the calling to account and taking cognizance of the actions of all inferior Officers, that are any way employ'd about the Royal Income. Here is care taken that fortifications be not unprovided, and that the publick ſuffer no dammage for want of ſeaſonable and neceſſary expences; the whole charge of a war being adjuſted and proportion'd by this Council: to which it likewiſe belongs, upon conſultation had with the chamber of accounts, to farm out any part of the Royal Revenue.

This Chamber of accounts (which is really a particular branch or member of the foreſaid Grand Council of the *Financies*) is kept at *Bruſſels*; conſiſting of a Preſident and certain (*Gotofredus* ſays ſeven) Maſters of accounts; to whom all Treaſurers and Receivers of the Revenue give up their accounts, as well thoſe of *Brabant* and its Appendancies, as thoſe of the Dutchy of *Luxenburg*. For it muſt be obſerv'd, that there are other inferior Chambers of accounts throughout theſe Provinces, all which are ſubject to the Council of the Financies. Such is that of *Lille* in *Flanders*, and ſuch were formerly thoſe of the *Hague* in *Holland*, and *Arnheim* in *Geldres*.

In the time of the Archduke *Albert* there was another diſtinct Council of the *Financies*, call'd in *Spaniſh*, *Conſejo de la hazienda*; compos'd only of *Spaniards*; to whom alſo alone was committed the management of all moneys ſent out of *Spain* for carrying on the war in theſe Countries; there being likewiſe a Council of war at the ſame time, conſiſting wholly of *Spaniards*.

The Grand Provoſt. All theſe Councils follow the Court, as alſo does the Grand Provoſt, who is likewiſe call'd the *red Rod*, from a long red Wand, which he always carries in his hand as an Emblem of Juſtice. Each Province has its peculiar Bayly or Provoſt (that of *Brabant* is called the *Droſſart*, which is much the ſame as the Sherif of a County with us) but as the power of all the reſt is not extended beyond the limits of their proper Country, ſo the Grand Provoſt can act in the abſence of any of them, and in any part of the *Spaniſh* Netherlands; being ſent upon emergencies by commiſſion from the Court, and furniſhed with ſo great a power againſt Robbers, Murtherers and Vagabonds, that he formerly gave ſentence alone in matters of life and death without appeal: but there has been of latter years joyn'd with him in commiſſion for cauſes criminal, another Officer, who bears the ſtile of a Deputy or Controller.

The grand Council. The King moreover has his great Council, or Parliament at *Malins*, to which there lies the laſt appeal; and almoſt in every Province there is a Parliament, or Provincial Council, though in ſome of them (particularly in *Brabant*) it is call'd the Chancery. They go by the civil and Canon Law, ſo far as neither of them are oppoſite to the Princes Edicts, nor prejudicial to the Priviledges or Cuſtoms of the Country. Theſe Courts conſiſt of twelve, ſixteen, or eighteen Counſellors and a Preſident with ſome other Officers; and are impower'd to paſs ſentence, not only in matters relating to the Princes Officers and Miniſters provincial, but even upon a legal accuſation, in ſuch as concern the Prince himſelf. In three of them, *viz.* Thoſe of *Brabant*, *Hainault* and *Malins*, the ſentence is definitive.

Provincial Governors. Every Province has its diſtinct Governor, appointed by the King, with ſubjection to the Governor General, or Vice-Roy; and with a certain power of acting in all affairs of the Country, eſpecially in matters of War. Every year there are Commiſſioners diſpatcht to the principal Cities of each Province; who by way of Viſitation make enquiry into all ſuch things as have any relation to the intereſt of the Prince. Theſe in the Dutchy of *Brabant*, according to ſpecial priviledges granted by the Popes of *Rome* in that behalf, have their Commiſſions extended even to the taking in of Churches, Monaſteries, and Hoſpitals, and other Religious Fraternities.

Among the other principal Officers, not yet mention'd, are 1. The Admiral, who is chief Commander at Sea, and has his proportionable ſhare of all confiſcations and prizes taken upon the ſame in time of War. He gives his approbation of ſafe-conducts obtain'd of the Vice-Roy for importing and exporting prohibited commodities; which is ſo abſolutely neceſſary, that without it, tho the King himſelf has authoriz'd the thing on his ſide, all ſuch commodities ſhall be confiſcated. 2. The Maſter of the Artillery. 3. The Grand Huntſmen, Rangers, and Maſters of Foreſts, *&c.* And many more of the ſame nature with thoſe of other *European* Princes.

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The great Lords, and persons of highest quality, are the Princes of *Chimay*, *Epinoy*, *Barbanson*, and *de Ligne*; the Duke of *Aresschot*; the Earl of *Berge*; the Marquiss of *Trazygnies* in *Brabant*, and of *Haveretz*; the Earls of *Hoogstraet*, *Meghen*, *Cantecrois*, *Lalain*, *Bossu*, *Barlaymont*, *Beaumont*, *Reux*, and *Solre*; and those of *Gommignies* and *Vertaing* in *Hainault*; *Moerbeke* in *Flanders*; *Faillaix* in *Brabant*; *Bailleux* and *Noyelles* in *Artois*; these last six having been advanc'd to that Dignity by the often mention'd Archduke *Albert*. As for Vicounts, Barons, and ordinary Lords, a Catalogue of them would take up too much room in a work of this nature. And the same is to be said of their Knights of divers Orders; the chief whereof is that of the Golden Fleece, of which we shall give some account. It was instituted by *Philip* the *Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, and Soveraign of almost all these Countries, about the year 1429. They had at first a Robe of Scarlet appointed them; but *Charles* the *Hardy*, Son of *Charles* the *Good*, chang'd it into Silk, at a Chapter held at *Valenciennes*, with a Collar of Gold, having a piece of Steel interlac'd, which seem'd to strike fire out of a Flint; at the end of which Collar hung the Golden Fleece, with this Motto, *Pretium non vile laboris*; the Steel and Flint having this, *Ante ferit quam flamma micat*. Of this Order (which has its Chancellor, Treasurer, King at Arms, and Secretary) there were at first no more then five and twenty; but three years after there were six more added; and *Charles* V. augmented the number to fifty; all which must be of good quality, and such as in *Spain* are call'd *Grandees*.

When the Prince or Governor of the *Spanish Netherlands* either wants a Subsidy, or is desirous to have some new Law Enacted, or other matters of great importance to be taken into consideration, then does he issue out his Letters (tho they run in the Kings name) by which is call'd the convention of Estates. The ordinary place of their meeting is *Brussels*, both because there the Court makes its usual residence, and also because the *Brabansons*, by special priviledge, are not to be cited out of their Province. There the Deputies for *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Valenciennes*, *Lille*, *Doway*, *Orchies*, *Namur*, *Tournay and Tournesis*, and of *Malins*, did formerly convene (for we must note that divers voteing places are of late years fallen under the jurisdiction of *France*, and have been solemnly releas'd of their allegiance to *Spain*) and as for those of *Luxenburg* and *Geldres*, they meet at home, having an exemption from being call'd out of their respective Provinces, except it be upon some urgent and very extraordinary occasion. This Assembly is made up of three Estates, (much after the manner of the English Parliament) *viz.* the Clergy, Nobility, and the Deputies of the chief Cities, which may be call'd the Commons. [*D' Avity* seems by his third Estate to mean one distinct from that which consists of the Deputies of the principal Cities. They meet not altogether, but by Provinces; and in that method the Princes request is propos'd to them in very winning and obliging terms, with divers pressing arguments, by one of the prime Ministers of State; after which a competent space of time is desir'd to deliberate upon the matter. If upon bringing in their answer they appear unwilling to gratify the Prince, further and more cogent Reasons are produc'd on his behalf, and the affair with all the powers of Rhetorick and Logick is urg'd to them again; but if notwithstanding all this they stick obstinately to their former resolution, there is no way left, but to refer the whole issue of the business to a better opportunity; that maxim, *Sic volo, sic jubeo* having no place here, where the consent of the Subject is not only necessary, but if all the rest have given their approbation, and one single voting member (as suppose the City of *Antwerp*) dissent, there is an effectual stop put to the matter in debate, for every one of them pass things conditionally that all the rest concur in the same vote. One chief reason why a concurrence of all members to pass a vote is made necessary, seems to be, because not only every Province, but almost each voting City looks upon its self as originally supreme and independent, and therefore to give its own express consent in things of that nature, and not to be concluded by a majority. And as for the Prince his never having had the people of these Countries purse at command (as it is in a manner at this day though not anciently in *France*) it appears sufficiently from *Bentivoglio*, who says that *Flanders* (meaning these Provinces in general) *never formerly suffer'd under the grievance of Taxes, as* Italy, Spain, *and other Countries; and that the ancient custome was for the Prince to desire of his Subjects what was needful for his occasions; the often denying whereof shewed that the granting of it lay in the peoples free will.*

Strength of these Countries.

The power and strength of these Countries under the House of *Burgundy* were very great; which sufficiently appears by the expedition of *Charles*, Earl of *Charolois*, against *Lewis* the Eleventh of *France*, whom Duke *Philip* the *Good*, his Father, furnish'd to that enterprize with nine thousand Archers, and fourteen thousand men at Arms; and at his setting forth told him, that upon occasion he should not be abandon'd for want of an hundred thousand fighting men. The same Duke, after that his Son was thus sent away, provok'd by the Revolt of those of *Liege* and *Dinant*, suddenly rais'd an Army of twenty-eight thousand Horse, and a requisite number of Foot; and *Charles* himself, succeeding his Father (who dy'd in his unprosperous attempt upon the *Switzers*) had no less then eighty thousand men at the Battel of *Morat*. And indeed, were it not for the prodigious encrease of the *French* power upon the proportionable decay of the *Spanish* Monarchy, the Military strength of the *Spanish Netherlands* would of late years have been really found much more considerable then they have seem'd to be; but upon the foremention'd account it must be confess'd, that neither are they of sufficient strength to provide for their own security, nor is the Crown of *Spain*, without powerful Alliances and assistances from neighbour States and Princes, able to defend them. They have a standing sort of Militia, much-like the Train'd Bands of *England*, call'd by them *de Banden-van-Ordonantie*; but when they have occasion for considerable Armies, they gladly entertain great numbers of Foreigners; altho the inhabitants have frequently shew'n themselves good Soldiers (especially the *Walloons*, both for Horse and Foot), and have been usually as numerous as ready to serve their Prince and Country. As for their power at Sea, it is really little or none at all; nor can it well be improv'd while they enjoy but two Port-Towns, *Newport* and *Ostend*, and those also but very inconvenient Stations or Harbours for Shipping, by reason of their narrowness, and the great difficulty of coming out with some winds. It is usual in some of their Cities for their Troopers to beg about Streets on Horseback; which seems a notable instance of *Spanish* haughtiness; that people loving to appear as like gentlemen as may be, even when they really are in the condition of beggars. Indeed their Pay is but mean, and that makes them take to the rode, and in a kind of a

middle way between begging and demanding (much like our Countys petitioning with an army to back them about the begining of the late Rebellion) to supply their neceſſities; for if you give them a ſmall ſpill, or what may be juſt ſufficient for their preſent relief, they meddle not with your Pockets or Portmanteau. Certainly either their wants are extraordinary, or their diſcipline is very defective; for it has been not unuſual, for the Garriſon Soldiers to ſend (as particularly but the other day (*viz.* 1676) at *Bruſſels*) private notes to certain Citizens, ordering them upon pain of death to bring and deliver, at an appointed time and place, ſuch ſums of mony as were therein demanded of them; and as for that inſtance of *Bruſſels* one of the Citizens taking courage to diſobey their commands, and reveal the thing to the Magiſtrate, a Serjeant and two Soldiers were taken at the nominated place; and found to have come thither in expectation of the forementiond booty.

Religion. There is no other Religion publicly allow'd thro all the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, but that of the Church of *Rome*, altho in many of their principal Cities there is no ſmall number of the Reform'd. The *Jeſuites*, in relation to their own affairs, divide theſe Countries into two Provinces; the firſt they call *Flandro-Belgick*, and in that they have the Colleges of *Antwerp*, *Bruges*, *Bruſſels*, *Lovain*, *Courtray*, *Ghent*, *Ypre*, *Lire*, *Malines*, and *Ruremond*. The other they call *Gallo-Belgick*; in which they poſſeſs, the Colleges of *Doway* and St. *Omers*; with the *Scotch* Seminary in the former, and the *Engliſh* in the later; the Colledges of *Tournay* (with the houſe of probation) of *Lille*, *Mons*, *Valenciennes*, *Cambray*, *Luxenburg*, *Namur*, *Dinant*, and *Heſdin*.

The power of the Prince in Eccleſiaſtic affairs has always been very great in theſe Provinces; the nomination of Biſhops, and Abbots, and the like ſupreme Dignities appertaining unto him; tho with ſome deference to the Pontifical Chair, as to the matter of Confirmation. According to divers Pacts and Conventions made in that behalf, no man whether Eccleſiaſtic or Laic, can by the See Apoſtolic, upon any account whatſoever, be call'd out of theſe Countries; nor can the Pope confer any Benefice or other Grace upon any man, or diſpatch his Bulls or Breves into the *Netherlands*, without the Prince, or his chief Counſellor or Miniſter of State's approbation and conſent; nor can Clergy-men purchaſe Lands or other immoveables, without leave firſt obtain'd of the Prince, who has alſo power to viſit the Clergy, and ſee if they be well govern'd, and if not, to reform the abuſes. In ſhort, his authority in matters Eccleſiaſtical is much the ſame with that of the *French* King within his own dominions. And that ſome will ſay is in a manner as great as many Proteſtant Princes would (at leaſt heretofore) have been well contented with.

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DESCRIPTION

OF THE

United Netherlands.

IT is by ſome judg'd very improper to term the whole Body of the United *Netherlands* a Commonwealth, becauſe it really conſiſts of ſeveral diſtinct Principalities, retaining ſtill their ancient and ſeparate Soveraignty, and being only in ſome caſes united together for their mutual defence. But ſince we find them ſo denominated in their own public Treaties (particularly that with the Uſurper *Cromwell* in the year 1653), I think we need not upon occaſion ſcruple the making uſe of that name; altho (as ſhall be elſewhere ſhew'n at large) it muſt be confeſs'd, that not only the ſeveral Provinces, but many of their chief Cities, are in divers reſpects to this day poſſeſs'd of ſupreme Jurisdiction.

The Governing and Voting part of the Union is made up of *Geldres* (tho not entire), the Lordſhip of *Zutphen* being comprehended under it; the Provinces of *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Frizeland*, *Overiſſel*, and *Groniengen*, with the *Omlands*; divers places being ſubject to them in the neighbouring Countries; as ſome part of *Flanders*, a good part of *Brabant*, ſeveral Towns in the Dutchy of *Cleve* and Biſhopric of *Colen*, and ſome few in *Eaſt Frizeland*; tho for what concerns thoſe that are in theſe three laſt mention'd Countries, in them they only claim a right of Garriſon; neceſſary, as they alledg, for their own ſecurity, pretending no Title to the Soveraignty of ſuch places, which is ſtill allow'd (tho after a peculiar manner) to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, the Biſhop of *Colen*, and Earl of *Eaſt-Frizeland*.

The Provinces of the Union, tho they have of late years been ordinarily call'd by *Latin* Authors *Belgium Fœderatum*, were not anciently known by any common name; the greateſt part of them lying without the precincts of *Gallia Belgica*, and being look'd upon as a portion of old *Germany*, out of whoſe larger Nations they are generally ſuppos'd to have receiv'd their firſt inhabitants; of whom a very brief account has been given already in our diſcourſe of the *Netherlands* in general, and a ſomewhat larger one is reſerv'd for the particular deſcription of each Province; and therefore to meddle with them in this place ſeems altogether ſuperfluous.

The name of United *Netherlands* was given them from the Leagues and Confederacies made between them in the time of *Philip* II. for their joint and more effectual defence and aſſiſtance againſt the *Spaniſh* tyranny and oppreſſion (for ſuch it was eſteem'd by more then themſelves); and more eſpecially from that famous one enter'd into in the year 1579, and call'd ever ſince the Union of *Utrecht*; that City being the place where it was firſt agreed upon and made public. But in order to a clearer apprehenſion of theſe things, we ſhall only remind the Reader of what we have already more largely deliver'd; *viz.* That the ancient Earls and Governors of this people, having no other Dominions, found themſelves oblig'd to act with great moderation; their intereſt conſiſting wholly in the good of theſe their only ſubjects; and that when moſt of them came to the Houſe of *Burgundy* there happen'd to be no viſible alteration made in the method and manner of Government, tho ſome have recorded, there was now and then a deſign entertain'd of bringing them under a more abſolute ſubjection. After this, *Charles* V. began to rule ſomewhat more arbitrarily, as thinking the limits of power, formerly preſcrib'd to their petty Governors, not fit to be endur'd by a Prince of ſuch vaſt Dominions. Yet being a Native himſelf, he lov'd, truſted, and preferr'd them, and not acting very imperiouſly, ſtill retain'd in a great meaſure, the affections of theſe his *Low-Country* Subjects; altho he made ſanguinary Laws upon account of Religion. But his Son and Succeſſor *Philip* II. being educated in *Spain*, and having imbib'd ſuch principles of rigor and abſolute dominion as are natural to the very complexion of that Nation, made his Government

after a while troubleſom, then grievous, and at length intolerable. After many ſeditions, inſurrections, and revolts of divers places, *an.* 1572, the States of *Holland* meeting at *Dort*, reſolv'd upon a war againſt the Duke of *Alva*, the *Spaniards* grand inſtrument of tyranny and oppreſſion; recalling thoſe who were baniſh'd by him, and conſtituting *William* Prince of *Orange* Captain-General of their Forces. *An.* 1579, was the above-mention'd famous Confederacy, or Union of *Utrecht*, made between divers Provinces and Cities; and *an.* 1581, the United States renounc'd all manner of ſubjection and obedience to *Spain*, (this was done, as I find it in *Aitzema*, *an.* 1580 by *Holland* and *Zealand*, and *an.* 1581 by *Frizeland*), from which Union and Abjuration ſome venture to date the original of their Commonwealth, as to the point of Independency upon *Spain*, and legally diſtinct Juriſdiction; though others ſeem upon better grounds to refer the ſame to the Abrenunciation made by *Spain*, and Archduke *Albert* (*an.* 1609) whereby they reſign'd all right and power over the Confederate Provinces; the ſame being afterwards confirm'd in ſolemn and ample manner by the Peace of *Munſter*, *an.* 1648.

The often mention'd Union of *Utrecht* having not only given name to this Commonwealth, but been the baſis and foundation of the wonderful ſtructure, it ſeems not only proper but requiſite to give ſome account of it in this place; which cannot but conduce to the better apprehending many things relating to the nature and conſtitution of their State, and ſuch as are not only to be found where we ſhall expreſly treat of their Government, but frequently elſewhere occurring in this our ſecond General Deſcription. The chief points therefore agreed upon, and concluded between the Confederate Provinces, were (as we find them in the Inſtrument of the Union it ſelf) to this effect.

Chief points agreed upon by the Union of Utrecht.

1. That they ſhould be united for their common defence, as if they were but one Province; and that they ſhould for ever continue ſo united, and not to be ſeparated or divided, by any Teſtament, Donation, Sale, or Agreement.

2. That all Rights, Priviledges, *&c.* belonging to any Province or City, ſhould be maintain'd and preſerv'd inviolate.

3. That they ſhould aſſiſt each other with life and fortunes, againſt all force and aſſaults, made upon any pretence whatſoever.

4. That the Fortifications of all Frontier-Towns, if old, ſhould be repair'd by their reſpective Provinces in which they lye; but that all new ones ſhould be built at the charge of the Generalty.

5. That all inhabitants from eighteen to ſixty years old ſhould be liſted and train'd within a month.

6. That peace and war ſhould not be made without conſent of all the Provinces.

7. That neighbouring Princes, Lords, Lands and Cities ſhould be admitted likewiſe into the Union by conſent of all the Provinces.

8. For Religion, that *Holland* and *Zealand* might act as ſhould ſeem good unto themſelves. That the other Provinces might regulate themſelves according to the tenor eſtabliſh'd by Archduke *Matthias*, or as they ſhould think to conduce moſt to the peace and welfare of their reſpective Cities and Countries; but ſo that no man ſhould be troubled upon the account of Religion.

9. That diſſentions and differences, if they concern'd but one particular Province, ſhould be determin'd by the reſt; but, if they could not adjuſt matters, as alſo if all the Provinces in general were concern'd, by the Stadtholders; and that ſentence in both theſe caſes ſhould be pronounc'd within a month, and without appeal or reviſion.

10. That the Convention of Eſtates ſhould be held as formerly, and the Mint regulated in ſuch manner as ſhould be agreed upon by all the Provinces.

11. That the interpretation of the Union ſhould be referr'd to the States, but in caſe of their differing among themſelves to the Stadtholder.

12. That they ſhould fall upon and impriſon all ſuch as ſhould act contrary to the ſaid Articles; and in this caſe that no priviledg or exemption ſhould be valid.

It is likewiſe requiſite to obſerve in this place, that (as is above-mention'd) every particular Province retains a Soveraignty within its own precincts, and can make Laws obligatory to the inhabitants of the ſame; chuſe Magiſtrates; puniſh Criminals; Coyn Money; ſet up Univerſities; and impoſe Taxes, (nay the juriſdiction of many particular Cities is of the ſame nature; being grounded upon Rights and Priviledges enjoy'd by them before the Union) for example, the Country of *Drente* does by its States exerciſe a Royal and abſolute authority; and the *Omlands*, tho they make one Province with *Groningen*, impoſe Taxes among themſelves. But the particular Provinces cannot without the concurrence of the Generalty: 1. Undertake a new war. 2. Make Peace or Truce. 3. Lay Impoſitions with relation to the common Union. 4. Make Alliances. 5. Set the value of money; or enact ſuch Laws as ſhall concern the whole body of their people.

The Union of theſe Provinces, was, not long after the completion of the ſame, expreſs'd by Medals, which they caus'd to be coin'd; on one ſide whereof were two hands holding faſt each other, with ſix arrows bound together, and this inſcription, *Deo juvante*. On the other ſide was a ſtrong pillar, ſtanding upon a ſquare Book as a pedeſtal, which was call'd *Religio*; and upon the pillar was a Hat, from the old *Roman* way of manumiſſion denoting Liberty. This pillar was faſt bound by ſix ſtrong arms, whereby were ſignified the ſix Provinces of *Geldre*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Frizeland*, *Overiſſel*, and *Utrecht*. Under the pedeſtal, inſcrib'd *Religio*, was written *hac nitimur*, and over the Hat *hanc tuemur*. The reaſon why they had then but ſix Arrows (for ſince they have ſeven, graſp'd in the left paw of a Lion Rampant) was becauſe *Groningen* had ſcarce enter'd into the Union when it fell again into the hands of the *Spaniards*, in whoſe poſſeſſion it continu'd for above thirteen years together, *viz.* to the year 1594.

And thus much may ſuffice to ſhew not only how theſe Countries came to be denominated the *United Provinces*, but likewiſe in what ſenſe the ſaid denomination is to be underſtood; the inhabitants whereof are at this day, from the eminency of one of them in power and riches (wherein it ſo far exceeds the reſt, that in all public Taxes it contributes above one half of the whole ſum) generally call'd *Hollanders*; from whence it becomes very difficult ſometimes to know in what latitude the diſcourſes of ſeveral writers are to be taken; the name of *Holland* being hardly more often us'd for one ſingle Province, then for the whole Body of their Commonwealth.

And here we ſhall alſo premiſe, that not only the Climate and ancient inhabitants of theſe Countries, but likewiſe the moſt conſiderable Cities and Towns, the Rivers, Woods, *&c.* of all the Seventeen Provinces, are already diſcours'd of as far as is proper in a general deſcription; and

as

BELGII FŒDERATI NOVA DESCRIPTIO.

MARE GERMANICUM.

Occidens.

Sep. Septentrio.

Meridies.

Ameland
Hun-
sin-
gō
Five-
Wolt
Oolster
Quar
tier
Dol-
lerdt
EMDER
LANT
WEST
PHA
Munst:
LIA.
Seven
Wolden
Vollenhō
Zuyder Zee.
Zaland
Gelder
LAND
Utrecht
Oriens
MUNSTER.
MAYE
RY
Wyck
Breda
Kuyck
tLant
Nim
Goy
Tieler
Alblaser
Alkmar
Hoorn
SHERTOGENBUSCH.
SLICHTENHORST.
GULICK.
LIMBVR.
GVNSIS
STICI
COLN.
Milliaria Germanica communia
Milliaria Gallica communia
Accurate Iansonio-Waesbergiae Petro et Stephano Swart.

as for flatneſs of ſituation, and the conſequences thereof, ſuch as are foggy moiſt Air; conveniences of Trade by Rivers and artificial Channels, *&c.* the *United Provinces* are more advantag'd or prejudic'd thereby, as to the points of profit and health, then the *Spaniſh*; and then for what concerns the nature of the people, in reſpect of their love of money and liberty; induſtry and parcimony; improvement of Arts and inventive faculty, *&c.* the firſt mention'd do at this day very much exceed the latter; ſo that altho ſome may poſſibly imagine, that one and the ſame account of theſe Countries and their inhabitants, might (as to the foreſaid particulars, together with the humours and inclinations of the people,) have ſuffic'd, yet upon a ſerious conſideration, there will be in many reſpects found ſo great a difference between them that it will appear ſufficient to have oblig'd us to two diſtinct Relations.

Limits. The Juriſdiction of this State is (at home, and excluding their poſſeſſions in the *Indies*) extended much farther then the Limits of the Seven Provinces; ſo that the true precincts of the *United Netherlands* may be beſt had from a view of their frontier Garriſon'd places (tho ſuch are not always upon the very utmoſt extremity of their Territory) wich were in the 1650 (as may be ſeen in *Aitzema*'s Notable Revolutions) *Embden* and *Leeroort* in *Eaſt-Frizeland*, *Langackerſconſe*, *Bellingwold*, and *Bourtang* in *Groningea*; *Coeverden* in *Drente*: *Mæurs*, *Weſel*, *Burick*, *Rees*, *Emmerick*, *Gennep* in *Cleve*; *Orſoy*, *Rhynberg* in the Biſhoprick of *Colen*; *Schenkenſconce* in *Geldre*, or (*Cleve*) the Town of *Raveſtein*; *Maeſtricht*, *Grave*, the *Boſch* and *Breda*, *Berghen op Zoom*, *Steenberghen*, *Fort Philip*, and *Willemſtadt* in *Brabant*; *Frederick* Fort, *Groſs Sconce*, the Fort St. *Ann*, *Hulſt*, *Sas van Ghent*, the Forts *Morſpurg* and St. *Mark*; *Yſendyck*, *Opburg*, *Sluys*, the Iſland of *Caſſand*, the Fort St. *Catharine* by *Opburg*, and *Aerdenburg* in *Flanders*. On all other parts the Dominions of the Confederate Provinces are bounded by the Sea.

Situation, &c. Their ſituation is generally lower then that of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, whereby they are likewiſe more expos'd to the fury of Tempeſts, and prejudicial effects of Spring-Tides. Their Havens are alſo very incommodious, not only as to their own narrowneſs, but the great danger in entring into them, which is principally occaſion'd by the moveable Banks of Sand that lye about the mouths of them. Particularly the Sands gather'd for three or four Leagues upon the Coaſt of *Holland*, below the Iſland *Voorn*, make the Haven of *Brill* extreme dangerous, without great skill of Pilots (who are alſo not very rarely miſtaken themſelves) and uſe of Pilot Boats, which come out every Tide to ſecure the Ships bound into the *Maes*. The Sands (as *Comingius* informs us) have of late years began to choak up the mouth of the *Ya*, which together with the *Amſtel* makes the Haven of *Amſterdam*; wherefore it may happen in time to this City as it has formerly done to *Stavern* in *Frizeland*, and *Armuyden* in *Zealand*, which places (but eſpecially the firſt) were anciently famous Empories, and in the foreſaid manner ran to decay, and became Ports of little or no conſideration. Generally throughout the whole year there will be obſerv'd three parts of Weſterly for one of Eaſterly winds upon their Coaſts, this alſo attending for the moſt part their calm froſts and fair weather, as the other does the ſtormy and foul; whence principally ſeems occaſion'd the frequent alterations made in their Sand-banks and Shallows, as likewiſe the choaking up of their Harbours; and Sir *William Temple* (whoſe alſo the foreſaid remark is) ſays, that he took notice of the Sands riſing and ſinking before a Haven, by two fits of theſe contrary Winds, above four foot.

Some are of opinion, that a great part of the Maritime Provinces may have been gain'd from the Sea, and made firm land by the ſediment of the *Rhine*, *Maes*, and *Scheld*; and they bring for an argument thereof, that upon ſinking a Well in *Amſterdam*, at near an hundred foot depth there was found a bed of Sand and Cockle-ſhells; whence they conclude, that in old time (though it muſt have been many ages ſince) the bottom of the Sea in that place lay ſo deep; and that the hundred foot thickneſs of Earth above the Sand was made in the forementiond manner.

Inundations. But whatever may be concluded from thence, this is certain, that if ſo good a part of theſe Provinces were anciently in *Neptune*'s poſſeſſion, his endeavours are neither weak nor unfrequent for recovery of the ſame; which is vigorouſly attempted by thoſe innundations, of which we have already related the manner and moſt probable cauſes, in our general account of all the *Netherlands*. But becauſe the effects of them are moſt dreadful and prejudicial to thoſe Provinces of which we now treat, we ſhall in this place take notice of two or three the moſt conſiderable that have happen'd for ſome Ages laſt paſt; referring for ſome ſignal calamities of this nature, which have formerly befall'n *Zealand*, *Frizeland*, and other their Maritime Countries, to the particular deſcriptions of the ſame. A brief relation of one, with juſt mention made of a former (which ſeems to have been that ſo fatal to *Zealand*, *viz.* upon the fifth of *Nov.* 1530) we have from *Strada*, who ſays, that in the year 1568, upon *All-Saints* Eve, the Sea roſe up and ſwell'd to ſo prodigious an heighth, that breaking ſome Banks, and overflowing others, it did with a ſudden and unheard of inundation cover ſome Iſlands of *Zealand*, a great part of the Sea-coaſt of *Holland*, and almoſt all *Frizeland*; exceeding by the height of a foot that which had happen'd about forty years before, and ſwallow'd up ſeventy-two Villages. Extraordinarily great (as may well be imagin'd) was the loſs not only of goods and poſſeſſions, but of men, women, and children, there being no leſs then twenty-thouſand deſtroy'd in *Frizeland* alone, whoſe bodies, together with thoſe of their Cattle and other beaſts, and abundance of Houſhold-ſtuff, and pieces of broken Veſſels floating up and down upon the drown'd Country, afforded to thoſe that eſcap'd in Boats a very lively repreſentation of *Noah*'s Flood. In the Annals of *Frizeland* it is recorded, that divers perſons who had ſav'd themſelves by getting to ſome ſpots of higher ground, or climbing up trees, were upon the point of being famiſh'd, when by the care of the neighbouring Magiſtracy they were found out and brought away in Boats; and that among the reſt there was found upon the Hill by *Sneke* a little Child in its Cradle, and hard by it a Cat, both of them ſleeping very ſoundly, and nothing ſenſible of paſt or future danger.

Paſſing by the innundation of the year 1665 (which greatly endammag'd *Holland* and *Zealand*) we ſhall be more particular in the account of that which happen'd very lately, and which is reported to have riſen higher then the before related famous one of *All-Saints*; altho that has been formerly much talk'd of among them, and ſcarce ever mention'd without dread and horror. About the beginning of *November* in the year 1675, the Wind blew ſo ſtrong at North-Eaſt (the fatal point to their Dykes) that it drove in the Sea with an incredible violence be-

tween the *Texel* and the *Helder*, the laſt whereof was with ſuch fury overwhelm'd, that a part of the Village *Huysduynen* was quite carried away, and all the Country between *Wiring* and *Zyp* laid under water. The Sea-Dike near *Horn* was broke in two places between *Kerckie* and *Oudendyck*, and the water in other places over-topping the ſame, came on to the very Gates of *Medemblick*, and overflowing the Villages *Beſchoot*, *Scharwoot*, *Groſthuyſen*, *Arrenhorn*, *Berkoot*, *Spierdyck*, *Bobbeldyck*, and divers others, preſently converted a large ſpace of Country into a continu'd and uninterrupted Sea. The ſuddenneſs of this Deluge was ſuch, that divers Peſants, and much Cattel, were hurried away and utterly loſt, there being not time allow'd them to ſecure themſelves upon the higher grounds. The Dike of *Muydenberg*, between *Muyden* and *Naerden*, having been much endammag'd by the *French* in poſting themſelves there two or three years before, and not ſo thorowly repair'd as it ought to have been, was carried away likewiſe in ſeveral places; ſo that all the Country round about *Naerden*, *Muyden*, and *Weſop*, even to *Loren* in *Goy-land*, and *Balicorm* in the Province of *Utrecht*, was laid under water. The Gates and Ramparts of the City *Naerden* were abſolutely ruin'd, and that ſtrong repeller of the waves made entirely of ſtone, and call'd the *Aſs's Back*, was hurried away, leaving in the place where it ſtood a hole no leſs then thirty-ſix foot deep. In *Amſterdam* the *Niewen-Dike*, upon which ſtands a ſtreet of Houſes, was overflown, together with part of the Market-place not far from thence. The Dike between *Amſterdam* and *Haerlem* was alſo broke about the midway for the ſpace of thirty or forty Rods; ſo that there were about thirty-three foot of water in thoſe parts. The ſame fate (to paſs by divers others) had the *Sloperdike*, *Achtendike*, and *Aſſendelverdike*; inſomuch, that the Country in many places, and particularly a good part of *Waterland* was entirely ſwallow'd up by its mercileſs and outragious enemy. In *Frizeland* the Dike near *Stavern* had a breach made in it of thirty Rods in length, and near *Mulqerm* another little leſs. At *Swaert-water*, near *Swaert-Sluce*, was another breach made, for length equal to the former, but of exceeding great depth. We ſhall not mention ſeveral other places in theſe Provinces that ſeem'd utterly loſt for the preſent, and divers others that ſuffer'd very much by this unparallel'd Tempeſt; which did not only endammage theſe Countries by tearing and overflowing their Dikes in an unuſual manner, but by hindering and retarding the reparation of the ſame; there being as it were ſeveral paroxiſms of its rage and violence. Yet ſuch was the care and induſtry of this indefatigable people, that in the *February* following, moſt of theſe breaches are reported to have been made up; their Banks being reſtor'd to their former, or to a better condition of ſtrength. What prejudice was done to the *Zealand* Iſlands I find not, but the ſame Tempeſt diſcharg'd part of its fury upon *Brabant* and *Flanders*. It is obſervable, that this Inundation exceeded that of the year 1568, as that did the other reported by *Strada* to have happen'd about forty years before it; wherefore there ſeems to be a natural increaſe in the rage and fury of ſuch tempeſtuous aſſaults; which if true, and there ſhould continue hereafter to be made proportionable advancements in the ſame, ſome ages hence their maritime Provinces may be irrecoverably poſſeſs'd by the Sea.

Dikes. Their Dikes are reported to be uſually about ſeven Ells in heighth, and ſeventeen in bredth at the bottom; made of the toughеſt clay, in the inſide ſtrengthen'd with wood and ſtone, and on the outſide (that is next the Sea) cover'd with Mats made of Ruſhes and Flags, ſtak'd down as high as the Tide generally riſes, to defend the Banks from being waſh'd away by the water. But Sir *William Temple* informs us that the common Sea-weed is of late years found the beſt material for the foreſaid purpoſe; which faſtens with a thin mixture of Earth, and yeilding a little to the force of the Sea, returns when the waves give back; the violence whereof is thereby in a great meaſure broken, and (the lays of the weed next the Sea being made pretty thick) the water hinder'd from ſapping and undermining the body of the Dikes. In North *Holland* when there is a very great ſtorm, and the Sea comes in with ſuch violence that it is ready to tear their banks in pieces, the inhabitants clap Sails all along between them and the water, which is thereby hinder'd from piercing into the heart of their Dikes; this being of the ſame nature, but more effectual then their foreſaid conſtant defence either by Ruſhes, Flags, or Sea-weed.

But ſometimes their Banks are broken otherwiſe then by Tempeſts, as particularly in the year 1638, when huge heaps of Ice carry'd down by the *Rhine* eat into the *Iſſel* Dike, and made a breach of many foot not far from *Utrecht*, whereupon almoſt all *Holland* was overflown with clear water; but there wanting here the continu'd fury of the marine inundations, the breach was ſoon made up, and the waters drain'd by the uſual help of Wind-Mills; of which they have great numbers, conveniently plac'd for carrying off the winter Rain and Snow-waters (for theſe are generally ſufficient without the acceſſion of extraordinary Floods to cover a great part of their flat Country) which are thereby, about the beginning of *February*, if Froſt do not hinder, begun to be forc'd up in vaſt currents, and driven into particular Channels; ſo that the Earth being in a little time become dry; about *March* it begins to look green, and their Cattle are brought forth and put to grazing. The Province of *Holland* is reported to keep more men at work in repairing their Banks, then all the Corn growing in the ſame is ſufficient to feed. The chief Banks in the Province of *Holland* are thoſe of the *Iſſel*, the *Meuſe*, of *Sparendam*, and *Medemblick*; and the ſafety of *Walcheren* in *Zealand* is reckon'd to depend upon the *Weſtcapel* Dike, which was nevertheleſs broke by the Sea in the years 1632, 1642, 1643. But of theſe and other principal Dikes in their maritime Provinces we may poſſibly give ſome further account hereafter; and ſhall briefly take notice in this place, of ſome other Bars put by nature and providence to the outragious aſſaults of the ſwelling Ocean. Of this nature are three or four little Iſlands in the *Zuyder-Zee* (beſides the *Texel*, the *Vlie*, and ſome others towards *Frizeland*) which break the firſt fury of Northern Tempeſts; but from the *Honts-boſſe* towards the upper end of North *Holland*, quite down to the *Beer*, at the mouth of the *Meuſe* (which is accounted about twenty-four Leagues) the violence of the waves is curb'd by thoſe continu'd Rows of Sandy hills, between which and the Sea lies the fineſt way in the world. All along there is no depth of water near the ſhore; ſo that in calm weather a man may go in a great way without being put to ſwim; and it is upon this ſhore moſt Ships are forc'd to run, when they cannot, by reaſon of the ſtreſs of contrary winds, get out to Sea; which happens eſpecially in winter, when the nights are dark and long.

Sandy Hills.

long. When the Sea is calm it is very pleaſant to behold the great number of Ships under ſail; ſome continually diſappearing, and others immediately coming into ſight; and if there be a ſtorm, a man enjoys *Lucretius*'s terrible delight, of being out of danger one's ſelf, and ſeeing the Sea, which every moment threatens utter ruin to whatever ſails upon it, ſpend its approaching fury upon the even ſhore.

Channels. A great advantage of their level and flat ſituation, and ſoftneſs of their ſoil, is the eaſie cutting of thoſe many, or rather innumerable Channels, which eſpecially abound in the Province of *Holland*; and are made with very little trouble and charge; there being no Hills to paſs thorow, nor Rocks or hard ground to obſtruct or retard the work. Many of theſe have been cut ſince the peace concluded with *Spain* in the year 1648; particularly that from *Leyden* to *Haerlem*, and another from *Amſterdam* to *Goudeſluys*, thorough which to expedite their voyage, and bring paſſengers to their ſet ſtages in good time, the Boats are drawn by Horſes.

Air and Seaſons. Their Land in many places is eaſily overflow'd in winter, ſo that the whole Country ſeems at that ſeaſon to lye under water; whereby though their grounds are enrich'd, yet is their air much prejudic'd, becoming thereby damp and foggy, and ſuch as would certainly be exceeding unwholſom were it not for the ſharpneſs of their Froſts, which never fail with every Eaſt Wind for about four months in the year, and are much fiercer then in the ſame Latitude in *England*; their Spring being much ſhorter, and leſs agreeable then with us; as likewiſe their Winter far colder, and ſome parts of their Summer a great deal hotter.

It is the extreme moiſture of their Air that ſome ſuppoſe to have been the original and principal cauſe of the great neatneſs in their houſes, and cleanlineſs in their Towns, without which divers infectious diſeaſes muſt neceſſarily be bred in hot ſeaſons by ſuch vaſt multitudes of people crowded together; their metallic alſo and wooden utenſils and inſtruments being apt to ruſt and mould; which is judg'd to have made them at firſt (for now by long cuſtom it is become in a manner natural to them) by continual rubbing and ſcouring to endeavour a prevention of thoſe inconveniences. So likewiſe the deepneſs of their ſoil, and wetneſs of ſeaſons, neceſſitated them to that exactneſs of paving in their ſtreets, and great expence in making of Cauſeys and Highways between divers of their Towns.

They have (as ſome Travellers report) continual Winds and frequent Rains, and their ſeaſons ſeem to be in a perpetual confuſion. It Rains ordinarily in the Dog-days; and ſometimes it is as cold then as in *December*; and in Winter the weather is now and then ſo warm that a man can hardly endure a fire. As the heat is but rarely violent ſo the cold is ſeldom laſting. And here we ſhall take notice of what ſome may judge ſliding ought to be reſerv'd for another place, *viz.* that when their Channels are frozen both men and women ſlide upon them with a certain ſort of ſhoes, call'd Skates, which they do with an incredible ſwiftneſs; ſome of them being reported to paſs in that manner eighteen or twenty miles in the ſpace of an hour. It is ſaid to be ordinary for them, ſetting out at *Leyden*, to reach *Amſterdam* in an hour and quarter, if the Ice be ſmooth and even, and that is accounted not much under eighteen miles. This is practis'd not only for pleaſure, but for traffick; for there is a kind of Sledg, which being loaded with commodities the men drive before them as they ſlide along. They have alſo a kind of Boat that with an Iron keel is affirm'd to ſail fifteen leagues an hour; but this is not much us'd of late, becauſe from the frequent ruggedneſs and unevenneſs of the Ice, as alſo upon other accounts, it has been found not only inconvenient but likewiſe dangerous. They are exceeding vent'rous upon the Ice, not ſcrupling to truſt themſelves (tho many are loſt by their inconſiderate raſhneſs) to one night's freezing; and therefore they uſually carry with them long poles upon their ſhoulders, which are deſign'd for their ſecurity if the Ice chance to break, being of ſufficient length to reach quite croſs the broken place, and bear them up ſo long till they may either ſhift for themſelves, or be aſſiſted by others.

Length of life, Diſeaſes, &c. They are generally not long liv'd, and begin to decay early, both men and women, eſpecially at *Amſterdam*. The *Hague* is accounted to enjoy the beſt Air in the Province of *Holland*; and ſome are very high in the commendation of *Leyden* upon the ſame account; which to others ſeems not probable, by reaſon of the ſtanding waters near and about both places. This is certain, that at each of them, and alſo at *Amſterdam*, every hot and dry Summer produces ſome infectious diſtemper or other; which would oftentimes be call'd by a worſe name, but that a trading people will not (if they can poſſibly help it) have the word *Plague* mention'd amongſt them. Few or none of them dy of Conſumtions; the ordinary diſeaſes among them (beſides infectious and malignant Feavers, already hinted at) being the Gout and Scurvy; though ſtrangers are obſerv'd frequently to complain of the Spleen, which we may impute to their not being of ſo contented a humour, nor induſtrioufly and conſtantly imploy'd as the others; who are always well when they are not very ſenſibly ill, and pleas'd if not conſiderably troubl'd and afflicted; being not apt to be melancholy or fancy-ſick, becauſe generally buſie, and always eaſily ſatisfied.

In the *Indies* it is obſerv'd, that Children born of both *Dutch* parents are never long-liv'd; whereas the offspring of a *Dutchman* and *Indian* woman generally live to a very good age.

Turfe &c. Minerals they have none; and as for Foſſils, the chief of them (if it may be accounted one) is that bituminous Earth of which they make their Turf; and which affords us a conſiderable inſtance of Divine providence; for there being an exceeding ſcarcity of wood in ſeveral of theſe Provinces, it were impoſſible for the inhabitants, eſpecially the poorer ſort, to be otherwiſe furniſh'd with fuel. To the ſame wonderful providence muſt it likewiſe be refer'd, that this natural and uſeful ſtore cannot eaſily be exhauſted, for this kind of Earth grows continually, after the manner of divers other Foſſils as well as Minerals; ſo that in the courſe of ſome years, by the gradual ſwelling and increaſe of the ſame, their pits are fill'd up again; there ſeeming to be a particular matrix in the Earth that greedily imbibes thoſe ſulphureous particles, which (in like ſort as divers even mineral atoms are ſuppos'd to do) we may imagine perpetually to wander and float about in the Air, till they meet with their proper receptacle.

This Earth is eſpecially found in *Holland*, *Zutphen*, *Frizeland*, *Overiſſel*, *Drent*, and the old *Ampt*, and in ſome places of the *Ommelands*; of which Turfs are made much after the ſame manner as in ſome parts of *England*, for they are cut out *Lozenge*-wiſe, and afterwards ſet to dry in the Sun and Wind. In many places where they dig for theſe Turfs, particularly in *Frizeland* and

Groningen, there are great numbers of underground Trees found, in which the trunks, boughs, and leaves do ſo exactly appear, that (as ſome relate) one may eaſily diſtinguiſh the ſeveral kinds of them (concerning which we find others very much in the dark), and very eaſily diſcern the ſeries of leaves which have fall'n with every year. The tops of theſe Trees are obſerv'd to ly generally Eaſtward, and therefore it ſeems probable, that they were thrown down by Weſtern Winds, which on this Coaſt are moſt boiſterous and violent.

In *Zealand*, and likewiſe in ſome places of *Holland*, particularly in the Country about *Sevenhuyſen* towards *Leyden*, they rake and fiſh up the mud from the bottom of the water, and filling their Boats therewith, carry it to ſome level piece of ground, upon which they ſpread it of an equal thickneſs as near as they can, leaving it ſo to drain and dry, and after a while treading it with broad boards faſt'ned under their feet, to make it cloſe and ſmooth. When it is moderately dry they cut it with a particular kind of Spade, into pieces for ſhape and bigneſs reſembling Bricks; which they pile up afterwards in ſuch a manner, that the wind blowing between the different rows and lays of them they may be thoroughly dry'd. In ſuch places as can be neither of theſe two ways provided of firing, the poorer ſort not being able to buy the foreſaid fuel, and having it convey'd to their habitations, are forc'd to content themſelves either with Heath or other ſhrubs, or with Cow-dung dry'd and order'd ſomewhat after the ſame manner. The beſt Turfs are reported to be in *Frizeland*; which have a great deal of Sulphur in them, and mixt with wood make an excellent fire. Great ſtore hereof is tranſported into *Zealand*, which together with *Scotch* Coal ſupplies that Province with the beſt part of their fuel; the States whereof reſenting the impoſition formerly laid by *Holland* upon the ſaid Turf, as it was daily convey'd thorough their Province into *Zealand*, did in requital but the other day lay the like duty upon the Beer of *Holland* that paſſes thorough *Zealand* into *Flanders*; which created no ſmall difference between the Provinces, not very eaſily to be determin'd without the authority as well as mediation of a Stadtholder; whoſe office they have of late years by many inſtances of the like nature, found to be neither inſignificant nor dangerous.

Salt. They have no native Foſſil Salt, nay it is but in ſome places, and in ſmall quantities, that they collect it out of the Sea-water; but they have an excellent art in boiling and purifying that which is brought in great abundance to them out of other Countries, and eſpecially out of *France*. This is chiefly done in *Holland* and *Zealand*, in the laſt of which Provinces, and principally in the Iſland of *Schowen*, they did formerly (for now it is quite disus'd) gather a Salt out of the burnt Turfs of Earth, impregnated (as may be ſuppos'd) therewith by their frequent inundations from the Sea. If we conſider, firſt that this is a commodity that they have at ſecond hand, and then how much muſt be ſpent in preſerving their Butter, their Beef, and other Fleſh, both for their own uſe at home, and for their Ships and Garriſons in divers parts of the world, and alſo in pickling their Fiſh, but eſpecially that infinite number of Herrings which they yearly diſtribute over all *Europe*, and ſome parts of *Aſia*; we cannot but admire how they are provided of a quantity of Salt purely ſufficient for thoſe purpoſes: but then if we likewiſe take notice, that they have not only abundantly enough for themſelves, but furniſh ſeveral of their neighbour Countries with the ſame, it will certainly appear one of the greateſt inſtances that can be given of the prodigious effects of labour and induſtry.

Soil and Grains. Their richeſt ſoil for Corn is in *Geldre*, North *Holland*, *Zealand*, the greateſt part of the Lordſhip of *Utrecht*, ſome parts of *Overiſſel*, and a certain Diſtrict of *Frize*, of *Groningen*, the *Omlands*, and *Drente*; which places, aſſiſted by the labour and skill of the Husbandman produce many kinds of Grain, tho the ſame Grain does not thrive and yeild equally in all of them. For the Fields of *Geldre* (eſpecially within the Quarter of *Nimeghen*), as likewiſe of *Zealand* and North *Holland*, and that part of *Utrecht* which they call *Het Overſtitcht*, bears one year true Wheat, which they call Summer-Wheat, and for two years following another ſort call'd by them Winter-Wheat, nam'd in *Latin Siligo*, and *Tritico-Speltum*, as alſo *Zeo-Speltum*, reſembling Barly, in having a beard, as well as in the ſhape and hanging of the ear, tho the grain it ſelf be like a thinner and ſlenderer Wheat. The ſame fields bear likewiſe very well Barly, Oats, Peaſe, and Beans; and are ſufficiently kept in heart by lying fallow and being carefully manur'd every ſixth year. The *Velawe*, a good part of the County of *Zutphen*, the hilly part of the Lordſhip of *Utrecht*, *Drent*, and moſt parts of *Overiſſel*, produce very good Rye, which they call *Roggbe*. A kind of Grain call'd *Boeck-weydt*, that is, Beech-wheat, very much us'd by their Brewers, grows plentifully in the forementiond part of *Utrecht*; as alſo in *Drent*, and alſo in ſome places of the *Velawe*. The Fields of *Zealand* yeild great quantities of Wheat of more then ordinary whiteneſs. In the ſame Province, as likewiſe in North-*Holland* they have abundance of Colewort-ſeed and Rape-ſeed (out of which they expreſs an Oyl), and the ſame, tho but in ſmall quantities, in ſome parts of *Geldre* and the Province of *Utrecht*. In *Frizeland* and the *Omlands* Barly and Oats eſpecially grow. They have little good Flax of their own growth, except it be in *Zealand*, and there chiefly about *Ter-Goes*; but in lieu thereof, South *Holland* and the lower part of *Utrecht* call'd *t' Nederſticht*, and ſome places of *Geldre*, produce excellent Hemp in great abundance.

Madder. Among the other productions of theſe Countries, their Madder (which they call *Krappe* or *Mee-Krappe*) deſerves the firſt place, which is planted and cultivated with no ordinary care in *Zealand*, and ſometimes yeilds very great profit to the poſſeſſor; tho the price of it has been obſerv'd to riſe and fall more then almoſt of any other commodity; for whereas in the year 1622 it was ſold for above ſixty, the year following it fell to twenty-one Caroline Florins the hundred weight.

Hops. Hops grow very plentifully in the Quarter of *Nimeghen*, in the *Velawe*, the Lordſhip of *Utrecht*, and that part of *Holland* that borders upon *Brabant*; being cultivated with great care by the owners, and much us'd by the Brewers of theſe Provinces. To theſe we may add, that in *Zealand* there are whole Acres of *French* Beans, which are not only diſtributed and vended in the neighbouring, but tranſported into more diſtant and remote Countries.

Their lower grounds are divided by innumerable Ditches, and artificial Channels; and becauſe they are frequently overflown, are (as we have elſewhere obſerved) furniſh'd with a ſufficient number of Wind-Mills, by the help whereof they are in convenient time thoroughly drain'd and made dry; and ſo enjoy the great benefit of inundations without the

injury

injury which would be done them by lying too long under water. It is not therefore a thing to be wonder'd at, that their paſture grounds are exceeding rich; which is eſpecially obſervable in *Holland*, *Frize*, the *Omlands*, the lower Diſtrict of the Province of *Utrecht*, part of the *Velawe* in *Geldre*, and that tract of ground near *Swoll* in *Overiſſel*, call'd *Maſtebroeck*; to which may be added, divers parts of ſeveral Provinces lying along the courſe of their Rivers, and eſpecially upon the banks of the *Waal*, *Iſſel*, *Leck*, and *Moſe*. All theſe produce excellent Graſs, mixt with a great quantity of ſweet Trefoil; and ſo rich in it ſelf, that it is judg'd by ſome little inferior for feeding Cattle to Oats or Barly; which they conclude from their Hay being much apter then that of other Countries, if not thorowly dry'd before it be ſtack'd up, to ferment and take fire within it ſelf. By the abundance of this choice Graſs are principally occaſion'd thoſe vaſt Herds of Cattle which are bred thorowout theſe Provinces, eſpecially of Cows (an ordinary Boor oftentimes keeping between twenty and thirty of them) which (as *Conringius* aſſures us) yeild at two ſeveral times in the day a greater quantity of Milk then thoſe of any other Country in the world; it being related by others, that in ſome parts of *Holland* they give no leſs then three great Pails or Buckets of Milk in a day. Of this they make a great deal of Butter, which is accounted by them as part of their moſt delicate fare, having it ſerv'd up in their ſecond Courſes, and being lovers of it even to a proverb; in the art of making and ſalting whereof, and preſerving it from growing rank, they excel moſt, if not all, other Nations. In *Frize* and the *Omlands* that is moſt eſteem'd which is made of the latermath grazing, but in all other places *May*-Butter has the preeminence. There are alſo great quantities of Cheeſe made in theſe Countries, for which commodity *Holland* far exceeds the other Provinces; and in *Holland* that is eſteem'd by ſome much the beſt (being judg'd not inferior to Parmeſan) which is made at *Edam*, two leagues from *Horne*; although in ſome part of the Lordſhip of *Utrecht*, and particularly at a little Village call'd *Benſchop*, as alſo in the ſmall Iſland of the *Texel*, there is that made which is accounted excellent good, and which may poſſibly contend for place with the former.

It is hardly credible what great care is taken by the Landlords as well as Tenants, not only for keeping in heart, but improving their Lands; the firſt whereof obliges the other by Leaſe to apply certain portions of ground to ſuch and ſuch particular uſes; not to feed above ſo many head of Cattle in a determinate number of Acres; to ſee that the old Ditches be well ſcour'd and kept open, and where they are wanting to have new ones cut; to let the plow'd fields lye fallow one year in ſo many, and then to give them new heart with a full and ſufficient quantity of dung. Nor do the others look upon theſe as burthenſome impoſitions, being in their own nature as covetous of labour and toil, as of gain and riches; which makes them continually vye with one another, and ſtrive all manner of ways to make improvement of their Farms.

Of their great skill and indefatigable induſtry in draining not only Fens, but entire Lakes of conſiderable compaſs and depth, we ſhall have occaſion to diſcourſe hereafter; and therefore in this place ſhall paſs forward to give an account of ſome particular ways by which there is much prejudice done to their Corn and Fruits.

Some years are ſo ſtrangely productive of field-mice, that the very young ones are no ſooner brought into the world but they are apt to engender; which has occaſion'd its being confidently reported by ſome, that they are oftentimes brought forth big with young. Theſe pernicious Animals taking poſſeſſion of whole fields, in the firſt place eat away the roots of the Corn, and what eſcapes them that way is either conſum'd above ground, or convey'd into their holes and burroughs. Nay after the grain is carry'd into the Barn they ſtill purſue and devour it; and the husbandmen are forc'd to ſet pots half fill'd with water in the ground, to intercept and drown them before they come to their ſtacks of Corn. There is alſo (as we have it from *Ubbo Emmius*) a ſmall Inſect about an Inch long, but no thicker at firſt then a ſlender thread, which in the Winter Months come along with their miſts and fogs, in which we may ſuppoſe it engender'd. Cold ſeems natural to it, ſo that it endures froſty and ſnowy weather very well, and upon the firſt approach of the warmer ſeaſon, in the nights and mornings feeds upon and deſtroys the new ſprung blades of Corn; but about Sun-riſing retires again under the Earth, and there alſo does no ſmall harm, being employ'd all the day in conſuming the tender roots of the ſame. It is happy for the Husbandman if the Summers heat come early on, for then the whole brood of theſe noxious Inſects do utterly periſh by the end of *May*; otherwiſe they thrive and encreaſe to the bigneſs of a mans little finger, and at length caſting their coat, or rather ſhell (for ſuch it ſeems to be) they change their ſpecies, and become volatile. But beſides theſe, about the beginning of the Spring, or as ſoon as the Trees put forth Leaves, upon the firſt Eaſtern winds (which are particularly obſerv'd to conduce much to the generation of that Inſect) innumerable ſwarms of Caterpillars appear; by which the faireſt hopes of the Gardiner and Husbandman are oftentimes wholly fruſtrated.

Orchards, Gardens, &c.

There are exceeding fair Orchards in ſome of theſe Provinces, the largeſt whereof are in the *Betawe*; in which for ſome miles together you paſs in the Summer time between continued rows of Trees, touching each other, and loaded with all ſorts of Apples. *Zealand* alſo and *Utrecht* are well ſtor'd with them; but there are very few Orchards in *Holland* and *Overiſſel*, and yet fewer in the Provinces of *Frizeland* and *Groningen*. We need not in this place ſtay to admire the publick Gardens belonging to the Univerſities of *Leyden*, *Franiker*, *Groningen*, and *Utrecht*; and we may paſs by thoſe alſo of the Prince of *Orange*, and that which belongs to the City of *Amſterdam*; for there is hardly any Herb, Flower, Seed, Bulbous root, whether for food or not, nay there is ſcarce any Tree or Shrub (even taking in all ſorts of Vines) which the curioſity of this people has not furniſh'd their private Gardens withall. As for the peculiar love they have for Flowers, it has been ſo extravagant, that ſome writers have call'd it *Tulipomania* (from their peculiar doting upon the various kinds of Tulips) being look'd upon by them as an epidemical kind of madneſs (and it may poſſibly deſerve the name of an extraordinary folly) which about the year 1635, became in a manner univerſal; the very Coblers and Weavers abandoning their Looms and Stalls, and promiſing themſelves infinite profit by a more pleaſant and gainful employment. In *Alcmaer*, *Harlem*, *Goud*, *Middleburg*, and *Utrecht* there were large Shops, or rather Burſes erected for this new ſort of traffick; where perſons of all callings and conditions, neglecting their own trades and buſineſs, continually flock'd together; and ſo powerful was this general frenzy, that

that ordinary Tradesmen would not ſcruple (their Families in the mean time ſcarce being provided of bread) to give two or three thouſand Florins for a Root, which poſſibly the next year might ſhoot forth a Stalk, and that Stalk come at length to be crown'd with a gawdily painted Flower. But the height and univerſality of this folly did not continue long, for upon the diſappointments and loſſes of ſuch as hop'd to have made themſelves by this new way of trading, the humour by degrees began to cool; and the vanity was left to thoſe that could afford to pay for it; amongſt whom to this day it is ſtill found in no ſmall degree, none of them being more entirely poſſeſs'd by it then the Citizens of *Utrecht*.

We have given ſome account of their Woods and Foreſts in our general deſcription of all theſe Provinces. In this place we ſhall therefore only obſerve, that in the opinion of divers good Authors, not only the Province of *Holland*, but *Frizeland* and *Groningen*, and indeed all the Countries of the Union were anciently nothing elſe but large Foreſts. One argument whereof may be drawn from the infinite number of Trees found upon the digging up of their moſſy and fenny grounds; of which it ſeems much more probable, that they originally grew there, then that they were convey'd thither from other places; eſpecially if we reflect upon what is above-mention'd, *viz.* that the tops of them generally lye Eaſtward, from whence may be inferr'd, that they were blown down by Weſterly winds, which are far moſt boiſterous upon theſe Coaſts. As for their being Firs, or at leaſt ſuch Trees as are not natural to theſe Countries; the firſt is very much doubted, nay abſolutely denied by good Authors; and as for the later, why may not their ſoaking ſo many ages in that ſulphureous Turfy Earth alter in ſome meaſure the very grain and texture of their parts, and not only preſerve them from corruption, but give them that inflammability upon which the foreſaid conjectures are principally grounded. Their lying ſo deep in the ground is an argument indeed of its being a very long time ſince they grew there; and we may ſuppoſe, that thoſe places were anciently (as again at this day) part of the firm land, and that (upon ſuch prodigious inundations as no queſtion accompanied the tempeſts which blew down the trees) they were ſwallow'd up by the Sea; continuing in the poſſeſſion of the ſame till ſuch time as the Rivers had brought down ſo much earth and mud as not only ſuffic'd to cover the trees, but to fill up all the ſhallows, and make a conſiderable depth of firm earth. But theſe things being beyond the limits of our preſent undertaking, we leave them to the conſideration of thoſe whoſe buſineſs and inclination leads them to a thorow diſquiſition of the nature of things.

Wild Beaſts. There are good ſtore of Hares in *Geldre*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Overiſſel*, and *Drente*; and exceeding great is the number of Rabbets in the Sandy-hills of *Holland* and *Zealand*, call'd by them *Duynen* (that is, the Downs) and lying about the Sea-ſhore; which places, though otherwiſe barren, produce abundance of Sow-thiſtle; an herb, as is generally well known, which thoſe creatures chiefly delight to feed upon. It is prohibited all perſons, except the Nobles of the Country, to kill or take any of them, under a certain fine, without a particular licence firſt obtain'd from thoſe that are impower'd to grant the ſame; ſuch as in *Holland* is the high Huntſman of that Province. Yet the neighbouring Peſants adventure to catch them in Winter-time, which is done when there is much Snow upon the ground; for then they are ſo bold as to come into their Gardens and back-ſides, and with green Cabbage-leaves are eaſily entic'd down by a board into their Cellars; but no man brags publickly of his art or good fortune; nay they ſcarce count it ſafe to invite their moſt familiar acquaintance to partake of the booty. There are particular Laws, with Officers appointed for that purpoſe, to reſtrain the liberty of Hunting, even perſons of better rank being confin'd in this point, and the nobler Game reſerv'd for the pleaſure of the Prince. Yet is there hardly any Deer in theſe Provinces, except it be in the *Velawe*, in *Twente* and *Drente*, and ſometimes in the Lordſhip of *Utrecht*; in which places there are ſo great a number of Foxes, that there is a price paid by the publick for every one that is taken; a higher rate being put upon Wolves, by whom ſome parts of theſe Countries are infeſted, eſpecially thoſe that border upon *Weſtphalia* and the body of *Germany*. At certain times divers Villages meet together and join skill and forces for their deſtruction; bringing with them their Nets and other neceſſary inſtruments provided and kept for that purpoſe. Wild Boars are very rare; yet are they oftentimes, but in no great number, found in *Drente* and *Twente*. In the ſame places do Squirrels breed in great numbers, which the inhabitants love to catch young, and keep tame in Cages: and in ſome parts of *Drente* there is ſaid to be a Beaſt of a middle nature between Swine and Bears.

Tame Beaſts. Horſes. There is good ſtore of Horſes (and thoſe of the better ſort) bred in *Frizeland*, *Utrecht*, and the *Omlands*; and that the breed of them may not be debas'd, the Villages contribute among themſelves for the keeping of a good Stallion, to whom alone every man is oblig'd under a penalty to bring his Mare. Others inform us, that there are great breeds of choice Horſes not only in the foreſaid Provinces, but alſo in *Geldre* and North *Holland*; by which the induſtrious Grazier makes conſiderable gains, ſelling them in *France* and *Germany* (where they are much valu'd) to good advantage. They are commended by *Conringius* for their large ſize, delicate colour, and excellent ſhapes; but they have however great heavy heads, though not altogether ſo bad in that reſpect as formerly, that is before they endeavour'd to mend their own breed by purchacing the choiceſt Stallions out of the neighbour Countries.

Cows & Oxen. In ſome places there is a good Trade driven amongſt them by feeding Cows and Oxen, but the number of their own breeding being no way proportionable to the multitude of their people, and the neceſſary proviſion to be made for their Garriſons (beſides the ſupporting of their great and more beneficial trade, as they find it, in Butter and Cheeſe) every Spring they bring out of *Holſatia*, and the neareſt parts of *Denmark*, many thouſand head of Cattel, beſides great numbers which they have out of *Eaſt-Frizeland*, and other Countries beyond the *Ems*. *Conringius* makes no mention of their Trade in this kind with *England*; ſo that it ſeems to be inconſiderable compar'd with that of the foreſaid Countries; whoſe Cattle with the rich Graſs of the *United Provinces* are wonderfully fatten'd by *October* following, at which time they are generally knock'd on the head and diſpos'd of for uſe. The largeſt and fatteſt Cattle in all the *Low-Countries* are thoſe which are bred in the drain'd Lands of North *Holland*.

Sheep. There are alſo great numbers of Sheep in ſeveral of theſe Provinces; but the Mutton of *Zealand* exceeds the reſt as to the delicacy of taſt, which is attributed to their feeding upon Graſs and

and Herbs abounding in Salt, and growing plentifully in the Iſlands of that Province. Others prefer the Mutton of the *Velawe* and *Drente*, and of ſome part of *Utrecht* and *Overiſſel* (though not ſo fat as the former) attributing its pleaſant reliſh to a ſort of low ſhrub or heath, which they call ſweet Broom. Theſe afford little milk, but of that little is made moſt excellent Cheeſe.

The Husbandmen breed many Swine, the fleſh whereof is but indifferent (they being fed with Whey, and ſuch like waſhy nouriſhment), yet are great quantities of it yearly ſalted, and ſent into both the *Indies*.

A multitude of Storks frequent theſe Countries, building and breeding upon their Chimnies, as well in Cities as Towns and Villages; but not (as ſome imagine) in the Territories of Commonwealths only; for the like is obſervable (as Mr. *Ray* informs us) at *Louvain*, and other places within the King of *Spain*'s Dominions. If we believe *Conringius*, about the beginning of *Auguſt* they take their flight, together with their young ones, for *Africk*; from whence he ſuppoſes them to reſort yearly hither, and that generally upon a ſet day, *viz.* the twenty-ſecond of *February*. The number of wild Ducks which from *Norway* and the ſhores of the *Baltick* Sea reſort hither, is ſcarce to be imagin'd. They abound in all the Provinces, but eſpecially where there is the greateſt number of Channels and marſhy places; and that chiefly towards the end of Autumn or beginning of Winter. Of Partridges there are the greateſt ſtore in *Geldre*, *Utrecht*, *Overiſſel*, and *Drente*. In the beginning of Autumn, eſpecially if the Eaſt wind blow, great numbers of Snipes are brought into theſe Countries, the way of taking them being chiefly with Nets. Theſe Provinces are likewiſe in ſome places well ſtor'd with Thruſhes, ſo much commended by the Poet Martial. Water-hens alſo, reckon'd among the delicacies of their Tables, are taken about the Fens of *Overiſſel* and *Drente*. Here are moreover Herons (belonging of old only to Nobles, near whoſe Houſes are tall ſtately Trees in which they build, no man being permitted to diſturb or moleſt them); and Larks in very great abundance, being taken in Nets by thoſe who have nothing to do, or at leaſt have not a more beneficial employment. To theſe may be added, Quails in their Corn-fields; Chaffinches, in Autumn very frequent, eſpecially in *Holland*; and Sparrows, which breed every-where; together with large flocks of wild Geeſe. The Heath-Cock, or Cock of the Wood, is but ſeldom found here; yet are there ſome in *Overiſſel* and the *Velaw*, moſt excellent in their kind. They have likewiſe wild Swans, but in no great number. Plovers, or Lapwings, call'd from the noiſe they make *Kieveten*, are very numerous in *Frizeland* and *Holland*, their Eggs being eaten as a great delicacy, altho it be prohibited at this day in *Holland*, leſt the number of the Birds themſelves ſhould be thereby too far diminiſh'd. Tame Swans are in great eſteem among them, not for their fleſh, which they ſeldom eat, but becauſe it is by ſpecial priviledg that any one is allow'd to keep them; which in ſome places only belongs to Nobles, or to thoſe at leaſt who are poſſeſs'd of ſuch Lordſhips as have the ſaid priviledg annex'd to them. They are moreover kept at the public charge in the Moats and Ditches of divers Cities, a particular Officer being appointed by the Magiſtrates of the ſame to take care of them. It is not lawful for every man to ſhoot their Pidgeons, even thoſe that are accounted wild; for which there are Dove-houſes in moſt places built not far from their Villages, in which they uſually lay their Eggs and breed. As for the other ſort of them, which are tame and domeſtick, they are not only highly priz'd, but (eſpecially thoſe which are deck'd with curious and variouſly colour'd Feathers) even doted upon by ſuch as are fanciful, and have little to do. As for common Hens and Cocks, Turky-Cocks, and tame Ducks, there are great plenty of them thorowout theſe Provinces; the beſt Ducks being obſerv'd to be bred about the River *Ling*. About the Feaſt of St. *Martin* there are particular Markets kept in ſeveral places for the ſelling of Geeſe; which ſome ſuppoſe to be in honour to the ſaid Saint, Biſhop of *Tours*, to whom there were many Churches dedicated in theſe Provinces. However that be, there is certainly ſomething in it which many men will call ſuperſtitious, for at ſuch times the pooreſt man among them will be ſure, whatever it coſt him, to get a Gooſe for himſelf and his Family.

Fiſh in and near their own Rivers.

The right of fiſhing, eſpecially in the Province of *Holland*, is ſaid to have belong'd originally to the whole body of the people, and afterwards to have been tranſlated to, and made a prerogative of their Princes; it being prohibited all perſons without licence from them or the States of the Province; except in *Waterland*, and ſome ſtreams in *Kennemerland*, where the ancient liberty is continu'd to this day; the inhabitants alſo of ſome particular Cities claiming and making uſe of the ſame priviledg. Yet is it free for every man to fiſh with an Angle in any place of the *United Netherlands*. There are particular Officers appointed, and that principally in the foreſaid Province of *Holland*, to take care that no man tranſgreſs the limits in this point preſcrib'd him by Laws and Cuſtoms. The chief of their River-fiſh (for ſo we will account them here, becauſe they not only ſpawn and breed, but grow fat by the benefit and uſe of freſh waters) are Salmons; which are taken in greateſt plenty about the mouth of the *Moſe*, and in the *Leck*; altho there are good, but not very many, caught at the mouth of the old *Iſſel*; the chief Markets for which fiſh are *Dort*, *Schoonhoven*, and *Campen*. The other moſt ordinary River-fiſh are Pikes, Mullets, Perches, Trouts, Shadfiſh; which laſt may be reckon'd a ſalt-water fiſh, much after the manner of Salmons. They have Eels alſo in great abundance, which in ſome places are ſalted, and ſo kept for uſe. Moſt of theſe are found not only in the larger Currents of the *Moſe*, *Scheld*, *Waal*, *Rhine*, *Iſſel*, *Leck*, and *Vecht*, but in their artificial Channels and ſtanding waters; beſides great quantities fed in Ponds, made for that purpoſe by the richer ſort. Of thoſe that entirely belong to the Sea, and are found in plenty near their Coaſts, Habbardine may be accounted the chief; whereof great numbers are taken and ſalted by the *Zealanders*, and tranſported into all parts of the world. There are Haddocks alſo caught upon their Coaſts; and the inhabitants of the *Texel*, *Vlie*, *Ameland*, and *Schelling*, take ſo great a number of Soles, that they dry them for the market, and ſell them to good advantage in many foreign Countries. The neareſt parts of the neighbouring, that is the *Britiſh*, Ocean, ſupplies them (beſides ſeveral other kinds of fiſh) with great numbers of Rays or Kates, Sea-Crabs, Sturgeons, a kind of Cod-fiſh call'd a Pollard, Congars, Mackrel, Sole-fiſh of excellent taſte, call'd by the *Dutch Tongen*, and Smelts, call'd by them *Spieringen*. They alſo take great numbers of Herrings upon their own Coaſts about the beginning of the Spring, but theſe are not much valued, being ſold dog-cheap to the poorer ſort. Cockles and Muſcles, with divers other

ſorts of Shell-fiſh are found in great plenty upon their ſhores.

Near *Schowen*, one of the *Zealandiſh* Iſlands *an.* 1620, were found Oyſters of very good reliſh, and hardly inferior to the *Engliſh*, whereupon all perſons were prohibited by the Magiſtrates, who were in hopes that they might ſettle and breed there, to meddle with them. But ſuch was the avarice of the common Sea-men, that they ſuffer'd them not long to lye undiſturb'd, fetching them away by night, and making what gains they could of them in the neighbouring places; ſince which time we hear of no more Oyſter-Colonies that have endeavour'd to ſeat themſelves upon the *Dutch* Coaſts.

Catching of Sea-Dogs.

Of their Whale-fiſhing and Herring-fiſhing we ſhall give ſome account when we come to diſcourſe of their Trade, and therefore ſhall only add here the manner of catching Sea-Dogs in the Iſland of *Schelling*, and in ſome maritime places of *Frizeland*; which is thus: The men at certain hours when they know that fiſh uſes to come out of the water, diſguiſe themſelves in the skins of Beaſts, and dancing and playing antick tricks before them, draw by degrees the unwary creatures from the ſhore. Others in the mean time ſet their Nets between them and the ſalt water, and then the firſt reaſſume their humane ſhape, turn upon and purſue them towards the Sea, which they endeavouring to recover, are entangl'd in the ſaid Nets, and become a prey to thoſe that ſeem'd to deſign nothing elſe but to pleaſe and divert them.

Nature of Inhabitants.

Concerning the nature and diſpoſition of the people, we find the account of travellers and ſome of their own writers to be to this effect: That all paſſions ſeem cooler here then in moſt other Countries, only their deſire of getting money (which ſome may call avarice, tho it ſeldom break out into fraud, rapine, or oppreſſion) is not very moderate. Quarrels are ſeldom found among them, unleſs in their drink, and then are they uſually made up without any great harm done, being generally manag'd with words rather then blows; for their men will ſcold like Oyſter-women, and give one another ſuch language as would certainly in *England* never be put up without the genteel ſatisfaction of a mans having his throat cut for being abus'd. Revenge and jealouſie are ſeldom known among them, even the better ſort having little ſenſe of what we call honour, and governing themſelves rather by the rules of profit and advantage, then by thoſe (as we term them) of generoſity and decorum. One would judge from their cruelties exercis'd upon the *Engliſh* in *Amboina*, and the barbarous murther of the *de Wits an.* 1672, that they were a bloody and ſavage people in their nature and diſpoſition, and that their ferity may not ſhew it ſelf but when excited by rage or avarice, or ſome other impetuous vice or paſſion. They are not airy enough for the tranſports of joy, or any unuſual ſtrains of pleaſant humour, nor are they warm enough for love, which is rather perſonated then really entertain'd by the men; while the women ſeem not much concern'd whether they are in earneſt or no: among whom, eſpecially when marri'd, chaſtity ſeems hereditary and habitual; upon which account they converſe freely with men, without any cenſure or ſcandal. Indeed they are generally obſerv'd to be capable of no other love then that of their Country, to which they (deſirous to expreſs how exceeding dear it is to them) give a more emphatical appellation then moſt other Nations, calling it by the name of their *Father-land*; which nevertheleſs ſeems to be implicitely parallel'd by the *Greeks* and *Latins* in the terms of πατρὶς and *Patria*. Their induſtry no Nation can equal, and their obſtinacy in going on to effect what they once attempt is almoſt incredible; for they will hardly ever deſiſt till they have obtain'd their end; never complaining of the pains they take in getting money, but going as merrily to the *Indies* as if they went to their own Country houſes. Sir *William Temple* ſays, he knew a man among them that employ'd four and twenty years in making a Globe, and another above thirty about the inlaying of a Table; which perſevering humour may be ſuppos'd to have contributed very much towards the great things, whether publick or private, that have been compleated or atchiev'd among them; and indeed it ſeems probable, that hardly any people of a different temper would have perſiſted with ſo much obſtinacy as did the inhabitants of theſe Provinces in caſting off the yoke of *Spain*, and erecting their new Government; and that through ſo many almoſt invincible difficulties. The common people generally much dread their ſuperiors, and are reported to take great pleaſure in running up and down to ſee or hear any new or ſtrange thing; yet are they ſaid not eaſily to give credit to ſtrange ſtories and wonderful accidents, reported to have happen'd a great way off; and when by their ſilence and poſture they ſeem to admire ſuch relations, it is then they believe leaſt of all what you ſay; the reaſon of their ſerious attention being none other, but becauſe they love to be civil, and do not take pleaſure in contradicting. They much admire any thing that is rich and gay, inſomuch that when my Lord Ambaſſador *Hollis*, in order to the Treaty to be held at that place *an.* 1668, made his Entry into *Breda*, the Coronets that were on the top of his Coach are reported to have been the talk and wonder of all the Country round about. They are much given to talk of State-affairs, the reaſon whereof by one is ſuppos'd to be becauſe the meaneſt of them does not deſpair of attaining to ſome conſiderable place in the Government. Their prodigious love of freedom and equality, makes them exceedingly taken with thoſe, who being of higher rank will condeſcend to eat and drink, and converſe familiarly with them; and this was one of the principal artifices by which *William* I. the great Prince of *Orange*, is reported to have got the hearts of the common people. From hence it has been concluded by ſome that if you would either humble a proud man, or make him ſtark mad, you muſt ſend him into *Holland*, for there he is ſure to be deſpis'd and affronted; and no queſtion but the conſequence thereof muſt prove one of the two foreſaid effects. In theſe Countries we may well ſuppoſe it a hainous offence for one man to beat another, even Maſters and Miſtreſſes having no ſuch authority over their ſervants; for if they correct a ſervant with blows, and complaint be made to the Magiſtrate, they are forced to pay a fine, nay oftentimes to give him his years wages, though not due, and ſo ſend him away. It is reported that the *German* Students in *Holland* had ſome years ſince a deſire to introduce a Cuſtom which is in uſe in their own Univerſities, according to which the Freſhmen, or new Comers, are very ill treated the firſt year; but the *Dutch* Magiſtrates obſtinately oppos'd it, and would not ſuffer a ſlaviſh (for ſuch they accounted it) though perhaps uſeful, diſcipline to be brought into their free Country. Indeed the bent of all their thoughts and ſtudy is only to get mony, and ſecure their liberty; though that ſaying of *Tacitus* be ſtill true of them (as was lately experienc'd in the

the fatal anarchy of their pure Commonwealth as they term'd it) *viz.* that *nec poſſunt totam libertatem nec ſervitutem pati*; for it is very certain that as they are impatient of ſervitude, ſo are they a moſt unruly and ungovernable people, when they once feel the Reins of power a little more then ordinarily ſlackn'd. *Strada* ſays of them that *nulli magis ſervitutem execrantur, nulli melius patiuntur*, and the experience of this, and the laſt age has made good that Character of them; for it ſeems to be the name of Liberty rather then the thing it ſelf, which they have after an infinite expence of Blood and Treaſure, aſſerted to themſelves; and many men are of opinion that to preſerve a notional liberty they have brought themſelves into a real ſlavery, at leaſt if we judge by the common Rules by which it is meaſur'd among other Nations, one principal badge whereof is accounted intolerable Taxes and Contributions. So that ſome would ſay of them with relation to *Spain*, as *Pliny* does of their neighbours the *Chauci* in relation to the *Romans*; deſcribing them as a miſerably poor people (and ſuch poſſibly may the body of them be accounted, if we judge not from what they poſſeſs, but what they enjoy) living within the compaſs of the Tides, and feeding only upon Fiſh, and yet ſo fond of that which they call'd Liberty, that he adds of them; *& hæ gentes ſi vincantur hodie a populo Romano ſervire ſe dicunt. Ita eſt profecto, multis fortuna parcit in pœnam.* It may not be amiſs to take notice here that the antient *Gauls* are reported by *Tacitus* to have fought for Liberty, as the *Germans* for Booty, and the *Batavians* for Glory; and yet, as if the very Genius of theſe people were alter'd, and their Countries had chang'd places and Climates with each other, no people at this day more ſervily obey then the common *French*, none are more addicted to gain then the *Dutch*, and none more ardently deſirous of honour by Martial exploits then the *Germans*.

The account of their people conſider'd according to their different Qualities, ways of Education, Profeſſions or Employments runs thus. Their Inkeepers, Waggoners (who bait themſelves and horſes four or five times a day) Boatmen, Porters, and the like, are a very ſurly and uncivil ſort of men. Their Boors are diligent rather then laborious, dull and ſlow of underſtanding, and ſo not dealt with by haſty words, but manag'd eaſily by ſoft and fair. In the Country and Villages, not near their great Towns, they are ſo ſimply honeſt that they refuſe to take more, if offer'd, nay though preſs'd upon them, then the current price for any piece of ſervice or labour perform'd. Their Mariners are a plain, but much rougher people; they are ſurly and ill manner'd, which is miſtaken for pride. Theſe qualities may be contracted by their being generally employ'd amongſt Winds and Waves, and having little converſation with the more civil part of mankind, as alſo by their uſing a more hearty diet then the Boors, their food being for the moſt part Fiſh and Corn, as that of the others Herbs and Roots. Their valour is rather paſſive then active, and their Language little more then what is neceſſary for their buſineſs. All ordinary differences ariſing between Skippers and Foremen (or Wagoners) as who ſhall carry ſuch Paſſengers as offer themſelves *&c.* are decided by caſting the Die. Their Merchants and Tradeſmen of all ſorts having the advantage of Commerce and variety of Converſation, are more mercurial; it being obſerv'd of their people in general, that they were formerly accounted of dull and heavy parts, but that their frequent wars, their univerſal Traffick abroad, and their mixture at home with all Nations in the world, (above one half of theſe that inhabit the Towns being either ſtrangers or deſcended from them) have afforded them ſuch advantages of knowledge and experience, that no men ſhew more craft and ſubtilty then they both in matters of Trade and Treaty. Yet are they ſtill found better at imitation (for many times they out-do the Original) then at invention, which proceeds from their indefatigable induſtry in purſuing (as we have already related) what ever they ſet about. They will impoſe upon and exact where they find ignorance and folly in thoſe they deal with, and have the law in their own hands; otherwiſe they are the plaineſt and beſt dealers that may be. Thoſe families that live upon their patrimonial Eſtates in all the great Cities, are a people differently bred, and manner'd from Traders, though like them for modeſty of garb and parcimony of living. Their ſons are generally bred up at Schools and at their Univerſities, eſpecially at *Leyden* or *Utrecht*, where they make their chief ſtudy the Civil Law. Where theſe Families are rich, their ſons after finiſhing the courſe of their Studies at home, travel for ſome years into forreign parts; but eſpecially into *England* and *France*; ſeldom into *Italy*, and ſeldomer into *Spain*, nor often into the Northern Countries, unleſs in the Train or Company of ſome publick Miniſter. Their deſign is to qualify them for the Magiſtracy of their Towns and Provinces, for ſuch are generally the Civil Officers of this Government, the ſame continuing in families many years and in ſome ſeveral Ages, and it is a great miſtake among Forreiners to think that their Magiſtracy is made up of mean and mechanical tradeſmen; although Merchants and Traders in Groſſe are often ſeen in the Offices of their Cities, and ſeveral that are of the body of their States do turn their Stocks by Servants in the management of ſome very beneficial Trade; but theſe as well as their ordinary Magiſtrates, are generally perſons whoſe Revenue conſiſts in the penſions of their publick charges, in the Rents of Lands or Intereſts of Mony, or in the Actions of the *Eaſt-India* Company, or in ſhares upon the adventures of great trading Merchants. Theſe notwithſtanding do but ſeldom arrive at great Riches, their public Salaries being low, and the Revenue of Land much lower, for it ſeldom exceeds two in the hundred; the mighty growth and exceſs of Riches, being among thoſe that wholly apply themſelves to trade, and have no ſhare in the Government, deſiring only ſecurity in what they poſſeſs. Yet theſe when they have attain'd to great wealth breed up their ſons that way, and love to marry their Daughters into ſuch Families as have been habituated to the Government of their Towns and Provinces.

Magiſtrates.

They were never yet admir'd by their Neighbours for quickneſs of parts, eſpecially as to Poetry; and yet it is obſervable that they affect the reputation of little leſs then extemporary performances even in that kind; for at the bottom of their commendatory Copies of Verſes to one anothers Books, they frequently put juſt before their names *hæc raptim A. B. deproperabat L. M. ita vovet jam jam abituriens M. N.* or the like expreſſions, whereby they ſeem to intimate, that what they had there written, was of a very haſty compoſure; and indeed there is ſeldome any thing either in their fancy or expreſſion, that can induce an *Engliſh* Reader to think otherwiſe.

Their women are reported to be generally more taken with laſcivious and obſcene talk, then either the *Engliſh* or *French*; and are ſaid by ſome (yet others give them a better Character) not much

much to regard chaſtity while unmarri'd, though none prove afterwards more honeſt and true to their husbands. Even thoſe of the better ſort do upon little acquaintance eaſily admit of being ſaluted with a kiſs; and it is familiarly us'd among themſelves either in frolicks, or upon departures and returns, though never ſo ſhort. The Wives are privy to all their Husbands counſels and deſigns, and the men will ſeldom do any thing without their advice and conſent. Yet does not this indulgence make them enamour'd of their own Nation, for it is ſaid that if a woman can get an *Engliſh* Husband ſhe will never marry a *Dutch* one. The Cuſtom mention'd by *Eraſmus*, of faſtning a piece of Linnen to the Ring or Rapper of the Door where a woman lies in, continues to this day.

Diet. Roots and Herbs, Milk, Butter, Cheeſe and Fiſh are the uſual Diet of this people, there being little Fleſh eaten amongſt them, and leſs of that freſh, then in any of their neighbour Nations; and that little which they eat ſo, being generally ſent to ſome publick Cooks (of whom they have therefore great number) to be roaſted, boil'd or bak'd; another Traveller tells us that it is generally ſtew'd and made into Hotchpots. Among the tame Beaſts, Goats are not us'd for food in any part of the United Netherlands. Swines fleſh is ſold, either freſh kill'd, or dried in the ſmoak. There is great care taken by the Magiſtrates to prevent the killing or vending of diſeas'd or unwholeſome Beaſts, and through the Province of *Holland* there is a diſtinct Market kept for the inwards and extreme parts, which they call *den Affvall* as we the Offall. Towards *November* they that are able buy an Ox, or half a one if their family be but ſmall; and that they ſalt or ſmoak for the Summer following, eating it then with butter or ſalade. Every Sunday they take a good piece out of their ſalting Tub, upon which they dine, and the remainder comes to the Table every day of the week after, either with milk or ſome other diſh. They do not love pottage ſo much as the *French*, neither do they much eſteem Leeks, Garlick, or Onions; yet are they nothing nice in their Diet, and they are only ſuch as are very rich that are accuſtom'd to eat after the *French* faſhion. The firſt diſh at Ordinaries and Entertainments is uſually a Salade, which they call *Sla*, and eat it in great abundance. Boil'd Spinage minc'd and butter'd, and ſometimes with Currans added, is a great diſh throughout all theſe Countries. The Common people feed much upon Cod-fiſh and pickl'd Herring. Hungbeef is common in their Inns, which they eat ſpreading it in ſlices upon butter'd pieces of bread. They have four or five different ſorts of Cheeſe, of which their green is ſaid to be colour'd with juyce of Sheepsdung. Milk is the cheapeſt of all belly proviſions amongſt them. Their ſtrong beer (which they very properly call thick beer) is ſold for above three pence *Engliſh* the quart. All kinds of meat and drink in general are very dear among them, which muſt be imputed chiefly to their abundance of Mony, and greatneſs and number of Impoſts; but the day-wages of Workmen and Labourers are proportionably high, otherwiſe they would not be able to live. Land is ſold at thirty and forty years purchaſe, and that as well as houſes is let at very high annual Rents; by which means trade and induſtry are rather made neceſſary then only promoted.

Feaſting-Aſſociations. There are certain Aſſociations in their Towns, which are divided into ſeveral neighbourhoods, and according to the by-laws among them, divers fines are paid to a Treaſurer appointed for that purpoſe. Such are, a certain mulct for not waiting upon a Corps to the Grave; a ſumm of mony, proportionable to the value of it, from him that buys a houſe; and another from the Heirs and kindred of any deceaſed perſon, according to their Quality, Age, and Sex *&c.* In each of theſe Neighbourhoods there is alſo a Maſter and certain Councellors, whoſe principal buſineſs and care it is, to endeavour the making up of all quarrels that happen among the Citizens, and prevent their going to law. When the forementiond fines amount to a good round ſumm, they are to be laid out in a feaſt, a certain day for which is appointed, though generally three or four days are beſtow'd upon each of them. As ſoon as the neighbourhood is met, the Laws of the feaſt are publickly read, the chiefeſt whereof are, that no man ſhall ſtart any queſtion concerning Religion, which is prohibited for fear of breeding quarrels, and ſpoiling good company, which could not poſſibly be otherwiſe prevented, there being it may be in ſeveral of their Cities among thirty of their men very near half as many Creeds and ways of worſhip. If any one preſs another to drink (which indeed ſeems very unreaſonable where men are free enough themſelves in taking their liquor) he is oblig'd to pay a certain fine. He that ſtrikes another is baniſh'd the Company, and not admitted the next day, without crying *peccavi*, and asking pardon. In theſe meetings when the Maſter with his Councellors, or Aſſeſſors, are ſeated, the reſt caſt Lots for precedency; which is no ſtrange thing among a people that reckon themſelves upon a level with one another, wealth being not at all conſider'd by them in theſe caſes, and only places in the Government advancing a man to a higher ſtation then that of his Neighbours. About eight of the Clock they wait upon the Maſter from the place of entertainment to his own houſe, where they begin to drink afreſh, till moſt of them are diſmiſs'd with a very conſiderable doſe.

Drinking. And now we are come to mention their drinking, we will be ſo juſt as to inſert what is ſaid in their vindication upon that account. Some, and thoſe very judicious perſons, are of opinion that it conduces not only to their health, but likewiſe to the improvement of their underſtanding, in the midſt of a thick foggy air, beſides ſo much coldneſs of temper and complexion; the warm vapors of their ſtrong Liquors being ſuppos'd to attenuate and envigorate their Spirits, which would otherwiſe for the moſt part lye frozen and unactive in their drowzy Cells. Yet are their chief Officers, and Miniſters of State reported ſeldom to exceed in this kind, and if they do it is ſaid to be only at feaſts, and public entertainments, when it ſeems to be done rather to acquit themſelves in complying with others, then of their own inclination. As for the Merchants and Traders with whom it is accounted cuſtomary, they are ſo far from drinking, till they have diſpatch'd their buſineſs for the day, and are return'd from the Exchange, that they never ſo much as offer Drink to a friend or ſtranger in the Morning. Theſe indeed ſpend the afternoon, or at leaſt the evening in whatever they find will innocently divert them; and it is certainly not only lawful but neceſſary, for the refreſhments of Spirits exhauſted with care and toyl, that men of much buſineſs and intention of mind, do ſet apart ſome time for ſuch pleaſures and diverſions, as offend no Laws, and neither hurt others nor themſelves.

Habit. Their Gentlemen and Officers of their Armies change their Cloaths and the modes of them like their Neighbours; but among their Magiſtrates, Merchants, and Citizens in general the faſhions (as ſome report) continue the ſame for divers years

years with little or no variation; as likewiſe among their Boors and Seamen. Others tell us (though I ſuppoſe this muſt not be underſtood of their common people) that they are as vain as their Neighbours in imitating the *French* in Garbe and Attire; there being upon that account great numbers of Taylors among them, who every month receive from their Correſpondents at *Paris*, little Images or Babies dreſs'd and trick'd up after the neweſt faſhion: which we know to be ſo frequently chang'd, that the painter ſhew'd his wit, (though he may be reckon'd ſpareing of his pains and art) who being to repreſent a *Frenchman* in his proper habit, drew him ſtark naked, with a piece of Cloath in his hand and a pair of Taylors Sciſſors under his arm, as being not yet wholly reſolved of what ſhape his Cloaths ſhould be made.

ildings. The beauty and ſtrength of their Towns, the commodiouſneſs, and ſometimes magnificence of their publick Works, ſuch as are *Canals*, *Bridges*, *Cawſeyes*, &c. and many ſorts of Building, are very remarkable; which are chiefly imputed to the Univerſal parcimony found among them in their private expences, and the ſatisfaction that they generally take in things of that nature, which is to every private perſon as great as if each ſumptuous or convenient Structure did really belong to his own particular Inheritance. But notwithſtanding all this they are very liberal in the adorning and furniſhing of their private Houſes; though ſeldom or never extravagant in the luxury of Tables, or the expences of Cloaths or Attendance. Scarce any man offers at an undertaking, which by an accurate caſting up all charges (much different from what is obſervable amongſt us) he is not Maſter of before he begins; ſo that there ſeldome happens any building, whether public or private not to be finiſhed at the ſame expence and in the time at firſt deſign'd for it. There are very few thatch'd houſes in all theſe Provinces, and the rain which falls upon their houſes is by Pipes and Gutters convey'd into a Ciſtern, where it is preſerv'd for uſes of the family, as at *Venice* in *Italy*. In all the Cities and Towns of note throughout the United *Netherlands*, there is a continual Watch kept night and day upon the higheſt Steeples, for the more certain and ſpeedy diſcovery of fires and other accidents of a ſurprizing nature.

eanli- They ſtrow ſand upon their floors to prevent
ſs. ſoiling them with any thing that would ſtick, as oyl, greaſe &c. ſuch things before they reach their Boards being ſuck'd up by the Sand, and eaſily ſwept away with the ſame. Not only their houſhold furniture, but their Poſts, Walls, Glaſs, and all other things are kept extraordinary neat and clean; nay ſome take down the very tiles of their Penthouſes and cleanſe them. Yet here will we note by the by, that their women are not ſo curious and cleanly in dreſſing their meat, as the *Engliſh*. But as to the foremention'd point of cleanlineſs in their houſes, ſome are ſo curious that they will not let you come into their rub'd Rooms without putting on a pair of Slippers, or having your own Shoos made very clean; the country people being in this reſpect nothing leſs careful and induſtrious then the Citizens, and that not only as to their dwelling houſes, but even their very Stables. The Houſhold ſtuff of the better ſort is very rich, being of Gold, Silver, Carv'd work, rare Hangings and excellent Pictures, curious Cabinets fill'd with China &c. In houſes of public entertainment, their beds are generally like Cabbins, inconveniently ſhort and narrow; yet do they require in ſome places ten, in moſt ſix Stivers the man for every night, that is above ten pence and ſix pence *Engliſh*; therefore the beſt way of dealing with Inkeepers (and the ſame may be advis'd as to Waggoners, Porters, and Boatmen) is to bargain with them before hand.

In ſome of their Towns there are certain Of- *Marri-*
ficers, call'd Commiſſaries in Cauſes Matrimo- *ages.*
nial, whoſe authority is not near ſo large as their name ſeems to import; for although they are choſen out of the chief Burghers, yet all they have to do is to take the names of the perſons to be marri'd, with ſufficient teſtimony of their having obtain'd the conſent of Parents or others under whoſe Guardianſhip they are. Theſe deliver the names of thoſe whoſe marriage they approve of to the public Preacher of the Place, by whom generally after Sermon (but in *Amſterdam* and *Utrecht* before) the banes are three times publiſh'd, The Roman Catholicks, Remonſtrants and Anabaptiſts are permitted in divers Cities to have banes bidden in the open Street before their Town halls, in which afterwards they are joyn'd together after their own way, but in the preſence of two of the Senators or Common Council men; though in many places they are conniv'd at by the Magiſtrates, and this is done in their own private meetings after the forefaid publication of their names. It is look'd upon as a moſt unparalleld crime for a man to beat his wife, which if he do (according to a common ſaying amongſt them) he muſt give his Neighbours a Gammon of Bacon: but if on the other hand ſhe beat him, ſhe is bound to give two. They are too indulgent to their Children, and are frequently puniſh'd ſufficiently for it by their diſobedience; for they often rebel againſt their parents, and at laſt either go of their own accord, or are ſent to the *Indies*; the frequent examples of that kind not being ſufficient to make the fathers ſenſible of the errors committed in their education, for if you blame any one of them for this two great indulgence to their children, he very paſſionately replys, *does any man ſpoil his own face, or cut off his own Noſe?*

The times of the day for Marriages and Burials *Burials.*
are limited, but with difference in reſpect of Places, for at *Breda* they muſt bury their dead before twelve of the Clock, and at *Amſterdam* not till the afternoon. They are reported by ſome, when they apprehend their friends at the point of death, or at leaſt paſt all hopes of recovery, out of tenderneſs and pity to put them out of their pain, by withdrawing the Pillow, and other the like means. The difference between ſeveral Places of the Confederate Provinces, as to the method and circumſtances of Burials is very great; for in ſome Countries, as particularly in *Frizeland*, men and women together follow the Corps, which in others is abſolutely forbidden by law. In ſome places, and eſpecially in the ſmall Villages, the company after the body is enter'd meet either at a Banket, or a ſtout drinking bout; which again in others is prohibited under the ſevereſt mulcts and penalties. In ſeveral parts of theſe Countries, the Corps being put in the ground, the Company indeed comes back again to the houſe, and are entertain'd with wine (if the perſon deceas'd were of any tolerable quality) but every man drinks what he pleaſes, and goes away when he thinks fit; although it is oftentimes taken to reflect upon the reſt, that ſome are ſo brutiſh as to get drunk before they depart. But perſons of a better rank preſent the Bearers with a ſum of mony, which they afterwards ſpend in ſome publick houſe of entertainment. In their Cities and Towns when any man dyes, their Dooden-bidders, or Graven-bidders, who are in the nature of our Bell-men, are ſent about to

invite the neighbours and relations to the Funeral; being for that purpose in *Amsterdam* furnish'd with a printed Catalogue of all their names. In those places where (as we have related) they are to bury at a set time of the day, the friends of the deceas'd are to pay a considerable fine to the publick, if the Corps be not carried out at the appointed hour; which is done to prevent the loss of time, that being as precious to their Tradesmen, as Trade is essential to the very being of their Commonwealth. There is no Country in the World where the Ceremony of mourning for the dead is more punctually observ'd; the Children for the loss of either Parent, and the Husband for Wife, and Wife for Husband, wearing usually black a compleat year and six weeks.

The *Roman* Catholicks and *Lutherans* will not bury but in consecrated places; which is look'd upon by others as a piece of superstition. Those that will purchase a burying-place in the Church must pay soundly for it; and the ringing the biggest Bell costs usually no less then twenty-shillings; which is a charge that those who have departed (as they think,) furthest from *Rome* will not be at; as counting it a thing not only superstitious, but little less then ridiculous.

Games, Exercises. Cards and Dice are as much us'd by them as by their neighbours; but no Action for Debts contracted by gaming are admitted into their Courts. They have an exercise peculiar to the *Netherlanders* (if we believe *Conringius*), and that is by bowling with a wooden Bowl through an Iron Ring; there being particular places set apart for that purpose, call'd by them *Kloss-banen*, and *Boghel-banen*. We have already given an account of their sliding with Skates, in our discourse of their seasons; and shall therefore in this place only take notice, that in Winter-time, but especially upon the Ice, they exercise themselves by bandying a Ball with a wooden or leaden Club, till they have brought it to the determin'd Goal; which Game seems to resemble our Stoball play. We pass by others of a more trivial nature, and shall only take notice of their Tennis-Courts, which they have built after the *French* manner, which are not rare in their great Cities, there being divers of them in *Amsterdam*, *Leiden*, *Utrecht*, and the *Hague*; in the three last mention'd of which places, are moreover certain large open Courts or Yards, in which they play towards a fix'd pale with a Club and wooden Ball; and this they call *Palmagie-banen*.

But altho these, and other the like exercises, if moderately us'd, cannot but conduce much to the health of any man, and of none more (as may be concluded from their Climate and Constitution) then of the inhabitants of these Provinces; yet is it observ'd, that the body of their people being wholly intent upon gain and trade, leave all such employments and recreations to the youth of their Gentry and Nobility, or to such others as are generally reputed to have abandon'd all business, and given themselves wholly over to ease and pleasure.

It is worthy observation, that altho the publick and authoriz'd Religion of the Country be *Calvinism*, yet do they not abstain from dancing, which has been accounted so horrid a crime among their Brethren of *Geneva*, and other places, where men love to appear zealous in the extreme. But this exercise is us'd by the *Dutch* principally at Weddings; and sometimes, though not very often, upon other occasions; their Ball being the same with that of *France*. They have Comedies also, and other public shews; the admittance to which is order'd in such a manner, that at the same door one man receives money for the Players and another exacts a certain tax for the State, which is distributed among the poor, or other ways laid out upon pious uses.

It is a common and very true saying among them, especially in *Holland*, that he who will work can never want; there being so many different sorts of employment, and so many Trades kept going, that any man with tolerable industry is sure to be provided of a subsistence. Children get their living as soon as they are fit to be put to prentice; nay their very Channel cleansers are reported to get no less then half a Crown a day when they work hard. But we cannot insist upon all their Arts and Occupations, and shall therefore in this place mention only some few of them.

Arts &c. Infinite is the number of Books printed in these Countries; and to prevent abuses in that useful *Printing.* Art many wholesome Laws have been made and enforc'd (particularly one *an.* 1639) though hardly any so generally neglected as those of this nature; which occasion'd a Traveller not long since to make this remark upon them, that *they say and print any thing and call it Liberty*; though according to the said Laws no Book ought to be brought to the Press, before it has had the approbation of the States of the respective Province, or of such as are appointed by them to that purpose. Mankind has been oblig'd to them for those large and numerous Maps, with the several Descriptions of all parts of the World, which together make up our former *Atlas's*; and as for Astronomical, Geometrical, and other Mathematical Instruments, such great numbers and choice of them are not to be had in any other Country as within the Dominions of this State; but especially at *Amsterdam*, the *Hague*, *Leyden*, *Rotterdam* and *Middleburg* in *Zealand*.

The quantity of raw silk brought by the *East-India* Company out of *Persia* is not to be imagin'd; it being reported that no fewer then twelve thousand persons are employ'd meerly in separating and winding up the same into Bottoms. They make several sorts of Silks or Stuffs, particularly one which consists of Linnen, Woollen, and Silk; the makers whereof are by them call'd *Tryp-werckers*. Nor is the number of them small, who are employ'd in making Ribbons and Scarfs; for the most expedite working of the first of which there was a Mill invented divers years agoe; but that being found very prejudicial to multitudes of those who had allready apply'd themselves to this Trade; it was *an.* 1629 forbidden by publick Edict of the States General, to make other then some particular sorts of Ribbon by help of these Mills.

Leyden in *Holland* has for some Centuries been famous for the manufacture of Woollen Cloath, being emulated therein about two ages agoe by *Haerlem*, a neighbour Town; but at this day there is a great Trade in that Commodity driven at *Goude*, and *Campen* in *Overissel*, and elsewhere.

These people are generally accounted at this day to excel most other nations in the art of painting; for which *Leyden*, *Amsterdam*, *Haerlem* and *Utrecht* are reputed not to come behind *Antwerp* it self, though formerly to accomplish themselves, they travell'd into *Italy*, where indeed are the best Masters in the world, and by whom they were originally instructed in this Art. And as for the Art of Dying they have of late years outgone the people of most other Countries in that respect, not excepting even the *Italians* and *English*, by the latter of whom they have been taught

taught the true Scarlet dye. In their houſes they affect not only to have their windows painted but every part of their Rooms, beſides what is cover'd by Hangings or other Houſhold Stuff, adorn'd as they reckon it with divers ſorts of Colours; yet ſuch as exerciſe this kind of employment (for it ſcarce deſerves the name of an Art) have no better name among them then that of *Klad-Schilders*; which ſignifies in effect, Dirty or Daubing-Painters.

They are moreover very famous for making Muſical Inſtruments, eſpecially Organs; and are ſo univerſally affected with Muſick, that in their principal Cities certain perſons are ſaid to be allow'd a conſtant Salary from the publick; who with Cornets and Shalms at ſet hours, and in thoſe places where there is the greateſt concourſe of People, divert the Inhabitants and others who think it worth while to liſten to them. In moſt Cities and Towns throughout the *Netherlands* there is a great number of little Bells, which are almoſt continually jangling (this being accounted pleaſant by moſt of themſelves, though very troubleſome to many Strangers) but as for great Bells it is reported by Travellors that all *Europe* beſides cannot ſhew ſo many as *England* alone; ſo that it ſeems very well to deſerve the name of the ringing Iſland. It is the chimeing not ringing of Bells wherewith the *Netherlanders* are ſo extraordinarily affected; there being one chime or other of them almoſt continually going in many places, and that eſpecially in the Province of *Holland*; ſo that they ſeem to think never the worſe of this kind of Muſick for being the invention of a crack-brain'd fellow, who is reported to have been the Author of it at *Aloſt* in *Flanders* about the year 1481.

The Potters Trade may deſerve to be taken notice of here, it having arriv'd in theſe Provinces to the uttermoſt perfection it is ſuppos'd capable of; for at *Goude* and *Rotterdam* in *Holland* not only thoſe fine earthen Veſſels brought from *Rouen* in *Normandy*, are for curious workmanſhip equal'd or rather excell'd; but even your *Porcelane* ware, for which all other Countries have been hitherto oblig'd to *China*, is as ingenuouſly imitated as is judg'd poſſible in any other part of the World. We omit their Tobacco-pipes and ſeveral ſorts of Glaſs-wares, the latter of which are made in greateſt quantities at *Amſterdam* and *Rotterdam*, although theſe be not ſufficient for the Companies of both the *Indies*, who are neceſſitated to furniſh themſelves with great Stores of the ſame from other Countries, but eſpecially from *Venice*; the exchange of which turns to exceeding good account among thoſe barbarous Nations, where they reſpectively traffick.

Beſides theſe we will only juſt mention their Jewellers, Gravers, and Carvers, their Letter founders and Bell-Founders, all which are very curious and ingenious in their ſeveral Arts; and the ſame may be ſaid of ſuch as are employ'd about Gold and Silver ware of whom there is a great number among them, occaſion'd eſpecially by the humour of their people, who even to the meaneſt ſort love to furniſh themſelves with Silver Chains, Rings, Girdles and the like; as alſo of Silver Bowls, out of which they have a particular ambition (if we may ſo term it) of drinking.

Kekerman in his time obſerv'd, *omnibus hodie gentibus* (theſe are his words) *navigandi induſtria & peritia ſuperiores eſſe Anglos, & poſt Anglos, Hollandos*; which was certainly true then, but whether they have not at leaſt equall'd us ſince both in skill and induſtry in maritime affairs (for as to courage we ſhall ever except it) will I believe appear a queſtion eaſily reſolv'd. Nay we find this account of their Trade many years agoe, that they were of late become excellent Mariners, every particular City having many and great Ships, belonging unto it; and in ſome places where houſes are dear whole families live in Lighters, and ſuch like Veſſels, ſo that their Children are ſufficiently inur'd to the water (in which they are continually dabling) almoſt from their very birth. They were formerly accounted better for Northern Voyages, by reaſon of their Countries cold ſituation, then for Southern; but experience has inform'd us that their bodies can as well ſuit with any Clime, as their humor comply with that of any Nation where conſiderable Riches are to be acquir'd. In *Turky* they have but ſmall Traffick, as wanting thoſe commodities that are moſt vendible in that Empire; ſuch as are Cloaths, Lead, Tin, the main Staples of the *Engliſh* Trade thither. The *Italians* firſt taught them the Arts of Traffick and Merchandice, and they prov'd ſo good Scholars, as not only to deprive them of the trade of *Flanders*, but in a great meaſure of that of their own Country. One very advantageous Rule they obſerve, and that is to buy all commodities at the Well head (as Merchants term it) or where they are made, and conſequently cheapeſt; and then to tranſport them to thoſe Places where the ſame are deareſt. But beſides this, their ſelling any commodity by retail, and in ſmall parcels, which *Engliſh* and *Italian* Merchants ſcorn to do, is very beneficial to them. *Roberts* ſays that this is particularly obſervable among them, being hardly found any where elſe; *viz.* that their women not only in their Shops ſell all, and take account of all, but ſail from City to City in managing the greater affairs of Merchandiſe, the men taking mony of them for their daily expences, and gladly paſſing away their time in idleneſs and pleaſure; which however I ſuppoſe muſt be underſtood only of their middle ſort of Dealers and Shop-keepers.

But to come nearer the preſent time; we have it from a modern and very worthy pen, that never was ſo great a trade manag'd by any Nation, as is to this day by the four Maritime Provinces of this Commonwealth; which are generally believ'd to be poſſeſs'd of more Shipping then all the reſt of *Europe*; though they have neither flax, Hemp, Pitch, Wood, Iron, or any other Commodity for the building and rigging of the ſmalleſt Veſſel but from abroad. Butter, Cheeſe and Earthen wares are almoſt the only things of their own growth or manufacture, which are conſiderable either for ſpending at home or tranſporting into other Countries. They have no good Havens upon their whole coaſts; the beſt being *Helverſluce*, which has no trade at all, and *Fluſhing* in *Zealand*, which has but little in proportion to many Towns of *Holland*. As for that of *Amſterdam*, it is reported to be the moſt inconvenient Haven they have, being ſeated among ſo ſhallow waters, that ordinary Ships cannot come up without the advantage of Tides, and great ones not without unlading, the paſſage over the *Zuyder-Zee* and beyond the *Texel* lying all in blind and narrow Channels, and being therefore more dangerous then a Voyage from thence to *Spain*. It is therefore obſerv'd by the aforeſaid Author (*viz.* the judicious Sir *William Temple*,) that it is not a Haven that neceſſarily draws trade, but trade that fills a Haven, and brings it in requeſt, which appears not only from the incommodiouſneſs of the Ports of theſe Countries, beſides their having little or nothing of their own proper growth, but by the conſideration of *Irelands* never yet having attain'd to any tolerable matter of traffick, although furniſh'd

the beſt both with commodities and Havens of any Country in *Europe*. He ſuppoſes therefore that great numbers of people being crowded together in a Country, and all neceſſary proviſions becomeing thereby exceſſive dear, thoſe that have Poſſeſſions are induc'd to parcimony, and all others forc'd upon labour and Induſtry, which in maritime Countries naturally introduce Trade and Commerce; and thoſe at length become habitual, and radicated in the very genious of a People.

Their Ditches and artificial Channels (tho thoſe ſeem to have been the effect rather then the cauſe of their great Trade) are indeed very advantageous to them in reſpect of traffick; one horſe being able to draw more in a Boat then fifty can do in a Cart; whereas Carriage elſewhere makes a great part of the price in all weighty commodities, but here by this way of travelling an iduſtrious man has the opportunity of doing many things as he paſſes from place to place. The *Rhine* and the *Moſe*, being navigable ſo great a way into the Countries of *Germany*, do likewiſe very much advantage their trade both for bringing down and returning all ſorts of Merchandizes, with infinitely leſs trouble then could otherwiſe be done: but as for the commodiouſneſs of their ſituation in general either with relation to the *Streights* or *Baltick*, or indeed any part of the Ocean, they ſeem to have no advantage of moſt parts of *England*; whereas they come far ſhort of us in many other reſpects; their Harbours particularly being no way comparable to ours, neither as to the entrance of them (which is generally very dangerous by reaſon of the rolling Banks of Sands which lye about their Mouths) nor as to the capaciouſneſs and ſecurity of the ſame when enter'd.

Cauſes of their great numbers.

But notwithſtanding theſe diſadvantages it is certain, that there is no ſpot of Ground in the World of equal extent, ſo throng'd and crowded with multitudes of people as the Towns and Villages of theſe Provinces, but eſpecially *Holland*; beſides infinite numbers of men conſtantly employ'd in their Ships and Boats; the moſt general cauſes of the great confluence of people into theſe Countries having been

1. The publick calamities and perſecutions which happen'd among their Neighbours, particularly under *Charles* the Fift in *Germany*, *Henry* the Second in *France*, and Queen *Mary* in *England*; as likewiſe the Civil wars of *France*, *Germany* and *England*, both before and ſince the conſtitution of their State.

2. The Barbarity of *Alva* drove in a few months above a hundred thouſand families out of the ſeventeen Provinces, moſt of which afterwards, upon the erection of this new Commonwealth flocked thither; there being the ſame date of growth of trade in the united Provinces and decay of it at *Antwerp*.

3. The ſtrength of their Towns by their Maritime Situation, and the flatneſs of their Country, which by their Sluces is eaſily overflown, made people chooſe to ſettle in theſe rather then any other Countries of *Europe*, and particularly amongſt them in the Province of *Holland*.

4. The Conſtitution of their Government, by which the States General themſelves cannot ſeize upon any mans Goods or Perſon within the precincts of their Cities; ſo that there was no fear of violence or oppreſſion.

5. The general liberty as to matters of Religion.

6. It has been their great principle of State to make their Country a ſecure and inviolable Refuge for all miſerable men; inſomuch that they could not be prevail'd with, even during their great dependance upon *Henry* the Fourth, to deny perſons diſgrac'd in the *French* Court admiſſion into their Country, as a place of common Retreat.

7. A conſiderable inducement to perſons in diſtreſs to reſort thither was the ſpareing way of life, even among people of the beſt quality, whereby parcimony is become creditable and in faſhion; ſo that a man who is forc'd by ill fortune to contract his expences, may do it here with all poſſible convenience, appearing in the mean while (though poſſibly he be but juſt able to ſubſiſt) upon equal terms with the chiefeſt of their Magiſtrates, and the richeſt of their Merchants.

And now we have given the principal means by which their Country became ſo populous, we ſhall in the next place put down the chief reaſons of their great Trade, which have been

Cauſes of their great Trade.

1. The foreſaid multitude of people, which cauſes low Intereſt and dearneſs of Lands, and that makes great Sums of Mony lye ready for all Projects, and new eſſayes of Trade.

2. Their publick Burſes of *Amſterdam* and *Middleburg*, (by which is continu'd a conſtant certainty and ſecurity in the value and returns of their Monies, beſides the readineſs of payment,) are of no ſmall moment in the management of trade.

3. The Enſurance Offices (the chief whereof is at *Amſterdam*) which at ſo much in the hundred agrees with any merchant that pleaſes, and ſecures his whole adventure, or any portion thereof; that is reinburſes him for whatever happens to miſcarry in the Voyage; by which means the utter undoing of many a Merchant is prevented; though the Enſurers, themſelves as we may well ſuppoſe, are no looſers at long run.

4. The ſale by Regiſtry, which was introduc'd in the Low-Countries in the time of *Charles* the Fift.

5. The ſeverity of Juſtice, againſt even Cheats and Counterfeits of any publick Bill; who are puniſh'd with death.

6. The convoying of Merchant Ships even in the time of peace, eſpecially into the Streights.

7. The lowneſs of their Cuſtoms and freedom of their Ports.

8. The order and exactneſs in manageing their trade, which has brought their Commodities in credit abroad; being introduc'd at firſt by ſevere Laws, ſuch as is that concerning Arms made at *Utrecht*, which are all forfeited if ſold without Mark, or mark'd without tryal.

9. Each Towns affecting and improveing to the uttermoſt ſome particular Commerce or Staple; as *Fluſhing* that of the *Weſt-India* Trade; *Middleburg* of *French* Wines; *Ter-Veer* the *Scotch* Staple; *Dort* the *Engliſh* Staple and for Rheniſh Wines; *Leyden* the manufacture of all ſorts of Stuffs, of Silk, Hair, Gold, Silver *&c.* *Harlem* Linnen, mixt Stuffs and Flowers; *Delf* Beer and *Dutch* Porcelane; *Surdam* the Built of Ships; *Enchuyſen* and *Maeſland-ſluce* the Herring Fiſhing; *Frizeland* the *Greenland* Trade; and *Amſterdam* that of the *Eaſt-Indies*, *Spain*, and the *Streights*.

10. Their not only tradeing abroad, but working at home, with far leſs charge then other Nations; of which one great cauſe is, the food of their Traders and Artificers being cheaper and coarſer then that of their Neighbours. Hereby are they enabl'd both to underſell others, and to bear thoſe intolerable Taxes, without which there could not ſufficient proviſion be made for their defence, and ſecurity; for the leſs they ſpend, the more they muſt have to ſpare.

11. Their buying with Commodities and ſelling for Monies.

12. Their trading ſo much, and conſuming ſo little of Forreign importation; for they buy infinitely but it is to ſell the ſame Commodity again, either improv'd, or in a better Market. They are the great Maſters of the *Indian* Spices, and *Perſian* Silks, yet wear plain Woolen, and feed upon Fiſh and Roots; nay they ſell the fineſt of their own Cloaths into *France*, and buy for their own uſe coarſer out of *England*; ſo likewiſe do they by their beſt Butter, furniſhing their own Tables with cheaper out of *Ireland* and the North of *England*; their great forreign conſumtion, being only in *French* Wines and Brandy. Hence ſo much going conſtantly out either in commodity or in the labour of Sea fareing men, and little coming in to be conſum'd at home, the reſt muſt return in coin; whence it comes to paſs that more Silver is ſeen among the common people in *Holland*, then Braſs among the ſame either in *Spain* or *France*.

13. Their trafficking for ſuch things as are ſuperfluities to others, but neceſſaries to themſelves.

14. *Europes* having been from the very erection of their State, almoſt conſtantly embroyl'd in Wars, whereby they had the opportunity of engroſſing the beſt part of the trade of the World.

15. Nor is it to be omitted, that in their ſecond war with *Spain*, while *Guſtavus Adolphus* kept the whole power of the Empire cloſely engag'd, and the *French* vigorouſly aſſiſted them againſt the *Spaniard*, their affairs in general, and conſequently their trade, were wonderfully advanc'd; and this did ſufficiently appear by their Naval ſtrength being ſo far increas'd, that ſhortly after the peace of *Munſter*, they made no ſcruple to engage in a war with *England*, whoſe Princes had ever been by power as well as right the undiſputed Maſters of the Seas.

16. The advantage which they have in the very extremity of a ſea war (which is chiefly to be fear'd from *England*) is very conſiderable, for thereby they keep their trade alive though not vigorous, with the Northern Countries; their courſe towards them lying as far as *Hamborough* upon a ſandy and ſhallow Coaſt; ſo that their Ships are not to be attack'd in their Voyages by our Fleets; by which means it is certain, that they maintain'd a good trade with the *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Hamburgers*, *Bremeners*, and nearer home with the *Flemiſh*, even for ſome time after our laſt war with them began.

17. But that which has moſt of all promoted their trade, and which may vie perhaps with very near all their other advantages, is the great application of their people, eſpecially of the Province of *Holland*, to the Fiſhery upon the Coaſts of *England* and *Scotland*; of which therefore it will not be amiſs in this place to give ſome tolerable account.

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We need not undertake the aſſerting of the *Engliſh* Soveraignty within the four Seas, that being made ſufficiently evident by divers Writers and Declarations of our own; yet ſhall we obſerve that the liberty of fiſhing in the *Britiſh* Seas is acknowledg'd even by forreign Writers, particularly *Conringius*, to be only by leave from the King of *England*, at firſt granted (upon requeſt) in expreſs terms; and ſince by tacite permiſſion; and we know that they are oblig'd by ſolemn Treaties to pay a yearly tribute for the ſame. The States themſelves were indeed ſo civil *an* 1624, as to put forth an Edict commanding all perſons employ'd or concern'd in this fiſhing trade, not to moleſt or trouble any of the King of Great *Britains* Subjects. A very mean acknowledgement, God knows, for ſo vaſt an indulgence.

But to omit things of this nature, we ſhall give a ſhort relation of their Herring-trade; with the ſeaſons of catching them, the vaſt profit made by them, and ſeveral great advantages conſequential to the ſame. About midſummer they begin to fiſh near their own Coaſts, where they take but few Herrings, and thoſe very lean, ſuppos'd to be the relicks of the laſt year, left behind by one accident or other, upon the return of their vaſt Shoals into the Northern Seas. Some indeed ſuppoſe them but juſt then arriv'd upon their Coaſt, and attribute their ſmallneſs and leanneſs to the length of their journey, but no queſtion the former opinion is moſt probable, and *Guicciardin* very reaſonably judges their meager condition rather to proceed from the nature of the Sea, and its different bottom, not very agreeable to that Fiſh, near the *Netherlandiſh* Provinces; and we may add their wintering, contrary to their natural courſe, out of their Northern Ocean. But from the middle of *Auguſt* to *November* is the beſt ſeaſon for taking them, during which time they are caught in greateſt plenty from *Scarborow* down to the mouth of the Thames. After this the firſt tempeſtuous weather hurries them into the midſt of the *Britiſh* Seas, where there is nevertheleſs afterwards taken good ſtore of them even till Chriſtmas, for then they depart out of theſe Seas, and paſſing beyond *Scotland* and *Ireland*, return to the vaſt Northern Ocean, where they continue till about the moneth of *June*, or the Summer Solſtice following. *Guicciardin* concludes that they are found no where elſe but in the *Britiſh* and Northern Seas; and that (upon account of their breeding as we muſt ſuppoſe) they fly from the extream cold of the frozen Ocean; it being obſerv'd that the quicker the Winter comes on in this part of the World, the earlier is their appearance in the *Britiſh* Seas; whoſe milder and more temperate waters they continue to entruſt with their Spawne even till Chriſtmaſs. He obſerves moreover that many other ſorts of Fiſh, as well as divers kinds of Birds, change their Seas and Climats according to the ſeaſon of the year; which thing is ſo wonderfully order'd by divine Providence, that it muſt appear to any one but a meer Atheiſt to be contriv'd on purpoſe for the uſe and benefit of man; theſe herrings in particular being by an unſeen hand driven in ſuch a manner upon the very Shores of our Countries, that they ſeem to come and offer themſelves to be taken.

To prevent the frauds and injuries which might be done to the whole ſociety by particular perſons, the very day is determin'd when they ſhall open their Nets and begin to fiſh, and when their firſt Fiſh ſhall be expos'd to ſale; the day for the firſt of theſe, by Order of the States made *an.* 1603, being the four and twentieth of *June*, or the feaſt of St. *John Baptiſt*; and as for the Second, no man muſt vend any Fiſh which has not been ſalted at leaſt ten days; both which Rules have been very ſtrictly obſerv'd to this preſent time.

An. Dom. 1588, by Decree of the States there were certain Cenſors or Searchers in every City appointed from whence any Fiſher-Boats were ſet forth; whoſe buſineſs it is to this day to ſee that their pickling Barrels be tight and ſound, that their Salt be Good, and the like. They are alſo obliged to ſalt anew all Herrings taken in the *Britiſh* Seas, as ſoon as they are brought home, and that is to be done in ſome public place, to prevent all neglect and deceit; and there is ready another ſort of Officers, whom they call Packers, who being attended by the foreſaid Cenſors, pick out and throw away all ſuch Herrings as begin to corrupt or decay; for the different kinds and degrees of which decay, they have ſeveral and

distinct terms, such as are *Confuyveren*, *Wracken*, *Kuyt-Siecken*, *Wanfouten*, *Melkfiecken*.

There have been (as Sir *William Temple* informs us) above thirty several Placarts, or Orders of the States, about the manner of Curing, Pickling, and Barrelling Herrings; and to preserve the credit of the Herring trade entire to themselves, no Forreigners are permitted to open their Vessels among them, in order to the separating the unsound Fish from the sound, but in the same Casks and condition as they are brought into any of their Ports must they be exported again. The Art of pickling Herrings the best way, call'd curing of them, was found out by one *William Buckold* born at *Bierfliet* in *Flanders*, where he also dy'd and was buri'd *an.* 1347. *Conringius* says that the Emperor *Charles* the fift bestow'd a monument upon him, when he made a Voyage to *Bierfliet* with *Mary* Queen of *Hungary*, his Sister; which others report to have been done only on purpose to visit his Tomb already erected by some other.

Former account of their Fishery.

A certain Author observes out of a Book call'd the Soveraignty of the Seas, written by Sir *John Burroughs*, Garter King at Arms, *an.* 1633.

1. That in our Seas at all times of the year may be taken Herrings, Pilchards, Cod, Ling, and other sorts of good Fish; and that not long before his writing the said Book, near *Minnegal* upon the Coasts of *Devonshire* five hundred Tun of Fish were caught in one day, and to the value of three thousand pounds in another near St. *Ives* in *Cornwall*; at which time they took at one draught twenty Lasts of Herrings.

2. That no fewer then ten thousand Sail of Forreign Ships (1400 whereof belong'd to the Town of *Emden* in East *Frizeland*) were maintain'd by this trade alone.

3. That the *Hollanders* alone imploy eight thousand Vessels of all sorts (among which are their Busses, of great Bulk and Stowage, but not swift of Sail) in this trade of fishing on our Coasts; by which means they have a seminary of fifteen thousand Saylors and Mariners ready for any publick service, and maintain upon the Land treble the number of men, Women, and Children, of several Trades and employments one way or other relating to the business of the fishery.

4. That this traffick which they drive by fish occasions yearly the building a thousand Vessels, whereby they make vast returns of the best Commodities of other Countries, even out of *Asia*, and from *Brasil* in the *West-Indies*; and those for what the *English*, *Scots* and *Irish* (to whom nature and providence seem chiefly to intend the Benefit) wholly despise, and look upon as things of no value.

5. That it appear'd by computation made concerning the Herrings of one year, that the value of them amounted to no less then (which will seem hardly credible to some men) five millions of our pounds; the Customs and tenth Fish advancing to the publick Treasury the summ of eight hundred thousand pounds Sterling.

We have an account from others, in some particulars considerably, but in others not much differing from the former; which is to this effect.

More modern account of their Fishery.

That by the Herring and other fisheries (which are of no great moment compar'd to that) this people raise yearly a million of pounds Sterling: this is according to Mr. *Evelins* computation, but falls far short of that which we have above from the forementioned Sir *John Burroughs*. The computation of some others runs lower then this, and seems not to have been made with any consideration of the vast multitudes of their people that apply themselves to the Fishery. For as an ingenious writer observes there are at this time above 7000 Vessels employ'd upon this account only by *Holland* and *Zealand*, and above 2000 of them able to endure the main Sea; their fishing trade having had an infinite encrease since *Guicciardins* time, for he says that upon exact enquiry he found that the Busses put out by *Frizeland*, *Holland*, *Zealand* and *Flanders* amounted to the number of 700. By this particular trade they breed at this day above forty thousand Fishermen, and one hundred and sixty thousand Mariners, as it is reported to have been found upon accurate computation. It is likewise related that they have taken in one year such a quantity of Herrings alone, that the custom of them arising to the State has been reckon'd five or six hundred thousand pound, which agrees pretty well with our first account, but seems to be inconsistent with only one million made of them by the whole body of the People. The revenue arising from Merchandizes imported in exchange for their fish is likewise to be consider'd; besides the infinite number of people, not only poor but decrepit, one way or other employ'd with relation to their fishing trade; as spinning yarn; weaving Nets; and making all necessaries for the Salting, Curing, Packing, and barrelling of them. *Conringius* informs us that about the Catching, Curing, and Barrelling of Herrings are yearly employ'd out of the two Provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand*, no fewer then twenty thousand Persons. To these may be added the building of Vessels, and employing their people in Navigation and Commerce; which they drive to an incredible advantage with this one Commodity, without exportation of Coin; for with it they purchase from *Spain*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *&c.* Oyl, Wines, Fruits, Corn, Honey, Wax, Allom, Salt, Wool, Flax, Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Soap-ashes, Iron, Copper, Steel, Clawboards, Timber, Masts, Mony, Plate, Armour and Ammunition; and in short all things that a Country can need to sustain and enrich it; so that it was upon very good reason that the States in a Proclamation publish'd *an.* 1624 call'd their fishing trade *the Golden Mines of their Provinces.* This is accounted even by Forreigners a great reproach to our sloath and negligence, who have not only thereby enrich'd the *United Netherlanders*, but enabl'd them in a great measure to dispute the propriety and Soveraignty of those Seas which all *Europe* in former Ages unanimously allow'd to belong to the Kings of *England*; and by which they so far subsist, that whenever the King of Great *Britain* shall absolutely take away from them the liberty of fishing in the same, he will thereby not only infinitely prejudice their Trade in general, but choak up the principal fountain of their Riches and Power.

There are certain old *Munkish* Verses, in commendation of Herrings, which for the uncouthness of their stile, and more especially since they are thought fit to be hung in the Library of the University of *Leyden*, may seem to deserve a place here.

Halecis salsati vires & juvamenta.

Alec salsatum, crassum, blancum, grave, latum,
Illud dorsatum, scissum, perventrisicatum,
Huic Caput ablatum, sic pellibus excoriatum,
Intus mundatum, crudum vel in igne crematum.
Illi cæpe datum, per panem Rustificatum,
Et sic cænatum, dum transis nocte cubatum,
Hoc theriacatum valet antidotum preciatum,
Quod parat optatum sputamen large fluatum,
Dans de manu ratum, guttur bibendo paratum,
Haustu prostratum reparat maditatq; palatum,
Et Caput & Pectus disiccat Phlegmatisatum,
Dans urinatum, cito mox deinde cacatum,
Dirigit inflatum, cibum penetrat veteratum,
Hoc medicinatum Laurens fert versificatum.

These

These two Verses were found in a Dining Room of *Arnold* Duke of *Geldre* much to the same purpose.

Halec assatum Convivis est bene gratum;
De solo Capite faciunt bene fercula quinque.

Their Whale-fishing which is chiefly about *Groenland*, though practiz'd it may be with as much art and dexterity by other Nations, particularly the *English*, may merit to be briefly taken notice of here. The *Biscainers* are principally employ'd by them in this affair, who when they observe those vast and dreadful Creatures (which in great numbers love to sport themselves near the Shoar) play with their heads above water, they row to them in a small Boat, and with so great agility, strike one or more three-forked Spears, (to which are ty'd very long Ropes) into their bodies, that they are generally not sensible of their being wounded till they have colour'd a large space of the nearest waters with their blood; so that the men have time enough to make away and get out of the reach of the enraged Leviathan, whom they frequently leave to welter out his Soul in his native Element, and afterwards securely draw to the Shoar, and boyling his Flesh and Intrals collect out of them a great quantity of Oyl, which being barrel'd up, and brought home, turns in the course of their traffick to very good account. We are inform'd by *Conringius*, that certain *English* men, being gratify'd with a peculiar priviledge from the States upon that account, did not long since shew the *Dutch* the way of usefully employing the Whale-bone in making some sorts of Garments, especially those of Women. Concerning this Whale-fishing we hope it will give no offence to add here, that God almighty appears so far to bless the labours and industry of men, that he seems to endow the same with some part of his own wonderful power; for to *Job* he said, upbraiding him, and in him all mankind of their impotence, *Canst thou draw out Leviathan with a hook, or his tongue with a Cord which thou letteſt down? Canst thou put an hook in his nose, or bore his jaw through with a thorn? canst thou fill his skin with barbed Irons, or his head with Fish-Spears?*

decay Dutch de.

We are assur'd by a very intelligent person, that trade, notwithstanding the great advantages which it has acquir'd here, seems to have past its meridian, and sensibly to have decay'd even before the late dreadful invasion of *France*. The reasons whereof are suppos'd to be these.

1. That since the peace of *Munster an.* 1648, not only *Sweden* and *Denmark*, but even *France* and *England*, and other people of *Christendom* have apply'd themselves more to trade then formerly; whence it comes to pass that there are more trafficking Nations then are sufficient for the trade of the World, which must at last ruin those who depend wholly upon it.

2. The too great increase of their *East-India* Company, both as to the enlarging of their acquisitions there, which puts them to a proportionable charge in maintaining the same by Forts and Armies, and the encreasing the number of their trading Ships, whereby their annual charge is accordingly increas'd. Whence it follows likewise

3. That the *European* Countries by that means are oftentimes so over-stock'd with *Indian* Commodities, that it is not worth while some years to transport more of them hither; this part of the World not being sufficient to take them off. And this was the reason of what Sir *William Temple* was told by a *Dutch* Seaman *an. dom.* 1669, *viz.* that before his coming out of the *Indies* he saw three heaps of Nut-megs burnt, each of which was really as much as a small Church (such as he pointed at telling him the Story) could hold.

4. The cheapness of Corn for many years after 1650 and 1660 through *Europe*; the *Dutch* having formerly driven a great trade by exchange of their Spices for that Commodity in the Northern Nations, particularly *Poland* and *Prussia*.

5. The enlargement of *Amsterdam* by the new Town, which diverted vast summs of Mony from being employ'd in trade; and the humor of the Merchants of that City, who have been of late years far more addicted to luxury and expence in their way of life then formerly.

But whatever the causes thereof were, the foresaid Sir *William Temple* affirms, that in the years 1669 and 1670, there was little of Forreign Trade among them (besides that of the *Indies*) by which there was a return of their mony without loss, and none by which the common gain was above two or three in the hundred.

The chief places to which they trade are,

Trade with France.

1. In *France*, *Calais*, *Diepe*, *Caen*, St. *Malo*, *Nantes*, *Burdeaux*, *Bajon*, St. *Jean de Luz*, *Rochell*, *Marseilles*, *Tholouse*, and most places adjoyning to the River *Charente*. From hence they bring foul and course Salt, which they afterwards purify at home. *British* Linnen Cloath, Oyl, Lemons, Safron, Chesnuts, *Normandy* and *Burgundy* Glass; *Caen* and *Tholouse* wood, divers sorts of Cloath, *British* Yarn, for making of nets, Paper, *Marseille* Soap *&c.* They chiefly deal for Wines of *Burdeaux* and *Nantes*, from whence, as likewise from the Island of St. *Martin* near *Rochel*, they bring great quantities of Brandy.

with Spain.

2. The Subjects of the United *Netherlands* were not permitted to trade in *Spain* (which as shall appear when we come to discourse of their *Indian* trade, was one of the greatest kindnesses could possibly have been done them) before the peace of *Munster*, concluded *an.* 1648, the States in requital prohibiting the importation of any manner of necessaries into the Countries subject to that Crown, but since that time their chief resort has been to the noble and splendid empory of *Sevil*, to *Cadiz*, and St. *Lucars*; from the first of which places they import in great abundance into their own Provinces several *Indian* Commodities, and divers others of the growth of *Spain*; among which, besides *Spanish* Wines, Wool is brought out of *Andeluzia*, *Biscay*, and the Kingdom of *Valentia*. About five years before the conclusion of the foresaid peace of *Munster*, that is presently after that Kingdom had disown'd the jurisdiction of *Spain*, and set up a Prince of its own Royal line, they began to drive a trade with *Portugal*; where their chiefest Marts to this day are at *Lisbon* and *Porto*.

with England.

3. By a special Edict of the States General made *an.* 1591, the *English* alone had the sole Right granted them of manageing the trade of their own native Commodities in these Countries, such as are woollen Cloaths, Tin, Lead, Carpets and Coverlets *&c.* Woollen Stockings and Ale. This priviledge was curtail'd *an.* 1616, at which time they were prohibited to import any other besides white and mixt-colour'd Woollen Cloaths, which was done to prevent the prejudice hitherto suffer'd by their own Diers whom they reckon'd sufficiently skill'd in that Art, and therefore to be encourag'd before all Forreigners. The *English* Staple was formerly at *Middleburg*, then at *Delph*; whence upon a quarrel with the Brewers of that City it was removed to *Rotterdam*, and since that *viz. an.* 1656 to *Dort*; where they have large Priviledges granted them, and are signally favour'd by the Magistrates of the place. Upon certain and set days,

almoſt every week, *Engliſh* Clothes are publicly put to ſale; which is done ſometimes oftner, that is, when a glut of that commodity comes in; and then the *Engliſh* Factors give notice thereof by Letter to Merchants living more remotely and in diſtant Cities.

with Scotch. The principal place in the *United Netherlands* for *Scotch* Trade is *Ter-Vere* in *Zealand*, to which Nation there were particular priviledges granted by the Magiſtracy of that City in the year 1612.

with Iriſh. As for the *Iriſh* they never had any conſiderable dealings in theſe Provinces, tho (as we have obſerv'd in our firſt general Deſcription) before the war broke out between *England* and *Holland* in the year 1672, there was a good Trade begun between the *Dutch* and *Iriſh*; and that eſpecially for Salted Beef.

with Eaſterlings. Their Commerce (which is very conſiderable, and accordingly taken care of by the States) among the Eaſterlings is chiefly with three of the *Hanſeatick* Towns, *viz. Lubec*, *Wiſmar*, and *Roſtoch*; through all *Denmark*, but eſpecially at *Haffnia* and *Nicopen*; at *Stralſund* and *Stetin* upon the *Oder* in *Pomerania*; at *Dantzick*, *Toren*, *Elbing*, *Brunsberg*, and *Coningsberg* in *Boruſſia*; at *Riga*, *Revel*, and *Narva* in *Livonia*. The Cuſtoms and dues formerly paid by their Merchants for paſſing through the Sound, were look'd upon as very grievous; but they have ſo manag'd the buſineſs with the *Dane* (which was moſt effectually done when they were choſen Arbitrators together with the moſt Chriſtian King between him and the King of *Sweden*) that of late years, eſpecially ſince their laſt League with him in the year 1650, there is only a ſmall and inconſiderable ſum paid by their Merchants to that Prince in recognition of his ancient Right and Dominion. Some report them to have farm'd the *Sound* of the *Dane* about the year 1651, for a term of years, at the rate of an hundred and forty thouſand Dollars *per annum*; which as it appears the boldeſt flight of their tow'ring Commonwealth; ſo does it ſeem to derogate very much from the opinion which the world had conceiv'd of their chief Rulers and Statesmen; for how could they imagine, that the Kings and Princes of Chriſtendom, would ſuffer ſuch a trading Nation, and one that was grown too ſtrong at Sea already, to have the regulation of all the Shipping of *Europe* in their hands; which muſt certainly have happen'd if they were permitted to have Maſts, Tar, Braſs, and in a manner all other things requiſite for the ſame, beſides meer Timber, at their diſpoſal.

Northern Trade. Their Northern Trade lies chiefly at *Berghen*, *Anſlo*, *Drunten*, and *Stavenger* in *Norway*; at *Stockholm*, *Bornholm*, *Gottendorp*, and *Upſal* in *Sweden*; and at *Kola* in *Lapland*. They make frequent Voyages likewiſe to *Spitsbergen* or *Groenland*, *Nova Zembla*, and the Iſland of *Bears*; where their principal buſineſs is to catch Whales, out of whoſe fat they gather that ſort of Oil call'd Train-Oil, of great uſe in making Soap. Beſides theſe, their Traffick with the *Muſcovite* (the chief Seat whereof is at *Archangel*) is very conſiderable.

Trade by Rhine, Moſe, &c. They receive by the *Rhine* great quantities of *Rheniſh* Wines from *Colen*, and of Paper from *Baſil*; and are furniſh'd with Tiles and good Oaken Timber, brought down the *Roer* and *Lippe*, and ſo to *Weſel*. They have likewiſe out of *Juliers* and the Dutchy of *Mons*, Flax and Yarn, and from the laſt mention'd Country excellent Blades for Swords; and the beſt Needles from divers Cities in *Cleve*. In Summer-time Cherries, and all the year Walnuts and Hazlenuts, are brought in great abundance out of the Biſhoprick of *Colen*. By the *Moſe* they receive out of the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, Lead, Flax, ſeveral ſorts of Stone for building; Iron, both wrought and unwrought; Glaſs Veſſels; great ſtore of Pit-Coal, call'd *Liege*-Coal; and a very wholeſom Liquor made of a kind of Wheat, proper to *Italy* and ſome of theſe Countries, call'd *Spelt*, in *Latin Siligo* and *Zeo-Speltum*; to which we may add all manner of Timber, cut down in the Foreſt of *Ardenne*, and convey'd by the *Moſe* into the *United Provinces*; by the inhabitants whereof great care is taken to get all ſorts of Braſs, Iron, and Copper-work (of which there is in no place greater ſtore made then at *Aix la Chapelle*) into their own hands; vending them afterwards in other Countries at almoſt what rates they pleaſe. They ſail up the *Oder* for *Sileſian* Commodities, which are chiefly Linnen Cloth and Yarn, and for *Breſlaw Madder*. By the *Elb* are they ſupplied with *Lunenburg* Pit-Salt; *Magdeburg* Planks; and Cattle out of *Holſatia*, *Dithmars*, and *Denmark*; from *Hamburg* with Beer; and from *Serveſte* in *Saxony* with a certain ſtrong Liquor of that kind, accounted by many not to be equall'd for goodneſs by that of any other place. By the *Weſer* (which River enriches the noble Empory of *Bremen*) they have, beſides many other good commodities, *Brunſwick* Mum. They are furniſh'd by the *Emms* with ſuch things as are brought down to *Embden* (an aſſociate, or rather in reality a ſubject City) not only out of the whole County of *Eaſt-Frizeland*, but from divers parts of *Weſtphalia*, eſpecially the Biſhoprick of *Munſter* and *Oſnaburg*; for hence have they great ſtore of Linnen and Woollen Clothes; and beſides, good Timber, and Gammons of Bacon in great abundance.

Trade with Spaniſh Provinces. Before the perpetual Peace concluded at *Munſter* in the year 1648, the *Spaniſh* Provinces, but eſpecially *Brabant* and *Flanders*, notwithſtanding the ſevere Edicts of their Governors to the contrary, did adventure to trade with the Subjects of the Confederate States; which they were in a manner compell'd to do, by reaſon of their being overſtockt with a great number of excellent Tradesmen and Artificers, and conſequently of commodities of all ſorts. But this was done indirectly, by Voyages firſt made to *England* or *France*, and thence into *Holland* or *Zealand*; whither they convey'd *Flanders* Linnen, and fine *Cambrick* Cloth; beſides infinite quantities of commodities of the like nature made at *Lille*, *Tournay*, and other places remaining then in obedience to *Spain*; beſides excellent pieces of Needle-work, for which they were chiefly beholding to the skill and induſtry of the *Brabantine* women.

Counterband Commodities. In the times of War the Subjects of the Union were likewiſe forbid by their Governors, to tranſport any manner of Arms or Ammunition into the *Spaniſh* Countries; and altho they had Licence granted (eſpecially in times of great ſcarcity) to convey victuals and neceſſaries thither (whereby they mightily enrich'd themſelves) yet paid they conſiderably for the ſame to the States; an impoſt being laid upon all ſuch commodities as were ſuffer'd to be ſo tranſported, and Officers and Searchers appointed upon the Frontiers to receive the ſame.

By a Treaty of Commerce (additional to the Treaty of *Munſter*) concluded *an.* 1650, the States were not to permit their Subjects to import into any Country at war with *Spain* (though in neutrality or friendſhip with them) any ſorts of Fire-Arms, as Cannons, Muskets, Mortar-pieces, Petards, *&c.* or other Arms offenſive or defenſive, as Pikes, Swords, Caſques, Helmets, *&c.* or any

any implements of war, but not to be debar'd the Liberty of conveying all ſorts of Grain, Salt, Oyl, Wine &c. or whatſoever might be requiſite for nouriſhment and ſuſtentation of mens bodies: yet ſo that neither were ſuch commodities to be imported into places beſiged or block'd up by the King of *Spains* Forces.

India any. Their main trade, and that which has not only enrich'd private perſons, but together with their Fiſhery has been the grand ſupport of their Republic, is their traffic to the *Eaſt-Indies* (for that of the *Weſt-Indies* has at long run rather prov'd a charge and burthen to them) the Company or Society that trades thither having made of late years ſuch a prodigious advance in ſtrength and Riches, that it appears to thoſe barbarous Nations a Soveraign State by its ſelf, making war and peace with their greateſt Kings, and being able to put to ſea forty or fifty men of War, and at the ſame time maintain thirty thouſand Land Souldiers, by the modeſteſt computation.

Two things were the principal occaſions of the riſe and origine of this Society, being the ſame which made the Confederate *Netherlanders* apply themſelves more vigorouſly to ſuch trade in general, as ſet them upon long and troubleſome Voyages. The firſt was the ſevere edict of *Philip* the Second, by which they were abſolutely prohibited all commerce with *Spain* or *Portugal* (then under the *Spaniard*) the only places in a manner from whence at that time all Spices and other *Indian* Commodities could be had. The ſecond was, the vaſt and unreaſonable rates at which the ſaid Commodities were ſold by the *Spaniards* themſelves, who ſince the *Portugueze* were ſubjected to their King, had got the entire monopoly of them in their own hands. The foreſaid prohibition was look'd upon by the Polititians of *Spain* as a moſt prudent contrivance, and ſuch as muſt of neceſſity exceedingly prejudice the affairs of the Union; but it prov'd quite otherwiſe, and was it may be as great a kindneſs as was ever done them by their beſt Friends; for if they might with any tolerable benefit and advantage, have been permitted to go on in their ordinary and ready rode of trade, it is verily believ'd that they would never have ventur'd upon this tedious, hazardous, and to them unknown way of Traffick.

There was an accident happen'd about the ſame time, that contributed very much to the putting of them upon theſe new undertakings. One *Cornelius Houtman*, by birth a *Hollander*, had ſerv'd the *Spaniards* and *Portugueze* divers years in the *Indies*; who being taken by certain *Turkiſh* Pirates, was not able to pay his ranſom, and ſo regain his liberty. This being known to ſome Merchants of *Amſterdam* they ingag'd to redeem him upon condition that he would reveal to them, what was kept hitherto as a myſtery from all the reſt of *Europe*, *viz.* the way and method of the *Spaniſh* trading to the *Indies*, and the uſual profit made thereby; which they were preſently inform'd by him to be ſo great, that the return of five or ſix pounds yielded them an hundred.

At firſt there were but four Ships ſet out upon this deſign under the foremention'd *Cornelius Houtman an.* 1595; which returning after two years and four months brought not the expected profit to the adventurers; but they nevertheleſs perſiſted ſtill in their reſolution, and admitting ſome Merchants of *Amſterdam* to joyn with them, ſet out eight Ships under the conduct of *James van Neck*. About this time ſome of *Zealand*, and others of *Rotterdam* began to undertake the ſame Voyage; and three other Ships were ſent out by the firſt adventurers, two months before their other eight returned home; four of which were preſently after their arrival diſpatch'd back again upon the ſame adventure. It was not long e're the ſucceſs which theſe met with, had inflam'd many others with hopes of the like gains; ſo that in the year 1599, ſome *Brabant* Merchants join'd purſes, and made ready four Ships, to which the firſt Company added four more. Divers Fleets were afterwards ſent out under the abovemention'd *James van Neck*, *James Heemskerk* and others; nor could the *Spaniards* prevail againſt them, nor in any meaſure obſtruct their trade, though they vigorouſly endeavor'd it, and that by open force, as well as all other poſſible ways; the *Portugueſes* moreover labouring to make them odious to the Eaſtern Nations (among whom there is nothing but Monarchy in the very extream) by repreſenting them as Rebels to their Prince, and only a neaſt of Pirates that infeſted the Weſtern parts of the World.

But it being found by experience that theſe adventurers as they were divided into ſeveral Companies did very much prejudice one anothers trade, particularly by coming into the ſame Ports together, and thereby enhancing the price of the Natives Commodity and debaſeing their own; it was therefore judg'd requiſite by the States to incorporate all into one Company, and to prohibit all others from trading to the *Eaſt-Indies*. This was effected about the year 1602, and every man being permitted to put in what monies he pleas'd, the Capital and firſt ſtock amounted to ſeven millions of Florens; that is if our Author *Boxhornius's* Floren be equal to two Shillings *Engliſh* (and that we ſhall elſewhere make appear) ſeven hundred thouſand pounds Sterling. Thoſe that contributed above ſix, or in *Weſt-Frizeland* three thouſand Florens were call'd head or chief Partners, out of the number of whom are they choſen to this day who have the principal direction and adminiſtration of their affairs, being call'd Curators, in *Dutch Bewindt-Hebbers*.

The ſaid Curators are generally nominated by the chief Partners; which in ſome places is done by the Provincial Eſtates, and in others by the City Magiſtrates. The Curators are oblig'd once a year to give an account of all Receipts and Diſburſements to the Head-Partners. The Curators are otherwiſe entruſted with all their Concerns, and their Office continues for life, or at leaſt for the term of one and twenty years. They have in each Province their places of Convention, which are call'd by them Chambers, and are ſettl'd in ſuch Cities as are moſt advantageouſly ſituated for Navigation. In the Chamber of *Amſterdam* are twenty perſons, in that of *Middleburg* twelve, in the third which is upon the *Moſe* are fourteen, and as many in that of *Weſt-Frizeland*. Upon extraordinary emergencies there is a grand Convention held either at *Amſterdam*, or at *Middleburg*, which conſiſts of a certain number of Delegates ſent from all the particular Chambers, making in all ſeventeen; and thoſe conſult and determine of matters of greateſt moment, the whole body of the ſociety being oblig'd to acquieſce in their Reſolutions. In their firſt conſtitution there was a conſtant part of their gains laid aſide for equipping a fleet in order to the driving of the *Spaniard* and *Portugueſe* out of the *Indies*; in which reſpect they had in a little time prodigious ſucceſs, the *Spaniards* little dreaming at firſt of being ſo powerfully aſſaulted abroad by a ſmall part of thoſe few Provinces, which they thought would be more then ſufficiently employ'd in defending themſelves at home.

But notwithſtanding all oppoſition and diſ-

couragements this ſociety has in a very few years made a prodigious increaſe of their main ſtock; for by the year 1608, the ſame is reported to have been advanc'd (beſides the yearly dividend, which was not ſmall, among the Partners) to almoſt five times the original ſumm, that is to about three millions and a half of Engliſh Mony. Nor indeed could they chooſe but grow exceſſive rich upon trading with Looking-glaſſes, Feathers, Glaſs Bubbles and Balls, Childrens Babies *&c.* (made chiefly at *Nurinbergue* in *Germany*) for Silks, Pearls, Spices, and other the moſt precious Commodities of the Eaſt; their traffick being much advanc'd by the help of ſome petty *Indian* Kings, who out of a mortal hatred to the *Spaniards* and *Portugueſe*, aſſiſted theſe new comers in ſeizing upon ſeveral Caſtles, and wreſting them out of their hands.

The flouriſhing condition of this Society ſtill increaſing, they thought it requiſite to lay the foundation of a *Dutch* Commonwealth in the *Indies*, the Metropolis whereof they made that City which is call'd by them *New Batavia*, and which is encompaſs'd with a ſtrong Brick-wall, being in other reſpects ſo well fortified, that ſome years ſince it was able to hold out againſt the Emperor of *Java* (in whoſe Country it ſtands) beſieging it with no fewer then two hundred thouſand men. In this City reſides the ſupreme Governor of all their poſſeſſions in the *Eaſt Indies*, whoſe authority is much the ſame with that of their Stadtholder at home, but the pomp and ſplendor in which he lives exceeds even that of moſt *European* Princes; this being found the moſt effectual way of maintaining the reputation of their power and greatneſs among thoſe Barbarous Nations. At firſt this great Office was in a manner perpetual and for life, but afterwards that courſe was thought dangerous, and in imitation of the *Spaniard* and other Kings in appointing their Vice-Roys, it was judg'd expedient to change the Governor every three years. The *Dutch* had formerly a project for encreaſing their numbers in the *Eaſt-Indies*, whereby might be prevented the draining of their *European* Provinces, together with ſuch State prejudices as are conſequential thereunto. There was therefore built in the aforeſaid *Nova Batavia* a large Hoſpital for the education of poor Girls, which they took care to bring yearly out of their own Country, and among theſe the Soldiers, Seamen, and others had liberty to chooſe and marry thoſe they fancy'd; but the ſucceſs did not anſwer expectation, for it was found in a little time that Children born of both *Dutch* Parents, were ſeldom or never long liv'd in the *Indies*.

Though the *Japoneſe* and ſome other more crafty nations, will hardly trade but for ready money (which they have learn'd of the *Spaniard* and *Portugueſes* to value and eſteem) yet, as *Boxhornius* informs us, in moſt places is continu'd to this day that firſt and moſt beneficial way of dealing with them, that is by exchange; in which the vileſt Commodities being barter'd for the moſt pretious, we need not wonder if (as the ſame Author relates) for every five pounds worth of our *European* trifles they receive to the value of an hundred, or upwards. He tells us moreover that in ſome of the Eaſtern Countries the *Dutch* have the priviledge of trading granted them with excluſion of all others, and that particularly none elſe are permitted to buy Pepper: but *Conringius* goes further, and affirms that this Society had already got the monopoly of Pepper, Nutmegs, and Cloves into their own hands, and that by the taking of the City *Columbo* in the Iſland of *Zeilan* they became likewiſe Maſters of the whole Cinnamon trade. No queſtion but it has been their deſign to engroſs all the Traffick of the Eaſt to themſelves; which as it was always a thing unreaſonable in it ſelf, ſo is it now never like to be effected by them.

The yearly diſtribution made to the Partners was (in the foreſaid *Boxhornius's* time) generally forty, thirty, and ſeldom ſo low as twenty in the hundred; and this was beſides the defraying thoſe vaſt expences the ſociety are at, and the conſtant improvement of their Stock, which was ſo far encreas'd in the time of the ſaid Author, that if any man would ſell his partnerſhip, for four thouſand Florens put in at firſt he might very eaſily find thoſe that would give him eighteen thouſand; ſo that he made no queſtion but in proceſs of time the annual dividend among the Partners would equal the Summ contributed at firſt by every one of them.

Weſt-India Trade.

The proſperity and thriving condition of the former Society, gave birth to another much of the ſame nature with that, having for its main ends the enriching of the Undertakers, and the bringing down of the *Spaniſh* Greatneſs. This they call'd the *Weſt-India* Society, which as *Bentivoglio* informs us, by building Forts and eſtabliſhing Garriſons in ſeveral places of the Weſtern Continent, but eſpecially by lying in wait for their Plate Fleet, did exceedingly endammage the *Spaniſh* affairs in the firſt war between that Crown and its revolted Subjects; the conſideration whereof is ſuppos'd by *Boxhornius* and others to have made the *Spaniards* even deſirous of peace, at ſuch time as the Truce for twelve years was concluded, *viz. an.* 1609; after the expiration whereof the ſame Author ſays, the ſetling and promoting the concerns of the ſaid Company were taken in hand again, and more vigorouſly proſecuted then before; though *Conringius* ſeems to date the very firſt inſtitution of it from that time. After this the firſt endeavours and attempts of this Society ſeem'd to promiſe very well, for having contributed about ſeven hundred thouſand pounds, they equipp'd out a very good Fleet, with which they did not only much infeſt the *Spaniſh* commerce and navigation into the Weſt *Indies*, but took from them (though they loſt it again ſoon after) the City of St. *Saviour* in the Bay of *All-Saints*, being the principal place in *Braſil* poſſeſs'd at that time by the *Spaniards*. In this and other their firſt expeditions ſo great was the booty they had taken, that the dividend among the partners came to twenty-five in the hundred; but upon their intercepting the *Spaniſh* Fleets, which happen'd about 1629, it was no leſs then one entire moyety of what every man had originally contributed. It is obſerv'd by ſeveral, that there were many fatal errors committed in the very infancy of this Society (whereof a certain *Brabanzon*, one of the firſt promoters of it, is ſaid to have given a full and very good account in a Book entitul'd *Argonautica Sueciæ*) and which were look'd upon as the cauſes of its untimely decay; among which the foreſaid too early and liberal contributions made out of the improvement of their Stock before they had got any ſure footing in *America*, and while they were ſtill to expect very ſharp wars with the *Spaniard*, may very well be eſteem'd none of the leaſt; although they endeavour'd not long after to correct that miſtake, and making a new contribution to the Capital Stock, agreed that thence forward, till their Company had gather'd more ſtrength, and their affairs came to be brought into a good and ſecure condition, the Partners ſhould receive no more then the ordinary uſe of their Mony, *viz.* ſix pound in the hundred. By this means their

ſtock

ſtock being conſiderably increas'd, they made another expedition into *Braſil*, where they took the ſtrong and rich City of *Fernambuco*, from whence theſe parts of the world were at that time ſupplied with the greateſt quantities of Sugar. After this their Ships paſs'd over to the Coaſt of *Afric*, and having there ſubdu'd ſome Forts belonging to the *Portugueſe*, they open'd a way to the traffick of Slaves, which prov'd very advantageous to them in their *American* Sugar Plantations; but notwithſtanding theſe and other the like ſucceſſes, and that their Voyages were found not to require above the fifth part of the time that thoſe of the Eaſt *Indies* did; yet whether it were from the firſt errors in their conſtitution, or from the *Spaniards* and *Portugueſes* being more ſtrongly ſeated there, or from theſe and divers other concurring cauſes, they have not been able to make any proportionable progreſs to that of the other Society. We ſhall only add here concerning this Company, that *Conringius* looks upon it as little leſs then a ruin'd and extinct Society; though the often mention'd *Boxhornius* had ſome time before him far different hopes of them; for he makes little doubt of their entring ſhortly into the more inward parts of the Continent of *America*, and poſſeſſing themſelves of thoſe rich Mines, which were partly in the hands of the *Spaniards*, and partly conceal'd from them by the *Indians* their moſt inveterate enemies; with whom he ſays, the *Dutch* intended to enter into League, and to ſupply them with what they chiefly wanted, *viz.* a conſiderable quantity of Arms and Ammunition; and this we know they have done with ſome of thoſe barbarous Nations, to the great reproach of that Chriſtianity which they profeſs; though we have not heard of late years, notwithſtanding all their craft and induſtry, of any notable action perform'd by them towards that their great deſign. I am ſure we find in *Aitzema*, a paper preſented to the grand and extraordinary Aſſembly of the States no longer ago then *an.* 1651, wherein the taking of the ruinous condition of this Society into conſideration is very paſſionately urg'd, it being therein confeſs'd to be near utterly decay'd; upon which account it was deſir'd, that it might be inſtantly and extraordinarily reliev'd as to the principal, and *put in a ſtate and condition again* (theſe are the very words) *of uſeful ſubſiſtence.* But notwithſtanding all this, they were not long after (*viz. an.* 1654) wholly depriv'd of their footing in *Braſil*; which muſt be chiefly imputed to their Sea war with *England*, they being thereby render'd incapable of ſending ſeaſonable and ſufficient recruits thither; while the *Portugueſe* were very induſtrious in improving that opportunity to the uttermoſt.

There is a near agreement between theſe two Societies in reſpect of the Laws and Orders by which they are govern'd, though they differ in ſome particulars, and eſpecially in this, that certain Deputies from the States General do always preſide in the extraordinary Aſſemblies of the Weſt *India*-Company, call'd the meeting of Nineteen; which is done upon this account, becauſe the whole body of the Union contributed a conſiderable ſum of money towards their firſt eſtabliſhment.

The Soldiers and Officers of both Companies are ſworn as well to the States General, as to the reſpective Curators of each Society. Their Patents from the States prohibit all others from trading to the *Indies*, yet are they granted only for a term of years (generally twenty or thirty, or thereabout); this courſe being thought expedient upon theſe two accounts. Firſt becauſe they could not tell whether the condition of their affairs might not one time or other neceſſitate them to make a peace with the *Spaniard* upon any terms; who perhaps would not conſent to the ſame unleſs they would forbid their Subjects all manner of trading to the *Indies*. And it almoſt happen'd accordingly at the very firſt overtures of peace that were made between them and that Crown, after their tedious war of about forty years; for the ſame was ſo earneſtly inſiſted upon by the *Spaniſh* Agents, that it had like to have quite broke off the Treaty. The other conſideration was, that whenever they deſir'd the renewing of their privileges, the States General might demand a ſum of money of them, proportionable to the riches that they had acquir'd, and the exigency of the Commonwealth. In ſhort, theſe two Societies, but eſpecially that of the *Eaſt Indies*, have been of exceeding great advantage to the whole body of the Confederate Provinces, and that not only by importing vaſt riches into them (the cuſtoms and taxes upon which go a great way in filling their public Treaſuries) but by contributing not a little to the weakning of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy; as alſo by training up many thouſands of Seamen, whom upon occaſion they can employ in their Ships of War, and ſo provide themſelves of a formidable Navy, the moſt conſiderable defence and ſupport of their trading Commonwealth.

And now we have done with the trading part of this people, we muſt take ſome notice of their Gentry and Nobility. Their Gentlemen and Nobles are reported to be very few, eſpecially in the Province of *Holland*, ſince their long war with *Spain*. They do not trade, but are generally employ'd in Military or Civil Charges; and are ſaid to love War in defence of their Country, but to hate Duels and private quarrels. They are reported to be naturally ſtudious, but in a ſpecial manner enclin'd to the ſtudy of Mathematics. They live pleaſantly in their Country houſes; and if we believe a certain Author of no very mean credit, may without contracting any diſrepute to their Families marry whom they pleaſe; whereas a late Writer, and one whoſe judgment and integrity are ſufficiently known and unblemiſh'd, ſays that they value themſelves more upon their Nobility, then is done by others among whom it is more common; and would think it an eternal diſhonour to them ſhould they upon any account whatever match with one not of their own rank and quality. They are obſerv'd to ſtrive too much to imitate the *French* in their Meen, Clothes, way of Talk, Eating, Gallantry, and even Debauchery; though of themſelves they are not only well natur'd and friendly, but of a ſufficiently gentile behaviour and diſpoſition; and generally acquit themſelves with honour and merit whereſoever their Country employs them. They enjoy great Privileges, and it is reported that their ancient Earls would never undertake any thing of moment without conſulting with them, and asking their advice. It is obſervable in theſe Countries, as indeed in moſt others, that there are divers Boors among them of noble extraction; who by the continual decay of the out-branches of their families are ſunk down to that mean condition.

The three principal families in the Province of *Holland* were the noble *Brederodes* (for that is lately, *viz.* 1679, extinct for want of iſſue male) the antient *Waſſenaers*, and the rich *Egmonds*: but for a compleat account of all their chief Families ſee *Boxhornius* his Theatre of the Towns and Province of *Holland*, and *Chronic. Holland. W. van Gouthoeven.* Yet ſhall we add here out of *De Linda*

the chief families of *Holland*, as they were recorded by him not many years agoe; which were 1. Such as were originally of that Province, as *Brederode*; *Waſſenaer*, or *Duvenwoorde*, *Mateneſſe*, *Sthaegen*, *Boukhorſt*, *Van der Does*, *Poelgeeſt*, *Boetzelaer*, *Naeldwyck*, *Freſlon*, *Wyngaerden*, *Vander Duyn*. 2. Such as were not originally of *Holland* extraction; *viz. Arckel*, *Broeckhorſt*, *Amſtel van Mynde*, *Hodenpyl*, *Rietwyok*, *Heuſden*, *Aſperen*, *Kranenburgh*, *Egmont*.

Government. We have in the beginning of this general Deſcription obſerv'd that the *Dutch* Commonwealth is made up of ſeveral free and independent States, firmly combin'd by the union of *Utrecht* for their mutual defence; but with the reſervation of ſeveral points of Soveraignty to themſelves within their reſpective Provinces. And indeed this is not only true of their ſeveral Provinces, but of divers particular places and Cities, which are endow'd with ſo much of ſupreme power, that they are not concluded by the majority of their proper Provinces; but to paſs many things their particular concurring votes are abſolutely neceſſary. For as the *States General* in the matters of peace and war, new alliances, impoſition of Taxes that ſhall reach the whole body of the Union, and the like, can effect nothing without the joynt concurrence of all the Provinces, ſo the ſingle Provinces cannot paſs the matter themſelves without the conſent of every voicing City, as they term them. There is one great inconvenience indeed happens hereupon, and that is, that buſineſs with them proceeds but ſlowly, and though for the moſt part a concurrence of all members be at length procur'd, yet is it oftentimes effected only by long and tedious perſwaſions, and in no ſmall danger of miſcarrying by the crafty workings of forreign intereſted Miniſters; the diſſenting vote (as has been ſaid) of one City, which ſometimes by one artifice or other may probably be procur'd, being ſufficient to baffle and elude the moſt beneficial and reaſonable deſign or propoſal. We find that the City of *Dort*, in the grand commotions which happen'd upon the *French* incurſion *an.* 1672, did without ever conſulting the provincial States, nay or any other ſingle City, abſolve themſelves and the Prince of *Orange* from the Oath taken to maintain the perpetual Edict, without any kind of reſervation or ſubmiſſion to the ſaid States, by whoſe authority that Edict had been legally eſtabliſh'd. Nor do we find that City ever queſtion'd for ſo doing, or judg'd to have acted therein beyond the limits of its proper and lawful Juriſdiction.

There lies indeed in Civil Cauſes an appeal from the Cities to the Provincial Courts of Juſtice, but in Criminals not at all; nor can the Provincial Aſſembly exerciſe any Act of Soveraignty, ſuch as are the ſeizing an Offender, the pardoning Offences within the juriſdiction of a City; nor put any ſentence of Law in execution, but by the judicial Officers of the ſame City.

The main Ingredients in the compoſition of this whole State are obſerv'd by the judicious Sir *William Temple* to be, The freedom of the Cities, the Soveraignty of the Provinces, and the agreement and conſtitutions of the Union, and (the excluſion whereof but the other day had almoſt caus'd their utter ruin) the authority of the Prince of *Orange* as Stadholder and Captain General of their Forces.

The Union is made up of ſeven Soveraign Provinces *viz. Geldre* (which comprehends *Zutphen*) *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Frizeland*, *Overyſſel* and *Groningen* which ſend their Deputies to the *Hague*, where they are diſpos'd of into three ſeveral Colleges, or Aſſemblies; *viz.* that of the States General, the Council of State, and the Chamber of Accounts.

States General. The Soveraign power is in the States General, which us'd formerly to be conven'd by the Council of State, and made up above eight hundred perſons. But after the Earl of *Leiceſters* departure (though others ſay it was done upon the apprehenſions they had of him before his arrival) the provincial States deſir'd that they might by their conſtant reſpective Deputies continue their Aſſemblies, with the power and name of the States General; who were never really aſſembled after that time, except at *Berghen op Zoom*, to ratify the twelve years truce with Arch-duke *Albert* and the King of *Spain*, *an.* 1609, unleſs that grand Convention was of the ſame nature (although hardly ſo numerous) was held in the year 1650, for ſettling affairs at that critical time, when the *Louveſtein* party prevailing, and carrying all before them, new modell'd the Government, and chang'd it into a pure Commonwealth (as they ſtil'd it) which in 1672 was, to the coſt of its contrivers, found too airy and notional for a *Dutch* complexion and underſtanding. But to return,

The true reaſon of making the foremention'd alteration was, that the Council of State acting with ſupreme authority in the abſence of the States General, and moreover convoking them at pleaſure, there ſeem'd to be too much power entruſted in their hands; and that eſpecially upon this account, becauſe (as is acknowledg'd by ſome of their moſt approv'd and moſt authentic writers) the Earl of *Leiceſter* was then expected from *England*, who was to govern as Lieutenant for Queen *Elizabeth*, and they thought it not expedient to let him be privy to their moſt ſecret deliberations, (the very riſe and origine whereof had hitherto been in their Council of State, in which he was by agreement with the Queen of *England* to have place) that is they were reſolv'd in the very infancy of their State, to practice the Art of putting tricks upon Princes, and thoſe their greateſt Patrons and deliverers. Upon this account it was that they thought it expedient to inſtitute that other Convention of the Eſtates (which is really no other then a repreſentative of the General Aſſembly, or as an ordinary Committee of Parliament with us in reſpect of the full Houſes) which ſhould without any relation to their being call'd by this Council (to whom for the future they left only the care of ſmaller and leſs important buſineſs) meet conſtantly at the *Hague*, and exerciſe all the acts of Soveraignty as effectually as the other had formerly done.

Theſe States General are call'd the moſt Illuſtrious (though we find that term often omitted) High and Mighty; whilſt the Provincial Eſtates, even thoſe of *Holland*, are ſtil'd only Noble and Mighty, or Great and Mighty.

The States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frizeland* tye up their Deputies, when they ſend them to the Aſſembly of the States General, by particular Articles; which order was made and eſtabliſh'd, together with the form of the Oath taken by them, *an.* 1643. as may be ſeen in *Comment. de Statu fœder. Belg. cap.* 8. Where we are likewiſe told that each Deputy has four Florens, that is about eight Shilling a day allow'd him for his pains and attendance.

Each Province ſends its Deputies to this convention of the States General, thoſe being fewer or more according to their particular cuſtoms; which cauſes no inequality between them, becauſe all things are carry'd not by the Votes of Perſons but of Provinces, ſo that all the Deputies from each Province, let them be never ſo many, have but one Vote. Some Provinces ſend their Deputies for a year, others for a longer time, and ſome for the term of life. Thoſe of *Holland* ſend one of their Nobles who is perpetual, two Deputies choſen out of their eight chief Towns, and one out of *North-Holland* (commonly call'd *Weſt Frizeland*)

land) with two of their Provincial council of State, and their Penſioner, or Advocate General of their Province.

No military perſon whatever has ſeſſion here. Every Province takes its week by turns for preſiding; which is done by the beſt qualified perſon among its Deputies. He ſits at the middle of a long Table capable of holding about thirty perſons, for that is uſually their number; and when a forreign Miniſter has audience he is ſeated directly over againſt him. The Secretary, who ſits at the loweſt end of the Table, reads all Papers; the Preſident puts the Queſtion upon every point to be debated, calls the Voices of the Provinces, and forms the concluſion; which laſt if he be unwilling to do according to the majority, he is oblig'd to reſign his place to the Preſident of the next week, and he concludes for him. This is the method in affairs of leſs conſequence, but in matters of peace and war, forreign alliances, raiſing or coining of Monies (with relation to the whole Union) or when the Priviledge of any Province or Member of the Union is concern'd, there can be no determination without the joynt concurrence of all the Provinces. For we muſt remember that this Council is not actually poſſeſs'd of the Soveraignty, that remaining ſtill in the Provincial Eſtates, of whom theſe are only the Repreſentatives, and therefore in the foreſaid affairs, as alſo in giving anſwers to forreign Ambaſſadors, or pitching upon their own, they can reſolve nothing without the conſent of their reſpective Provinces firſt had.

The Cuſtom is when ſome of the Provinces diſſent, that thoſe which agree ſend ſome able perſons to confer with them, who repreſenting the reaſons that induc'd them to be of that opinion, ſeldom or never fail of bringing the others to be of the ſame mind.

The Council of State, the admiralty, and Treaſury, are all ſubordinate to this Council; keeping as near a reſemblance as could be contriv'd to the ſeveral Councils in the time when theſe Provinces were ſeparately govern'd, or united under the houſes of *Burgundy* and *Auſtria*; only ſeveral Deputies ſucceed the ſingle perſons under the former government, yet ſo as that they compoſe but one voice for every Province; the Hague being formerly the ſeat of the Counts of *Holland*, as now of the Princes of Orange and all theſe Councils.

cil of e. The Council of State conſiſts of twelve perſons, whereof *Gelderland* till of late ſent two, *Holland* three, *Zealand* and *Utrecht* two apiece, *Frizeland*, *Overyſſel* and *Groningen*, each of them one. But upon the readmiſſion of the conquer'd Provinces into the Union *an.* 1674, one of its two Votes was by public Act of the States General taken away from *Geldres* and confer'd upon *Groningen*; which was profeſſedly enacted in acknowledgment of the great ſervice done the Generality by the laſt mention'd Province in making ſo vigorous a reſiſtance againſt the Forces of *Munſter* and *Colen* upon the late dreadful invaſion of theſe Countries. Here matters are carry'd (contrary to the way in the Aſſembly of the States) by the plurality of perſonal votes; every Deputy preſiding in his turn. Here the Governour of the Provinces has Seſſion, and a deciding voice; (the Governour of *Frizeland*, who has been generally diſtinct from the other, having likewiſe the right of appearing and ſitting for that Province, and appointing a Deputy in his abſence) and the Treaſurer General Seſſion, but a voice only deliberative. Others tell us that there are two Councellors ſupernumerary, who have deliberative power in the Aſſembly, but no difinitive Voice; and that theſe are the ſuperintendent of the Treaſury (who is in the nature of a Controller of all public expences, but keeps not the money) and the Treaſurer or Receiver General himſelf, whoſe advice is ordinarily ask'd after that the other has given his. The Deputy of the Nobles of *Holland*, and the Deputies of the Province of *Zealand* are for life; the reſt for two, three, or four years. This Council had formerly three Secretaries (each of whom had a ſalary of eight hundred Gilders *per annum*) the members of it uſing then to divide themſelves, and do buſineſs in ſeveral Provinces at the ſame time; but ſince 1650 there has been but one, with an allowance of fourteen hundred Gilders a year.

In the above mention'd Grand Aſſembly held *an.* 1650 the Provinces of *Utrecht*, *Overyſſel*, and *Groningen* with the *Omlands* ſolicited for their having more Deputies apiece in this Council, but in vain, it being too much againſt the intereſt of *Holland*, which Province did then in a manner govern all the reſt, and by reaſon of this Councills conſtant ſitting in the ſame place with its Provincial Eſtates (which gave them fair opportunities of working over ſuch as ſhould diſſent) and its having three voices of twelve in the ſame Council, was very eager at that time to have the authority thereof enlarg'd. Particularly they were for putting the Militia into the hands of the Council of State; though ſtiffly oppos'd therein by the Deputies of *Geldre*, who made no ſcruple to tell them openly that their Confederates had reaſon to fear, it would prove their unhappy fate to be inſenſibly and gradually enſlav'd by that Province.

This Council propoſes to the States General the moſt expedient ways of raiſing Troops, and leavying Monies, as well as the proportions of each, according to the conjuncture of affairs. They ſuperintend the Militia and Fortifications; the Contributions out of the Enemies Countries; the forms and diſpoſals of Paſſports; and the Affairs, Revenues, and Government of the conquer'd places, which are not ſubject to any voicing Province, but to the States General.

Towards the end of every year (by the inſtructions given them *an.* 1650, they were to do it every third Month) this Council offers a State of expence for the enſuing year to the States General, who are to demand the ſame of the States provincial, to be rais'd according to the uſual proportion. And here we ſhall give you the Old and ſtanding Rate; together with a certain new one, contriv'd (*an.* 1650) by the Province of *Holland*, which at that time pretended great debts and inability to pay their old Quota, the reſt of the Provinces (though they afterwards comply'd) oppoſing what was labour'd for by that *viz.* the disbanding a conſiderable part of their Forces.

Old Rate for one hundred thouſand Gilders.

	Gild.	*St.*	*D.*
Geldre	3612	05	00
Holland	58309	01	10
Zealand	9183	14	02
Utrecht	5830	17	11
Frizeland	11661	15	10
Overyſſel	3571	08	04
Groninguen	5830	17	11

This is the old Rate as we have it from Sir *William Temple*, wherein the particulars do not make up the whole Summ; but that no queſtion muſt be imputed to the falſe printing of ſome of the Figures, the miſtake being moſt probably in the Quota of *Geldre*; which ſeems too low rated in proportion to ſome of the other Provinces, as will

appear from the New Rate which was thus.

New Rate for one hundred Pounds Sterling, as we find it in *Aitzema.*

	Lb.		
Geldre	07	00	00
Holland	42	00	00
Zealand	13	00	00
Utrecht	08	00	00
Frizeland	17	00	00
Overyſſel	05	00	00
Groning. and the Oml.	08	00	00
Summ Total	100	00	00

This petition (for ſo they call it) is offer'd to the States General in the name of the Governour and Council of State, the ſame being alſo done ſtill (for it is an ancient form, continu'd from the time of their Dukes and Earls) in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*; where it is conſtant and annual in like manner as here.

This Council expedites the orders for the whole expence of the State upon the reſolution firſt taken in the main by the States General. Every Order muſt be ſign'd by the Treaſurer General and by three Deputies, of three different Provinces, and by the Secretary of the Council, and alſo regiſter'd in the Chamber of Accounts; and then payment is made by the Receiver General without any difficulty or delay.

Every Province raiſes its Quota by what ways and means it pleaſes, and ſends it to the Receiver General; converting the Over-pluſs, if there be any, to any public uſe within its own Limits.

Chamber of Accounts. The Chamber of Accounts (erected about ſixty or ſeventy years agoe, for the eaſe of the Council of State) conſiſts of two Deputies from each Province, who are changed every three years. They examine and State all accounts of all the ſeveral Receivers, and enroll and regiſter the Orders of the Council of State, which diſpoſes of the Financies or public Revenue.

Council of the Admiralty. Beſides theſe there is the Council of the Admiralty, which manages and diſpoſes all Maritim affairs, as well in the Equipping a Fleet when 'tis agreed upon by the States, as in iſſuing forth the Monies allotted for that ſervice. This Council is divided into five Colleges, which reſide at *Amſterdam*, *Rotterdam*, and *Horne* in *Holland*, at *Middleburg* in *Zealand*, and at *Harlingen* in *Frizeland*. Each conſiſts of ſeven Deputies, four of them being of the Province wherein the College reſides, and three nominated by the other Provinces. The Admiral, and in his abſence the Vice-Admiral, preſides when preſent in any of theſe Colleges, or in all of them, when the urgency of affairs is ſo great, that it requires their joint deliberating with the States General; for then they meet all together at the *Hague*. Their juriſdiction is to take cognizance of all crimes commited at ſea (they determine all Cauſes between Seamen and Officers without appeal, provided in mattets of Mony that the Sum exceed not fifty pounds) to judge all Pirates that are taken, and all frauds and negligencies in the payment of Cuſtoms, which are apply'd only to the uſes of the Admiralty; as likewiſe are the Monies paid by their Merchants for Convoys and Impoſts lay'd upon Commodities tranſported from one Harbour to another; as alſo what is paid for Licences to convey Counterband Commodities into the Enemies Country. Nevertheleſs all theſe are not a ſufficient fond to maintain all the charges of the Admiralty in time of war, and therefore to them is then added whatever is found further neceſſary by the States; but in time of peace being more then ſufficient, the overplus goes to the building of Ships, and ſtoring of *Arſenals* with Amunition.

When a Fleet is to be ſet out, each of theſe Colleges furniſhes its proportion of the charge, which is as certainly known as that of every Province in the raiſing of Taxes. The Admiral has only his Salary, which is not very great, and a certain ſhare of all prizes that are taken. We find that the Vice-Admirals annual allowance from the States between 1650 and 1670 (there being in that time no Admiral) was only the Sum of five hundred pounds Sterling. The Captains, ſuperior Officers, and number of men for every Ship, are appointed by theſe Colleges; (ſome tell us that they nominate a certain number, out of which the Admiral chooſes Captains for their men of War) and each captain takes the care of getting his Ship throughly man'd and victual'd, at a certain rate of ſo much a man; as alſo he provides Chirurgical medicins, and other things requiſite for the preſervation of the Sea-mens health, and thoſe that deal moſt honeſtly in theſe points are certainly in the faireſt way to promotion; which occaſions an emulation among the Officers, and makes them labour by all honeſt and fair dealings to oblige the Souldiers and Seamen, and not by Knaviſh practiſes to fill their own purſes. Their Admiralty in time of peace maintain between thirty and forty men of war employ'd in the ſeveral convoys of their Merchants, with particular reſpect had to the *Algereens*, and the leaving ſome at home to be ready upon ſudden emergencies. The common expence upon this account, and the building of Ships, is ſaid to be about ſix millions of Gilders a year. The Privateers for their incouragement have a certain Sum of Money allow'd them by the States, according to the value of the Prize they take from the Enemy; but the fift part of all prizes taken by them belongs to the States, and is look'd after by the Admiralty; the tenth is the Admirals; the reſt being divided between the Captain, Seamen, and thoſe that ſet out the Veſſel.

The great ſimplicity and modeſty of their Magiſtrates and chief Miniſters of State, and their near agreement with the vulgar in the Common way and port of life, are eſteem'd the things which make the abſolute power of their Senators in the chief Cities, and their grievous Taxes throughout the whole State, patiently endur'd. Sir *William Temple* tells us that he never ſaw *de Ruyter* in better Clothes then the Ordinary Sea-Captains; and that the great *de Wit* himſelf ordinarily went unattended, and on foot in the Streets, like the common Burghers of the Town.

This people has never been (except between 1650 and 1672) without ſome ſingle perſon as their head or Governor, it may be from the time of *Civilis*; though the ſame has been always ſubordinate to their Laws and Cuſtoms, the Soveraign power being really in the States, or ſome Convention analogous to them. In many Eaſtern Countries, where they are zealouſly devoted to Monarchy the *Dutch* (as ſome report) are forc'd at this day to pretend that they are under a King. 'Tis certain, that the Letters which are intended for this State out of *African*, *Indian*, and other barbarous Nations, are directed to their Governor as to a ſupreme and abſolute Prince, and ſuch is he ſuppos'd and mention'd in all public Treaties and Leagues with thoſe people; who having been perpetually under the very extream of Monarchical Government (that is abſolute Tyranny) can not imagine that there ſhould be any ſuch Conſtitution in the World as a Commonwealth: and in this the States find it neceſſary to humor

humor them, both to preſerve their reputation, and it may be in ſome places their very trade.

Upon the Revolt from *Spain*, all Royal Rights and Prerogatives (ſuch as are making Peace and War, contracting Alliances, coyning Money, and the like) were devolv'd upon the Aſſembly of the States: but the former power of the Prince of *Orange* as Governour of moſt of the Provinces was ſtill carefully continu'd and allow'd him; the chief whereof were the Command of Land and Sea Forces, the diſpoſing of Military Offices, pardoning the penalty of Crimes; chooſing Magiſtrates out of a certain number preſented by the Towns.

Though the Princes of *Orange* have never pretended to the Soveraignty of theſe Provinces, yet great all along has been their dignity, and ſuch as comes not ſhort of any abſolute Princes, in reſpect of public Guards, attendance of Military Officers, application of all foreign Miniſters, and pretenders at home; the States not coming to a reſolution in any public matter without the advice of the Governor or Stadtholder, although he has ordinarily neither vote nor ſeſſion among them; but when the Council of State joins in conſultation with the States General, then he ſits among them alſo, his place being the moſt honourable in the whole Aſſembly; and though the ſaid Council happen to be diſmiſs'd, yet does not he depart with them, but tarries and aſſiſts at the further deliberations of the ſupreme Convention. The ſplendor and magnificence of the Governor's Court has likewiſe been always very great, ſupported not only by the penſions and rights of his ſeveral Charges and Commands, but by a mighty patrimonial Revenue, as well in the Seventeen Provinces, as in *France*, *Germany*, and *Burgundy*.

Upon the untimely death of *William* the Second Prince of *Orange an.* 1650, by the influence of *Holland*, and the prevailing power of the *Loveſtein* party (of which more anon) the authority of the Princes of *Orange* was divided among the ſeveral Magiſtracies of the State; the Cities taking to themſelves the ultimate choice and nomination of their Magiſtrates; the States provincial the diſpoſal of all Military Commands within the precincts of their reſpective Provinces; and the States General all thoſe that were of a more public nature, ſuch as the Generalſhip of their Armies, and other Offices and Truſts relating to the body of the Union. The power of pardoning Capital Offenders condemn'd by rigor of Law (for there was hardly with them any man ever pardon'd except in ſuch caſes) and the Repreſentative of the Port and Dignity of the Common-wealth by a ſingle perſon, were quite taken away; though the doing ſo was highly reſented by the body of the people, being judg'd the one prejudicial and the other abſolutely pernicious in its conſequences to the State.

Concerning the power of their former Governors we find in ſome papers offer'd to the conſideration of their Grand Aſſembly *an.* 1650, that the Earl of *Leiceſter* had abſolute Commiſſion from the States, as Governor and Captain General, not ſimply of their Leaguers or over the Soldiery only without the voicing Provinces, in like manner as the ſucceeding Princes of *Orange* had by their limited and circumſcrib'd Commiſſions, but abſolutely over the united Provinces themſelves: and in the ſame papers it is declar'd that, *Their forefathers in the beginning of the war thought good, following the example of the King of* Spain, *and former Lords of the Country, to appoint a Governor General over theſe Countries, whoſe authority withall extended within the limits of the voicing Provinces, even in matters of Policy and Juſtice in the higheſt degree*, &c. *But that theſe being afterwards found dangerous, it was thought fit not to chooſe a Governour General, but only a Captain General, and the ſame only with power over the Army or Leaguers in all places without the voicing Provinces, and over Armies drawn into the field.* But this matter being thus repreſented only by the Province of *Holland*, and that at the very time when they made it their utmoſt endeavour not only to weaken and enervate, but utterly to extinguiſh the Office of Stadtholder, there ſeems no great ſtreſs to be laid upon it and therefore we ſhall refer the whole buſineſs to the arbitration of the judicious Reader, to whoſe conſideration we ſhall in the next place offer an account of the power of the Stadtholder, as we have it from *Boxhornius* in his Book *de ſtatu fœderati Belgii*; which he informs us to be to this effect.

1. To pardon and forgive Capital Crimes, which is certainly a main point of Soveraignty.

2. In the Provinces where are Courts of Juſtice, he always preſides if preſent; and his name and Titles are prefix'd to all decrees enacted there.

3. He names the Magiſtrates of their Cities, either out of a certain number offer'd unto him, or in ſome places abſolutely as he himſelf pleaſes. This has been hitherto practis'd at *Nimeghen*, every where in *Holland*, except at *Horn*, *Enchuyſen*, *Edam* ond *Monekendam*; in *Zealand* every where but at *Ter-Goes*; and in all places of *Utrecht*. In *Frizeland* the proper Governour always did the ſame. And this power is extended even to their higheſt Offices, called *Droſt-Ampten*, as well as to others of an inferior rank.

4. He ſends Ambaſſadors to forreign Princes concerning his own private affairs, and gives audience to Ambaſſadors ſent to the States General (and here again we have certainly a point of Soveraignty.)

5. He is to ſee the States Orders executed in thoſe Provinces of which he is Governour.

6. He gives abſolute and definitive Sentence in differences between divers Provinces, and between the members themſelves of ſome Provinces, and betwen the States themſelves and ſome of their Subjects; as is more largely expreſs'd in the ninth and fourteenth Articles of the Union of *Utrecht*.

It is not to be deny'd but the Office of Governour or Stadtholder muſt be diſtinguiſh'd from that of General; for oftentimes he that is chief Commander of all their Forces is Governour of only ſome of their Provinces; and it has been much debated, eſpecially of late years, whether it be abſolutely neceſſary for the welfare of their State to have always a Governour or Stadtholder; which queſtion we ſhall not take upon us abſolutely to reſolve: yet ſhall we put down ſome particulars, which duly conſider'd ſeem to make very much for the affirmative.

1. Firſt then there is thereby a near agreement maintain'd with their antient and proſperous Conſtitution under Dukes and Earls, who were as theſe (though not altogether ſo far) ty'd up and limited by Laws and oblig'd to allow and keep inviolate the ancient Cuſtoms and Privileges of the people.

2. There muſt needs be a great convenience and advantage in having ſome ſingle and illuſtrious perſon to repreſent with more awe and veneration (which will certainly be paid him from Forreigners as well as thoſe of their own Nation) the greatneſs and majeſty of the Common-wealth.

3. It is neceſſary to have ſome ſettl'd and certain way of determining controverſies which oftentimes happen not only between City and City of the ſame Province, but between the Provinces themſelves; and this has been found by frequent experience to have never been ſo effectually done

as by the mediation and authority of a Stadtholder. The Reader may easily learn from *Aitzema* (though a meer airy Republican himself) what a great bustle was made, and how many projects fram'd, upon the laying aside of the Stadtholdership (*an.* 1650) for deciding such kind of differences for the future; and there may he be inform'd what a tedious and intricate contrivance there was of Arbiters, and Superarbiters to that purpose; what a squable happen'd concerning the matter of consents to public charges, which the rest would have compriz'd in the Act for determining Controversies, while *Holland* stuck obstinately to the having it remain Soveraignly and absolutely in the power of the particular Provinces; as likewise what was the true issue of these their new fangl'd methods and consultations, *viz.* that it was quickly made manifest, that not only the point of arbitration, but the entire management of the affairs of the Union were fallen into the hands of *Holland*; nay moreover that the States of that Province (or it may be a single person *viz.* the Pensionary of the same) had really and in effect usurp'd more authority then was ever pretended to by their common Stadtholders.

We must confess that the *Barnevelt*, and since that the *Lovestein* faction have endeavour'd to perswade themselves and the World that there was great reason to be apprehensive of the growing power of the Princes of *Orange*, the first concluding that Prince *Maurice*, and the latter that *William* the Second, Father of the present Ptince, had secretly resolv'd by the assistance of their Veterane Armies to make themselves absolute, and to seize upon the Soveraignty of all these Provinces. But such a design seems to tend so directly to the utter ruine of them and their family, that it cannot find beliefe with any unprejudic'd person or party; for considering that the notion which the *Dutch* have of their dear bought liberty, (for the maintenance whereof they willingly submit to such grievous taxes as were never heard of in other Nations) is the very soul of their prodigious industry and trade, as those are of their great Riches: so that when ever any such thing should be effected (which by the by must be not only accomplish'd by force but maintain'd by rigour and Tyranny) this people must in a little time become so extream poor that they would be as unable as unwilling to contribute sufficiently for their defence against so many powerful neighbours; and therefore would, no question, be easily induc'd to change one new Master for another, or rather a weak Usurper for some potent Prince, and one more able to protect and defend them against all invasions and assaults of their Enemies.

Governors since the truce of twelve years, with some of their Characters. Prince Maurice, William Lewis, and Ernestus Casimir together.

At the time of concluding the twelve years truce *viz.* 1609 Prince *Maurice*, son of the Glorious *William* of *Orange*, by *Anne* the only Daughter of *Maurice*, Duke of *Saxony*, was Governour and Stadtholder of *Geldre*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht* and *Overyssel*; his Couzen *William Lewis*, Earl of *Nassaw*, being at that time Governour of *Frizeland* and *Groningen* with the *Omlands* and *Drent*; upon whose death, which happen'd *an.* 1620, Prince *Maurice* was chosen Governor of *Groningen* with the *Omlands* and *Drent*, *Ernestus Casimer* of *Nassaw*, succeeding his Brother the aforesaid *William Lewis* only in the Government of *Frizeland*. Prince *Maurice* was born at *Dillenburgh* in the County of *Nassaw*, on the thirteenth of *November* 1567, and died during the siege of *Grave*, *an.* 1625, being about eight and fifty years of age. He was of a middle Stature and habit of body, being rather corpulent then lean; bright hair'd; had a brisk, but a pleasant eye. He was sure though slow in his proceedings, and had rather loose with reason then gain by rash and over-adventurous Councils. His way of expression was short, witty, and emphatical. He was of a mild and merciful disposition, and though he would have Martial discipline maintain'd, yet could he never be accus'd of any act of cruelty. He was temperate in his diet and habit, in neither of which he was given to change or affected variety. He is commended by some for his continence, a virtue not a little remarkable in a Prince and a Soldier. His education was at *Leyden*, where he was throughly instructed in the Mathematicks and History by *Herman Winterhorst*, at first his Tutor and afterwards chief Councellor and Confident. Wherever he march'd or travell'd he took an exact survey of all Passages, Wayes, Streights, Rivers and Fords, *&c.* So that when he was to embattel, fight, retire, march, intrench or rise, he could presently accommodate himself to the nature and situation of the Ground and place of Action. His excellency is reported to have been in a defensive war, and therein he is reputed by many to have gone even beyond all Commanders of his time.

Upon the death of Prince *Maurice*, *an.* 1625, his half Brother *Henry Frederick* suceeded him in the Principality of *Orange* and Government of *Geldre*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht* and *Overyssel*; for their Stadtholder, who being kill'd *an.* 1632 at the siege of *Ruremond*, was succeeded by his Son, call'd afterwards, and that not unworthily, the *Achilles* of the *Hollander*. Upon the death of the said *Henry*, *Frizeland* chose his brother *Frederick* of *Nassaw*, but *Groningen* with the *Omlands* and *Drent* *Henry Frederick*, Prince of *Orange*. The said *Henry Fredericks* Father being a *German* and his Mother a ~~*French*~~ woman (she was *Louisa Colligny*, daughter of the great Admiral of *France*, murther'd in the barbarous Massacre of *Paris an.* 1572) he in his constitution did partake of the temper of both Nations; that is a mixture of the stay'd deliberation of the one, with the fiery heat and briskness of the other. He was train'd up in feats of arms from his Childhood; and when but seventeen years old was present at the bloody battel of *Nieuport*, where being desir'd by Prince *Maurice* to retire out of the heat of the fight, he made answer *that he would rather loose his life then leave his Brother or forsake his honour*. He was prudent in his designs, and fortunate in his undertakings; of great resolution and obstinate perseverance; affable in his conversation, and amiable, though not without a Martial grace in his countenance.

Henry Frederick dying at the *Hague* on the fourteenth of *March an.* 1647, the same day his only Son *William* took the Oath to the States as Governour of all their Forces both by Sea and Land; being admitted to the Stadtholdership of *Geldre*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Overyssel* and *Groningen*, with the *Omlands* and *Drent*: upon whose death *an.* 1650, *William Frederick*, already Governour of *Frizeland* was chosen by *Groningen* with the *Omlands* and *Drent*; the rest of the Provinces being influenc'd by a prevailing *Anti-orangian* party, especially in *Holland*, and therefore at first laying aside, and afterwards by public Edict quite abolishing or mortifying (as they term it) the Stadtholdership.

An. 1664 the Stadtholder of *Frizeland* and *Groningen* (who was I think the foresaid *William Frederick* Son of *Ernestus Casimir*) was kill'd by the accidental discharge of a Pistol. And *an.* 1674, we find *Henry Casimir* (Couzen *German* to the present Prince of *Orange*, by his mother, Daughter of Prince *Henry Frederick*) Governor and Stadtholder of *Frizeland* and *Groningen*.

In *February an.* 1674 (73 with us) the States of *Holland* and *West-Frizeland*, *Utrecht*, *Geldre* and *Overissel* and afterwards those of *Zealand*, after a thousand miseries and publick calamaties nay almost

Henry Frederick Prince of Orange, William the Second only Son of Henry Frederick of Nassaw, Son of Ernestus Casimir as above said. Henry Casimir of Nassaw. William Henry Prince of Orange. Henry Casimir of Nassaw.

almoſt the utter ruin of their Commonwealth (whereof we ſhall diſcourſe more largely elſewhere) not only reſtor'd *William-Henry* Prince of *Orange*, and Son of *William* II. to the high Office and Dignity of his forefathers, but made the Stadtholderſhip and Captain and Admiral-Generalſhip Hereditary to the ſaid Prince's male poſterity begot in lawful Wedlock; the Provinces of *Frizeland* and *Groningen* being already provided of a Governor, *viz.* the abovemention'd *Henry Caſimir* of *Naſſaw*. The States of *Geldreland* would have made him abſolute Duke of *Geldre* and Earl of *Zutphen*, but as that was freely and ſolemnly offer'd by them, ſo was it prudently and generouſly refus'd and declin'd by the Prince, though the whole matter was inviduouſly repreſented by the *Loveſtein* party, who were very induſtrious in ſurmiſing that the Offer was contriv'd and procur'd by him, and concluding maliciouſly from thence that he trod in the ſteps of his Predeceſſors, and aim'd at the Soveraignty of the whole State.

William Henry the preſent Prince of *Orange* is ſon of *William* the Second, by *Mary* eldeſt daughter of *Charles* the Firſt, King of great *Britain*, marry'd to the ſaid *William an.* 1641; and deliver'd of him eight days after the untimely death of her husband, which happen'd upon the ſixth of *November an.* 1650, he being then four and twenty years and ſix months old. Concerning the preſent Prince of *Orange*, we find this Character not undeſervedly given him; *that he has joyn'd to the high eminence of Royal blood the popular virtues of his Country; that he is ſilent and thoughtful; given to hear and to enquire; of a ſound and ſteddy underſtanding, and of much firmneſs in what he once reſolves or once denies; of great application to buſineſs, with little inclination to pleaſures. Conſiderably zealous, and of much piety in the Religion of his Country; but not without charity to others. Temperate beyond what is uſual to his youth or climate. Frugal in common management of his fortune, and yet magnificent upon occaſion. Of great Spirit and Heart, aſpiring to the glory of Military actions; with ſtrong ambition to grow great, but rather by the ſervice then ſervitude of his Country. In ſhort a Prince of many Virtues without any appearing vice.* We ſhall only add here what the Earl of *Orrery* in his excellent Treatiſe of the Art of war very juſtly affirms concerning this Prince, *viz.* that neither *Alexander* the Great at the ſiege of the *Mallians*, nor *Henry* the fourth of *France* at the taking of *Cahors*, did run greater hazards to their Perſons, then this Prince did in the late reduction of *Grave*. We muſt therefore impute it chiefly to the ill-favour'd circumſtances into which their projecting Statesmen had of late years brought the *Dutch* affairs, if the courage and conduct of this Prince has not hitherto been crown'd with the like glorious ſucceſſes as thoſe of his Anceſtors. *An.* 1677, he marry'd the Lady *Mary*, Eldeſt daughter of the high born Prince *James* Duke of *York*, brother of *Charles* the Second, preſent King of great *Britain*. He is Prince of *Orange*, Count or Earl of *Naſſaw*, *Cattimeliboguen*, *Vianden*, *Dietz*, *Linghen*, *Mœurs*, *Buren* and *Leerdam* &c. Marqueſs of *Vere* and *Fluſhing*; Baron and Lord of *Breda*, *Grave*, *Cuyck*, *Dieſt*, *Grimbergen*, *Herentals*, *Branerdnonck*, *Warnſton*, *Arlac*, *Noſeroy*, St. *Vite*, *Doesburg*, *Polane*, *Willemſtadt*, *Niewervaert*, *Iſſelſtein*, of the Fort of St. *Martin*, *Geertrudenberg*, *Caſtle Renart*, of the two *Swalves*, and *Naeldrick*; Vicount hereditary *of Antwerp* and *Beſanſon*; Governor of *Geldre*, *Holland*, *Utrecht*, *Zealand* and *Overyſſel*. Of theſe places ſome have come to the Princes of *Orange* by a long hereditary deſcent; others have been purchas'd by them; as the Marquiſate of *Fluſhing* and *Ter-vere* by *William* the Firſt *an.* 1581; and ſeveral others have been freely beſtow'd upon them by the States, for their unparalleld ſervices done the Commonwealth: the donation of divers whereof were expreſsly confirm'd on the ſide of the King of *Spain* by the peace of *Munſter*.

In ſome of their Provinces, as *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Geldre* and *Groningen* there is the office of a *Syndic*, or publick Advocate, from the annual penſion paid him (which is in *Holland* about two hundred pound a year) call'd Penſionary: in many places being no more then Recorder of a Town, and look'd upon rather as a ſervant of their Magiſtrates then one of the number himſelf, though in others he be reckon'd one of the Senate and Supream Council. In *Holland* their authority has of late years not only been great, but their perſons look'd upon as ſacred, an aſſault made 1672 (about two months before he was murther'd by the common people) upon *John de Wit* having been proſecuted as the higheſt Treaſon, and no leſs puniſhment inflicted for the ſame then death. In *Holland* and *Zealand* he pleads upon occaſion, and appears in behalf of the whole Province, and they miſtake very much who look upon him of the firſt mention'd Province as only Recorder of the City of *Amſterdam*. He of the ſaid Province of *Holland* is call'd the *Raedt* (that is Councellor) Pentionary, and is ordinarily a Doctor of Civil Law, whoſe office has been accounted of ſo great moment to the State, that he has been call'd by ſome of their own Writers the *Atlas Belgicæ Libertatis*. This is certain that not long after the death of *William* the Second the Pentionary of *Holland* did really and in effect ſucceed the depreſſed Family of *Orange* as to the matter of Power, though not of Port or State in their Commonwealth; things being come to that paſs, that it was he who really govern'd his own Province as that did the reſt of the Union; it being ſufficiently known, that the chief direction of their affairs lay for nineteen years compleat (that is, from *July* 1653 to *Auguſt* 1672) in the hands of the Pentionary *De Witt*, who with his party had not only reduc'd all the Civil Charges of the Government in *Holland*, but in a manner all the Military Commands in the Army, out of the hands of perſons affectionate to the Houſe of *Orange*, and put them into thoſe eſteem'd more ſure and faſt to the intereſt of their more popular State. It would ſeem by the ſame Pentionary's addreſs to the States of *Holland* and *Weſt Frizeland*, that this Office (which he thereby deſires leave to reſign) is in its own nature temporary, and limited to the term of five years; but it was no ſtrange thing that the place of the Pentionary of *Holland* ſhould become perpetual, when the power of that Province was grown little leſs then arbitrary; which we may venture to affirm, ſince it is well known, that when ſome of the other Provinces ſeem'd to perſiſt obſtinately in their diſſenting from *Holland*, they were threatned by that Province, if they would not comply, to be quite thrown out of the Union. The truth therefore of theſe things being too notorious to be denied, we will give you the ſucceſſion of theſe Pentionaries, in the ſame method as we have done that of their chief Governors, from their laying aſide, and afterwards aboliſhing the Stadtholderſhip, to the reſtitution of the ſame.

Pentionaries of Holland and Weſt-Frizeland.

1. The firſt was the Lord *Cats*, who being ſeventy four years old, after the breaking up of their grand Aſſembly, *viz.* in *September an.* 1651, reſign'd his Office of Councellor-Penſionary, or Advocate of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frizeland*; keeping ſtill thoſe of the Great Seal, and Deputy of the *Fiefs* of *Holland*.

2. In his ſtead was at the ſame time choſen the Lord *Adrian Paw*, Lord of *Hemſtede*, firſt and preſiding

ſiding Councellor and Controller in the Chamber of Accounts of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frizeland*. He had before that time ſerv'd in this charge, and had been employ'd in divers ſolemn Ambaſſies with great praiſe, and to the ſpecial ſervice of the State.

3. *John de Wit* choſen in *July an.* 1653, reſign'd in *Auguſt* 1672; of whom we have much to ſay elſewhere, and ſhall therefore only add in this place that he was (as ſome poſitively affirm) a bitter enemy not only to the family of *Orange*, but to the *Engliſh* Nation; againſt which he had great but vain deſigns, and ſuch as at length prov'd pernicious to himſelf and Country.

Murther is ſaid not to be proſecuted among the *Dutch* with ſo much diligence and concern as Felony and Theft; the reaſon whereof may poſſibly be, becauſe in this patient and trading Nation, the effects of avarice are more frequent and more hurtful to the public then thoſe of anger and revenge. It is, as ſome report, a capital offence among them to offer violence to a man in his own houſe, and it is not allow'd by their Magiſtrates, that a Maſter ſhould correct his Servant with blows. High-way men, or ſuch as rob paſſengers as they travel from place to place, are never pardon'd. Theeves are ſometimes, but never ſuch as break houſes, or ſteal Sheep in the paſture grounds.

The Confederate States pretend to retain ſome reſemblance at leaſt of the old *Cenſorian* conſtitution among the *Romans*; and it may be ſome actions which are accounted criminal rather from their exceſs then kind, and which paſs ſcotfree in other Countries, are animadverted upon here. But certainly there is little reaſon to commend them (as ſome do) for the ſtrict obſervation of the Lord's day, ſince their very good friend *Conringius* gives only this relation of the matter, that in many Cities the gates in Sermon-time are ſhut, and all perſons prohibited under a certain penalty to produce their commodities, or offer them to ſale. The ſame Author highly commends the Magiſtracy of *Rotterdam* (wiſhing that all other Cities would follow the example) for their zealous conſtitutions againſt Swearing and Profaneneſs. The Cities of *Amſterdam*, *Rotterdam* and *Utrecht* have made very ſevere Laws againſt fighting, and even drawing a knife in anger; and the mulcts and fines put upon ſuch-like offences are with all rigor exacted by certain Officers appointed for that purpoſe; thoſe that are not able that way to ſatisfie the Law, being compell'd to do it by a corporal puniſhment, inflicted either in their houſes of correction, or in their public ſtreets and market-places. In ſome places (as at *Daventer* in *Overiſſel*, and in the City of *Groningen*) there are ſumptuary Laws, eſpecially relating to marriage-feaſts, and other ſuch-like public entertainments; by which the ſpace of time, and quantity of drink, together with the number of Gueſts and Diſhes, are limited and determin'd. In many Cities the funeral entertainments are quite put down; but among the Husbandmen and Boors throughout all the Provinces they continue to this day. Others of their ſolemn merry-makings are likewiſe reported to be aboliſh'd; as are alſo in moſt places Comedies, and ſuch kind of ſhews as are judg'd by ſome men to tend only to the debauching of youth, and effeminating the genius of a Nation. It is wiſh'd by ſome, that there were ſuch Laws enacted as were *an.* 1550, whereby all perſons ſhould not only be oblig'd to follow one and the ſame faſhion, but every man bound not to exceed ſuch a price in his Cloathes as ſhould be judg'd anſwerable to his quality and incom; but it is obſervable, that no Laws in any Country are leſs regarded then thoſe of that nature; and concerning the foremention'd Laws of *Charles* V. *an.* 1550, we find it recorded, that in a few years they came to be wholly neglected, notwithſtanding that the general poverty which was ſhortly after produc'd by the calamities of the ſucceeding wars ſeem'd to make the putting of them in execution not only convenient but almoſt neceſſary. For the puniſhment of ſloth and idleneſs, as well as divers crimes not capital, there are ſeveral Houſes of correction, like unto our Bridewells; as at *Amſterdam*, *Harlem*, *Goude*, *Middleburg*, *Leewarden*, and many other Cities. Theſe are employ'd in raſping *Braſil* wood, in beating of Hemp; and at *Middleburg*, after the manner of the ancient *Romans*, in turning the Mill. In the ſame Houſes are certain Cloſets, or private rooms, ſet apart for diſciplining the ſons and relations of the better ſort, and ſuch whoſe quality exemts them out of the common multitude; the correction of women being alſo confin'd to their proper and diſtinct Houſes.

Holland, *Zealand*, *Frizeland*, and *Groningen* make the ſtrength of this State; the other three Provinces, with the conquer'd Towns in *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and *Cleve* making only the Out-works or Frontiers, and ſerving chiefly for the ſafety and defence of the ſame againſt any ſudden and powerful invaſion. But the force and power of theſe Provinces in general are not to be meaſur'd by the number and valour of their Subjects; but by the ſtrength of their Shipping, their ſtanding forces even in time of peace, and their both ordinary and extraordinary ability upon the account of incom and revenue; by which they are not only able to maintain their uſual Militia, but when powerfully aſſaulted to raiſe far more conſiderable forces.

Before their twelve years Truce with *Spain* their forces (as Sir *William Temple* obſerves) were of no ſmall conſideration both by Land and Sea; yet were they pinch'd in their growth by too much exerciſe and hardſhip. They were both in their firſt and ſecond war very willingly ſupported by neighbour Nations againſt all the aſſaults of *Spain*; there being no reaſon to fear (as their friends and aſſiſtants ſuppos'd) that a State poſſeſſing ſo ſmall a compaſs of Ground would ever be able to prejudice any of them, or make their Allies repent of their former kind offices. But it has ſince prov'd otherwiſe, for they were not long agoe, by the advantages of their ſituation and government, the induſtry and parcimony of their people, and their univerſal application to trade (whereby they brought the riches of all the world into their harbours and rivers) become ſo potent, that they thought themſelves a match for any (and no queſtion but they were for moſt) *European* State or Kingdom; being in the years 1665 and 1666, when they were engag'd in a dangerous war againſt the King of Great *Britain* and Biſhop of *Munſter*, able at the ſame time to put out above a hundred men of War at Sea, and maintain threeſcore and ten thouſand Soldiers at Land.

Their Meadows and Paſture grounds lying very low, and being every where divided and encompaſs'd by an infinite number of Chanels both great and ſmall, render it exceeding difficult to lead an Army (but eſpecially Cavalry) through them; whereby it becomes very eaſy for the Inhabitants conveniently poſted, to put a ſtop to the progreſs of an invading Enemy: but the ſame frequency of their Dikes, together with the narrowneſs and flatneſs of their ways, as they are generally a defence to their Towns, ſo may they ſometimes

times prove prejudicial to the ſame; and that is by affording ſuch advantages to a beſieging Army in ſeating it ſelf, and fortifying its quarters, that the relieving of the place cannot in prudence be attempted without three times the number of the Beſiegers.

The Character formerly given the *Batavi* by ſeveral Writers, that they were the braveſt and moſt couragious of the *German* Nation, ſeem'd till of late years applicable to the *Dutch*, who are ſtill obſtinate in the defence of what they call Liberty, but cannot be generally ſaid to be valiant ſince they have ſo univerſally apply'd themſelves to commerce and Trade, that the main of their Armies has been ſupplied out of their Neighbour Nations. It is the opinion of Sir *William Temple* (agreable to the judgment of my Lord *Orrery* in his book of the art of war) that their being ſo ſpareing in their Diet, and eating ſo very little fleſh may have help'd to debaſe much the antient valour of theſe people, eſpecially as to land ſervice; for their ſeamen are much better, though thoſe of the Province of *Holland* are not generally ſo couragious as the *Zealanders*, which may be imputed chiefly to this, that the laſt mention'd almoſt engroſs to themſelves the Privateering part of any war that happens.

When any famous exploit is done by their Fleets or Armies, it is repreſented to the people in ſuch a plauſible and inſinuating manner, as to make them proud of being Subjects to ſuch a State, or rather members of ſuch a body as is able to atchieve ſo great things; every ſingle perſon in the Commonwealth reckoning himſelf to have had a hand in all publick performances, and therefore to have a real ſhare in the honour of every great action. And indeed both the ſolemnization of *Victoirs* (as they call them) by Bonfires, and other expreſſions of joy, and the erecting very ſtately Monuments to the memory of their men of worth and valour, are of exceeding great uſe to the State, for by the firſt the common people are kept in a good opinion of their Governors and diſpos'd to their ſervice, and by the other they are made oftentimes more bold and daring then is natural to their Climate and Conſtitutions. The noble Monument erected at *Delph* to the memory of their admiral *Van Tromp* is a notable inſtance of this nature; the ſwaggering inſcription whereof runs thus:

Æternæ memoriæ Martini Harperti, Trompi.
Qui Batavos, *qui Virtutem, ac verum laborem amas,*
Lege ac Luge.
Batavæ *Gentis decus, virtutis bellicæ fulmen, hic jacet, qui nunquam jacuit & Imperatorem ſtantem mori exemplo ſuo docuit. Amor Civium; Hoſtium Terror; Oceani ſtupor, quo nomine plures continentur Laudes: cui ſchola Oriens & Occidens; Mare materia Triumphorum; univerſus Orbis theatrum Gloriæ fuit. Prædonum certa pernicies, Commercii fœlix Aſſertor; familiaritate utilis non vilis. Poſtquam Nautas & Milites (durum genus) paterno & cum efficacia benigno, rexit imperio. Poſt tot prælia quorum Dux fuit aut pars magna, poſt inſignes ſupra fidem victorias, poſt ſummos infra meritum honores, tandem bello Anglico tantum non Victor, invictus certe* 20 *Aug.* 1654. *Ætatis ſuæ* 56 *vivere ac vincere deſiit.*
Fœderati Belgii Patres Heroi optime merito
Monumentum hoc ponunt.

Their Soldiery both in the Camp and in the frontier Garriſons, is ſubject to the Juriſdiction of the Council of War; which in the Camp conſiſts of the chief Commander and the Colonels of each Regiment; and in the ſaid Garriſons, of the Governor and all the Captains. Theſe Councils do not act arbitrarily, but are oblig'd to proceed according to Rules and Articles preſcrib'd and enjoyn'd them by the States General, in which moſt Capital Crimes are expreſsly ſet down. In ſome part of the firſt war with *Spain* all Priſoners taken at Sea by either ſide were bound hand and foot and thrown over board: but this after a while came to be look'd upon as barbarous and inhumane, ſo that it was agreed upon between them that quarter ſhould be given at ſea, but not upon ſo eaſy terms as at land. This kind of cruelty is ſaid to have been firſt uſed by the *Spaniards*, who hop'd thereby to deter the Confederates from adventuring to Sea; but it fell out quite otherwiſe, for it made them not only uſe the *Spaniards* in like manner, but fight with far greater courage then ever they had done before. And no queſtion but this may have done no ſmall kindneſs to the *Dutch*, in relation to the making of them more daring at Sea then formerly: for we find that many men ſcarce half a degree above Cowards, being often urg'd and compell'd to act beyond their innate courage, do thereby contract an habitual valour, little inferior to that which is natural.

The ranſom of common Souldiers and Officers, when taken Priſoners, was formerly by agreement between them and *Spain* a months pay; but Citizens and others were left either to pay what ſhould be demanded, or expect till ſuch time as there ſhould be a general exchange of Priſoners made. Women, and Children under twelve years of age were not to be carry'd away or detain'd by either ſide.

In time of war they are accounted to have in pay about a hundred thouſand Soldiers: that is (I ſuppoſe) both by Sea and Land; for thorough a good part of their late war with *France* they had not above ſixty thouſand men effectively by land; though their conſtant payments, as they found at laſt to their great trouble, were for a far greater number; ſome ſay no fewer then ninety thouſand. Their Troops of Horſe conſiſt ſome of ſixty, and others of fifty men; many of their foot companies of a hundred, others of ſixty five, and ſeveral but of fifty. Their Regiments are ſaid to conſiſt of ten, twelve, fourteen, ſixteen, and ſome of eighteen Companies.

The number of their Cavalry is but ſmall in proportion to their foot, the latter being principally ſerviceable in Sieges; from their being conſtantly inur'd to which, they have always been but of mean conſideration as to pitch'd Battels. But when they make an inrode into *Brabant*, *Flanders*, or other of the Enemies Countries, they find themſelves oblig'd to employ more horſe then ordinary.

Their Soldiers on Ship-board are reported formerly to have had twelve Shillings and ſix pence a month, beſides their Diet, which is provided by the Captain of the Veſſel, who receives upon that account ſix pence a day for every man. Their Infantry, as ſome inform us, have about four Shillings and ſix pence a week pay; and their Cavalry about fifty Shillings a month: but I find in *Aitzema* that the Rates of their pay for Land Forces, both Horſe and Foot, were *an.* 1650 in this manner. *viz.* by the month, conſiſting of forty two days;

A Troop of ſixty Horſe were allow'd;
The Captain, two hundred and fifty Florens.
The Lieutenant, eighty Florens.
The Cornet, ſeventy Florens.
The Captains four horſes which were allow'd him by the States, five and twenty Florens a piece.
The Lieutenants two, each the ſame.
The Cornets two, each the ſame.

The quartermaſter for himſelf, and one; forty five florens.

Two Trumpeters, each five and thirty florens.

One Clerke, and one Farrier, each eight and twenty florens.

Seven and forty Carabines, each eight and twenty florens; with twelve florens for the advantage of the Corporals.

A Company of an hundred foot Soldiers.

The Captain by the month conſiſting of two and forty days, an hundred and fifty florens.

The Lieutenant, five and forty florens.

The Enſigne, forty florens.

Two Serjeants, each four and twenty florens.

Three Corporals, each ſixteen florens.

Two Drummers, each twelve florens.

One Clerke, one Chirurgion, one Marſhal, each twelve Florens.

Thirty ſix Pikes thus.

One, ſixteen florens.
Two, fifteen florens apiece.
Two, fourteen florens apiece.
Four, thirteen florens apiece.
Thirteen, twelve florens apiece.
Fourteen, eleven florens apiece.

Forty eight Musketiers thus.

Two, fourteen florens apiece.
Six, thirteen florens apiece.
Twenty, twelve florens apiece.
Twenty, eleven florens apiece.
Three youths, eight florens apiece.

It is credibly reported (to the great commendation of their Government) that no Private Fee is ever paid to Officers for Collection, Receipt, or Diſtribution of public Monies; they having their certain Salary from the State, which they dare not augment by any indirect practiſes or extortions; ſo that every Bill of a public debt is as readily paid, and proves altogether as good amongſt them as the beſt Bill of exchange between Traders in other Countries. But contrary to this (though they are indeed generally reputed to pay their Soldiers very well) we find it frankly acknowledg'd in a Paper of Animadverſions made upon a Propoſal of the Prince of *Orange an.* 1650; that of fifty Companies rais'd in *Holland an.* 1628 at leaſt nine and twenty receiv'd not a penny of mony in five years but what the Captains were forc'd to take up upon intereſt at eight in the hundred.

An. 1650, the Province of *Holland* endeavouring to get a good part of their Forces disbanded, the Prince of *Orange* conſented to the reducing of them to three thouſand horſe, and about 26350 foot; altho he declar'd the ſame to be leſs then were kept in the time of the Truce (*viz.* between 1609 and 1621) even beſides the two Troops of Horſe and thirty Companies of foot maintain'd at that time in their ſervice by *France*, although there were not then ſo many frontier places to be garriſon'd as now there were; (many more being recover'd or gain'd to the States in their Second war with *Spain*) beſides ſeveral other conſiderations upon the account whereof more forces in his and many other mens judgement ſeem'd requiſite and neceſſary. The foreſaid horſe and foot made up 450 Companies, and 52 Troops, who ſhortly after (*viz.* upon the Princes death) were reduc'd to 415 Companies, the Troops remaining ſtill the ſame: theſe being thought ſufficient to be entertain'd for the ſecurity of their flouriſhing common wealth. The diſtribution of the ſaid forces in their Inland and Frontier Towns, the Garriſons being proportion'd by them to the ſtrength and value of each place, and with relation to the ſecurity of their whole State, I find to have been (*an.* 1651,) made in this manner.

The number of Troops of Horſe and Companies of Foot thought requiſite to be plac'd within the voting, or governing Provinces *an.* 1651, as we have them in *Aitzema*: *viz.* at

	Foot Com.	Tr. of Horſe.
Nimmeghen	10	04
Bommel	02	00
Thiel	02	00
Fort Naſſaw on the Voorn	03	00
Fort of St. Andrew	01	00
Zutphen	05	03
Doesburgh	03	01
Groll	03	00
Breevoort	03	00
Arnheim	00	02
Briel	10	00
The Hague	01	00
Amſterdam	02	00
Vianen	01	01
Gorchum	03	01
Worcum	02	00
Loeveſtein	01	00
Heuſden with Hemert	12	02
Crevecœur	01	00
Engelen	01	00
Gertruydenberg	06	01
Clunder with Nordam	03	00
Fluſhing	07	00
Vere	02	00
Ter Tolen	01	00
Axel	92	00
Ter Neuſe	01	00
Bierviet	01	00
Lillo	02	00
Lieſkenſhoeck	02	00
Utrecht	04	00
Amersfort	01	01
Rhenen	01	00
Leewarden	03	00
Franiker	01	00
Dockum	01	00
Harlinghen	02	00
Deventer	01	03
Zwoll	04	01
Haſſelt	04	00
Steenwyck	01	00
Oldenzyll	01	00
Enſchede	01	00
Otmarſen	01	00
Groninghen	10	02
Delf Zyll	04	00
In all	132	22

The number of Horſe and Foot Troops and Companies thought requiſite to be plac'd without the voting Provinces, upon the Frontiers. *viz.* at

	Foot. Com.	Tr. of Horſe.
Embden	05	00
Lieroort	04	00
Bourtang	03	00
Bellinwold	02	00
Langackerſconce	02	00
Coeverden	06	01
Meurs	03	00

Cracau to be Garriſon'd by a Commanded Party out of *Meurs*.

Orſoy	08	01
Rhynberg	09	02
Weſel	15	04
Burick	04	00
Rees	07	01
The Fort of Rees	02	00
Emerick with the Fort	07	00

Schenkenſconce

Schenkenſconce	04	00
Gennep	03	00
Raveſtein	03	01
Maeſtricht	40	07
Grave	08	01
Hertogenboſch and Forts	23	05
Breda	23	05
The two Forts	02	00
Willemſtadt	02	00
Steenbergen	03	00
The Fort	01	00
Berghen op Zome and Forts	21	02
Fort Frederick	01	00
Groſſe-ſconce	01	00
Fort St. Anne	01	00
Hulſt and Forts	18	02
Sas van Ghent and Forts	12	00
The Fort Morſpuy and St. Mark	03	00
Fort Philip	03	00
Yſendyck	03	00
Opburgh and Forts	02	00
Sluys with the Paſſes	19	00
Cadſandt	04	00
Fort St. Catherine by Opburg	01	00
Aerdenburgh	06	00
In all	284	32

After the above deliver'd Reduction of their Forces within the ſpace of about twelve years we find them further reduc'd, the remaining Horſe and Foot of theſe Provinces making but between three and twenty, and four and twenty thouſand Soldiers; whom together with their monthly pay, we find divided among their Provinces, according to their ſeveral reſpective Quota's, in this manner.

The Province of Geldre *maintain'd an.* 1663.

Two Troops of Horſe each conſiſting of 45 men; in all 90 men.

Their pay being to each Troop 1679 florens by the month; in all 3358 florens.

Two and twenty Companies of foot, each conſiſting of fifty men; in all 1100 men.

Their pay; 825 florens a Company by the month; in all 18150 florens.

The number of the Soldiers of the diviſion of *Geldre*, 1190 men.

Their whole monthly pay amounting to 21508 florens; that is about 1250 pounds Sterling.

The Province of Holland,

Seven and twenty Troops of horſe, whereof one conſiſted of 150; another of 100; ſeven of 50, and the remaining 18 of 45 men apiece; in all 1410 men.

Their pay of one 4982 florens; of another 3191 florens, of each of ſeven, 1819 florens; and of each of 18, 1679 florens; in all 47028 florens.

Two hundred and ſix Companies of foot, whereof one of 200, each of twenty ſeven of 80, one of 135, one of 120, one of 115, and each of 176 of 50 men; in all 11530 men.

Their pay, of one 2612 florens; of another 1837 florens; of a third 2032 florens; of a fourth 1597 florens; of 24, 1178 florens apiece; of three 1514 florens apiece; and of each of the remaining 176, 825 florens; in all 186092 florens.

The number of the Souldiers of the diviſion of *Holland*; 12940 men.

Their whole months pay; 233120 florens.

The Province of Zealand,

Two Troops of horſe, making up between them 80 men,

Their pay by the month; 2631 florens.

Two and forty Companies of foot; whereof one conſiſting of 80, the other forty one, each of 50 men; in all 2130 men;

Their pay, of one 1178 florens, of the other 41, 825 florens apiece; in all 35003 florens.

The number of the Soldiers of the diviſion of *Zealand*; 2210 men.

Their whole months pay 37634 florens.

The Province of Utrecht,

Six Troops of horſe; whereof one conſiſting of ſixty, two of 50, and three of forty five men; in all 295 men.

Their monthly pay: of one 2099 florens; of another 1819, of a third 1477; of each of three, 1679; in all 10432 florens.

One and twenty Companies of foot; three of 80; the other 18 of 50 men apiece; in all 1140 men.

Their monthly pay; of each of 3, 1178 Florens, of the other 18, 825 florens apiece.

The number of Soldiers of the diviſion of *Utrecht*; 1435 men.

Their whole moneths pay; 28816 florens.

The Province of Frizeland,

Seven Troops of horſe, each conſiſting of 45 men; in all 315 men.

Their pay, 1679 florens apiece; in all 11753 florens.

Five and fifty Companies of foot, *viz.* one of 200, three of 80, and the other 51, of 50 men apiece; in all 2990 men.

Their pay being, of one Company 2057 florens, of each of three 1178, of the other 51, 825 florens apiece; in all 47666 florens.

Number of Soldiers of the diviſion of *Frizeland*; 3350 men.

Their whole months pay; 59419 florens.

The Province of Overyſſel,

Three Troops of horſe, whereof one of 50, each of the others of 45 men, in all 140 men.

Their monthly pay, of one 1819 florens, of each of the other two 1674; in all 5167 florens.

Thirteen Companies of foot, whereof two of 80 men apiece, each of the other eleven of 50; in all 710 men.

Their pay, of two 1178 florens apiece, of each of the other eleven 825 florens; in all 11431 florens.

Number of Soldiers of the diviſion of *Overyſſel*; 850 men.

Their whole months pay; 16598 florens.

The Province of Groningen *with the* Omlands,

Four Troops of horſe, one of fifty, each of the other three of 45 men; in all 185 men.

Their pay, of one 1819 florens, of each other 1679; in all 6856 florens.

Four and twenty Companies of foot, *viz.* one of 150, another of 115, each of two of 80; the remaining 20, of 50 men apiece; in all 1425 men.

Their pay, of one 2014, of another 1597, of each of two 1178, of the other 20, 825 florens apiece; in all 22467 florens.

Number of Soldiers of the diviſion of *Groningen* with the *Omlands*; 1610 men.

Their whole months pay; 29323 florens.

Drent at the ſame time maintain'd two Troops of horſe, each conſiſting of 45 men; in all 90 men.

Their monthly pay being 3358 florens.

And three Companies of foot; one of 90 men; and each of the others of 50; in all 190 men.

Their monthly pay being 2947 florens.

Number of Soldiers kept by *Drent*; 280 men.

Their whole monthly pay 6305 florens.

The whole number of Soldiers then (*viz. an.* 1663) in pay under the ſeven United Provinces, with the *Omlands* and *Drent* muſt amount according to this account, to 23865 men.

And their monthly pay to 432723 florens; that is to above 40 thouſand pounds *Engliſh*.

Their ſtanding forces are reported to have been ſince that, *viz. an.* 1670, after all Reformations 26200; the conſtant charge whereof came to about ſix millions one hundred and nineteen thouſand Gilders a year (above 600000 *Engliſh Lb.*)

It cannot be denied, but that for ſeveral years laſt paſt, the War-ſhips of this Commonwealth have both for ſtrength and number exceeded thoſe of any Kingdom or Principality in the World, *England* excepted; and we muſt confeſs, that they have adventur'd more then once to diſpute the Soveraignty of the Sea even with *England* it ſelf; their expeditions, if we believe their own accounts of each engagement, being almoſt conſtantly attended with ſucceſs. Nor need we wonder, that this people ſhould thus miſrepreſent ſuch matters to the world, ſince we know it was a pretty while ago, and before ever they had attain'd to their higheſt pitch of greatneſs, that they as arrogantly as falſly (I mean as to what they would have thereby inſinuated, *viz.* their own invincible ſtrength at Sea) put this inſolent and precarious inſcription upon their Coin, *Imperator maris eſt terræ Dominus.* The nature of this Work will not admit of any large hiſtorical relations; and it ſuits as little with our inclination as buſineſs to enter into a tedious diſpute with the *Dutch* concerning the ſucceſs of our Sea-engagements with them; the truth whereof is ſufficiently known to thoſe that will not be impos'd upon, and will never be underſtood by ſuch as are apt to believe every thing they ſee in print, and greedily ſwallow all poſſitive, though never ſo Romantick aſſeverations. All *Europe* knows the various artifices and ſubtle contrivances of their chief Governors and Magiſtrates, in undervaluing their loſſes, and greatning their proſperous actions in the eyes of the world; and they are very wiſe in ſo doing, ſince a Republick wants that awe and reverence (beſides twenty other advantages) which are natural to a Monarchy, and muſt acknowledg its grand ſupport to be the good opinion which the multitude (and that can never judg of any attempt or undertaking but by the ſucceſs) entertain of the Government. Upon this account let them be ſo notoriouſly beaten, that their loſſes cannot be abſolutely denied, they will be ſure to find ſome extraordinary cauſes of their bad ſucceſs, and beſides have the worſt of the ſame judiciouſly diſſembled; for then they give out that many of their Ships were ill provided of powder and ammunition, (although no Nation in the world takes the like care in things of that nature) beſides this the Commanders of others did not behave themſelves well, nay ſome of them appear'd to be errant Cowards; and then the *Engliſh* ſtuck much cloſer to one another; nay they unluckily got the wind of their Fleet, and very unhappily with two or three broad-ſides did unexpected execution upon their choiceſt men; yet after all this they themſelves loſt not above two or three Ships of any conſideration; the loſſes of the enemy being equal to, nay as there was great reaſon to believe, exceeding theirs. And here by the by we ſhall take notice, that every Fireſhip we ſpend they reckon for a Frigot; as they are well known to have done of thoſe three which were employ'd againſt them about fourteen or fifteen years ago, in their ſecond and very unſucceſsful attempt in the *Thames*. So far does this humor, or rather principle, prevail among them, that ſome ſuch uſeful artifices are to be found even in their brave and valiant *De Ruyters* Letter to the States upon his engagement with us in *February an.* 1653 (52) to be ſeen in the Author of his Life; wherein among other palliations of their loſſes he is very circumſtantial in relating the loſs of one ſingle Ship of theirs (as if that had been the main of the damage they then ſuffer'd) call'd the *Oſtridge*; and but ſlightly intimates that they had ſome few others burnt and ſunk; adding that certain *Engliſh* Frigats ſtole in among their Merchant-men by night; ſo that ſome of them (a very moderate expreſſion for above thirty) through the cowardiſe of their Commanders, were taken by the Enemy; complaining likewiſe of the want of powder, and the baſe and unmanly behaviour of ſeveral *Dutch* Commanders. The abovemention'd Author of *De Ruyter's* Life ſufficiently harangues it, even to a panegyrick, in commendation of their exploits againſt the Squadron under Sir *George Aſkue* towards the beginning of that war; and relates how univerſally their Sea Commanders had ſignaliz'd their valour upon that occaſion, without ever blaming any one, or taxing him with ill conduct or want of courage. He highly magnifies their reſolution and boldneſs in falling upon us in the *Downs*, and cries up to the skies the courage of their Council of War (which muſt certainly conſiſt of the ſame Officers) for daring to fight us within the command of our Caſtles (though what Caſtles were near enough to endammage them does not appear, beſides thoſe of our Authors own building in the air) but preſently after, upon their being ſufficiently drub'd by *Blake*, he cries ſhame of the vile cowardice of the very ſame Commanders; which he ſays was ſo notorious and groſs, that one of them ſeeing the reſt behave themſelves ſo baſe and daſtardly as not to dare to attack us, run his Ship into the midſt of ours, and ſo ſacrific'd that and himſelf as a reproach to his fellow Officers.

But to inſiſt no longer upon their known ſhifts and artifices in making the beſt of a bad market, and repreſenting every unhappy action as little as may be to the diſreputation of their ſtrength and power; we ſhall give a very brief account of two or three of our principal engagements with them, with ſome remarks thereupon, which ſhall ſufficiently evidence that they were never yet able to wreſt the Soveraignty of the Seas out of the hands of the ancient and undoubted Lords thereof, the Soveraigns of *England.*

The firſt that I ſhall mention, was that in *June an.* 1653, when notwithſtanding the ſtrange confuſion the Nation was put into by *Cromwel's* diſſolving the Long Parliament (that *Dagon* of the people) there were no fewer then an hundred men of War completely equipp'd and mann'd out, which appearing along the Coaſt of *Holland*, put the *Dutch* into an incredible conſternation; though the ſame was much increas'd a few days after, when *Tromp* return'd home ſo thoroughly baſted by *Monk* and *Dean* (though *Blake* indeed came in with his Squadron before the end of the fight) that he was forc'd to leave no fewer then thirty of his Ships behind him, for ſo many at leaſt (others ſay more) were either deſtroy'd or taken by us in that Engagement. We might add, there being more then ordinary probability of it (though we ſhould leave all hypothetical ſucceſſes to the *Dutch*, who triumph oftner in what they might have done, then what they really did) that if the night had not interpos'd, they would have carry'd off very few of their ninety remaining Ships. This fight was upon the ſecond and third of *June*; and for an evident proof of their having been then ſufficiently beaten, we had it from their own Sea-

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men taken in the *Harwich* Fight, the third of *June* 1665, that the reaſon why they had declin'd engaging the day before (the Wind being fair for them, and no apparent obſtacle or diſcouragement) was becauſe that day twelve years they had begun ſo unlucky a fight with *Monk* and *Dean*. The well known effects of this victory were, that our Ships blocking up their Harbours and ſnapping up their Merchants every day, they did with all expedition diſpatch Ambaſſadors into *England*; who with much importunity obtain'd audience within two days of the Council of State (the new-fangl'd ſupreme Authority of the Nation) being thoroughly ſenſible of the ill condition of their affairs at home, and therefore impatient of any further delay. The States General, it is true (knowing very well, that after ſo great a defeat they muſt not expect eaſie terms from *England*, and hoping that as things then ſtood with us, we muſt grow weary of the war, or however that it might be to their advantage not to treat without Swords in their hands) did in the mean time with incredible ſpeed and diligence get out a more formidable Fleet then ever they had; but the ſame Fleet, after a Fight of above eight hours (the brunt whereof was born by not above thirty of our Ships) was obliged with all ſpeed to make homewards; of 120 Sail, no more then 90, and thoſe in a miſerable and tatter'd condition, returning into the *Texel*; tho two indeed got afterwards into the *Elb*, and as many into *Zealand*. At leaſt 4500 *Dutch* were ſlain and wounded; the loſs of their Admiral *Van Trump* was added to the number, and ſaid by their Writers to be the grand cauſe of their Overthrow (nay the Author of *De Ruyters* Life thinks fit to ſay, that it prevented the utter defeat and ruin of the *Engliſh* Fleet) which yet they are loth to acknowledg half ſo conſiderable as really it was. The States had promiſed before a thouſand pound Sterling, beſides the Ship it ſelf, with whatever was found in it, to thoſe that ſhould take the chief Admiral of the *Engliſh*; ſix hundred pound for any other Admiral, and ſo proportionably for the reſt of our Ships. But they, to their great ſorrow, ſav'd their Coin; and were not put to any charge upon ſuch accounts. As for what concerns the *Harwich*-fight, under the Conduct and Command of the moſt illuſtrious Prince *James* Duke of *York*, upon the third of *June ann.* 1665, tho the loſſes then received were too great to be diſſembled or denied, yet have they uſed all the art they could to conceal and palliate them. One of their writers in his *Panegyric* (which may moſt properly be call'd *Belgium Glorioſum* in a different ſenſe from what he intended in his Title) before he enters upon the relation of the three days fight with *Monk*, ſays, that the *Engliſh* had indeed already made ſome fortunate expeditions (in the number of which this muſt certainly be reckon'd one) againſt the Fleets of the Confederate States; that they had beaten and put them to flight, nay that they had taken ſome of their Ships, partly men of War, partly Merchants; whereas it is notoriouſly known, that in that one fight they loſt at leaſt twenty War-Ships (ſome of themſelves acknowledg ſixteen) it being moreover out of all queſtion, that if a vigorous purſuit had follow'd the Engagement, ſcarce any part of the Fleet had eſcap'd. Indeed our above mention'd Author of *De Ruyter's* Life is (however it comes to paſs) more free and ingenuous then uſual in his account of this fight; for he ſays, that one of their Vice-Admirals being ask'd by a Captain juſt about the beginning of their flight, what he thought would become of their whole Fleet, made anſwer, that he could ſay nothing elſe in the caſe but *ſauve qui peut*, that is, ſcape that ſcape can, or the Devil take the hindmoſt; a plain acknowledgment of the deſperate condition into which their whole Navy was now reduc'd; concerning which our Author very merrily adds, that they needed not Pilots as at other times to conduct them into the *Texel*; but that fear was an expert Guide, and very ſerviceable to that purpoſe. And now we come to our remarkable three days fight with them under the conduct of the renown'd General *Monk*, aſſiſted the laſt day by a Squadron under the illuſtrious Prince *Rupert*; who had been unfortunately ſent to intercept *Beaufort*, and prevent his joining the *Dutch* Fleet. At the beginning of this fight our Ships were hardly upwards of Fifty, and they were Ninety ſtrong; yet had we the firſt day manifeſtly the better of them, they being compell'd to retire towards their own Coaſt, where they were ſtrengthened with ſo powerful a ſupply, that we were at length obliged to retreat; and yet this was done in ſuch a manner that all *Europe* admires to this day the Conduct of our Commanders, and the obſtinate valour of our men, by which we were enabled for a great part of the time to fight them with leſs then half their number, and bring off almoſt all our Ships in ſuch difficult circumſtances as ſcarce a Ship of the Enemy would have ever paſs'd thro. Indeed it was Prince *Ruperts* fortunate return and ſeaſonable coming up to General *Monk* that brought us off with ſo little loſs, altho with the addition of his Squadron we were by no means made equal to them in number of Ships; and if an unfortunate ſhot had not brought his Maſts by the Board juſt when he was about to reap the fruit of his Valour, the enemy would have wiſh'd they had fairly gone home the day before, and not waited for the arrival of ſo troubleſom a Viſitant. And here we will add an implicit Confeſſion of one of their own Writers, and a plain and open acknowledgment of their principal Miniſter of State, occaſion'd by the ſucceſs of this engagement. The firſt is that of the vaunting *Lydius*, in his forecited *Belgium Glorioſum*, where he is forc'd to bear witneſs to a great truth, *viz.* that the *Engliſh* had always before the better of them; for giving a relation of *De Ruyters* encouraging his Soldiers, amongſt other expreſſions of his, he has this for one (ſpoken I ſuppoſe in *Dutch*) *vinci poſſe* Anglos *jam didiciſtis*; that is, you now perceive, that after two days fighting, upon prodigiouſly unequal terms, it is poſſible the *Engliſh* may come by the worſt. The other is what that famous Statesman *De Witt* confeſs'd to Sir *William Temple*, *viz.* that by the management of this Retreat our Nation had gain'd more Honour, and our Seamen a greater reputation of Courage, then by the two preceding Victories; that he knew very well their men would never have been brought to fight again the ſecond and third day, after the diſcouragements of the firſt, and that he believ'd no other Nation was capable of doing ſo but the *Engliſh*.

As for the buſineſs of *Chatham*. 1. It has been judg'd by very underſtanding men, a million to one that it ſucceeded, for had the wind bin boiſterous, as 'twas both before and after, the event of the undertaking muſt have prov'd no other then the ruin of their whole Fleet. 2. Let it be conſider'd, that we at the time of the attemt had put only a light Fleet of ſome Forty Ships out, and therefore their adventuring to brave it upon our Coaſt was no point of Valour

3. This exploit upon Ships that had neither Sail, nor Yard, nor Gun in them; was acted in the midſt of the Treaty of Peace held at *Breda*; and may rather be eſteem'd the enterprize of incendiaries and robbers, then of a fair and generous enemy. 4. The people of *Holland* ſhew'd their diſlike of this attempt, in the vengeance ſoon after taken on the two *De Witts*, the architects thereof; and by their razing thoſe inſolent inſcriptions, which the unhappy Brothers had ſet up in memory of their ſucceſs. As to the fight at *Sol-Bay ann.* 1672, the *French* (as the *Dutch* themſelves confeſs) afforded us no manner of aſſiſtance, but almoſt as ſoon as the Battel began ſtood off, and left ours to bear all the aſſaults of the whole Fleet, which was prepar'd to fight with both. This being acknowledged by moſt of themſelves, it were worth while to enquire, if we could tell how to be inform'd, by what figure they ſpeak, who infinitely admire the obſtinate valour of their Seamen and Soldiers who were able to engage and fight the Fleets of two potent Monarchs; one of which took care not to come within Gun-ſhot.

But enough, and poſſibly too much has been ſaid on this ſubject, which is the proper buſineſs of Hiſtory, and which could not juſtifiably have been brought into a deſcription of this nature, had not the unſeaſonable zeal and rude paſſion of ſeveral *Dutch* Authors, oblig'd an *Engliſh* writer to make ſome, tho a more modeſt and friendly narrative. To ſum up all in a few words: It is ſufficiently known, that the *Engliſh* never wanted courage, nor the *Hollander* diligence, a vertue of almoſt equal importance in any undertaking. It has pleaſed Almighty God in all the late Engagements, by ſtrange interpoſitions, ſo to ballance the ſucceſs, that neither part ſhould have at any time an entire victory. And the two Nations having by long experience ſeen how little has been gain'd by war with each other; 'tis to be hoped, they may hereafter both contend to improve the advantages of peace; and ſo together reap the harveſt of the Sea, a field large and fertile enough to anſwer the moſt inſatiate avarice of all who cultivate it.

Public Revenue. And now we come to their publick Revenue, which conſiſts chiefly in the Exciſe and Cuſtoms, they being their principal Fonds, and which together with others, make up uſually (as one obſerves) about one and twenty millions of Gilders a year; every million whereof amounts (according to the ſame Author) to about ninety thouſand pounds ſterling; though others, particularly *Roberts* in his Map of Commerce, account a Gilder equal to two ſhillings *Engliſh*; according to which computation a million of Gilders will be an hundred thouſand pounds ſterling. Their impoſitions are ſo univerſal upon all manner of commodities, that in *Amſterdam* thirty ſeveral Exciſes ſhall have been paid for a ſingle diſh of fiſh, with the uſual ſauce, before it is brought to table; and it is likewiſe reported, that a Cow ſold for five pounds, if ſhe be nine years old, will by that time have paid ſix pounds to the States. But their Cuſtoms for Importation are reckon'd in the Union low and eaſie; and are only apply'd to the uſes of the Admiralty; and what comes in from the conquer'd Towns of *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and places upon the *Rhine*, is manag'd and diſpoſed of by the Council of State.

Out of this publick revenue (beſides their ordinary charge of Militia, publick Officers and Miniſters of State, Ambaſſadors, *&c.*) they were ſome years ſince reported to pay intereſt for about thirteen Millions owing by the States General. We have ſhew'n already, that in the general Contributions of all Provinces, the *Quota* of *Holland* is about fifty-eight in the hundred; to which we ſhall add here, that the City of *Amſterdam* alone pays above twenty-ſeven of the ſaid fifty-eight, whereby it appears, that that City may be reckon'd upon the account of Riches above one fourth part of the *United Netherlands*. The publick Revenue of the ſame City is ſaid to amount to above four thouſand pounds a day; and *ann.* 1650, the Exciſe of Beer, Meat, and Corn within *Amſterdam*, is ſaid to have been farm'd for one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds; there being beſides an Exciſe upon Wine, the Tax upon Houſes, the Eighth penny, and a great number of others. A late years Exciſe upon Beer, Corn, and Cattel in the City of *Leyden* is reported to have come to fifty thouſand pounds. So that if the reſt bear any tolerable proportion to theſe two places, the public Income of the States muſt be exceeding great; and yet in the courſe of the late dreadful war with *England* and *France*, they have been very hard put to it for neceſſary ſupplies of money (which cannot be imputed to any thing elſe but the obſtruction of their Trade), being forc'd in *October ann.* 1676, to raiſe the impoſition upon Wines; which occaſion'd ſuch diſorders at *Rotterdam*, that to ſuppreſs the tumults and ſeditions which happen'd thereupon, two Regiments of Foot were ſent to quarter at *Yſſelmond*. Beſides this, and many other new contrivances to procure monies, about the beginning of 1677 they made a new Ordinance for levying the impoſition of the Little Seal (as they call it) upon all Contracts and Judicial writings, which met with ſome oppoſition at firſt by the Remonſtrances of the Law Tribe.

The vaſt conſumption of all ſorts of Commodities, but eſpecially ſuch as are neceſſary for life, and the great and many impoſts that are upon the ſame, makes all things exceſſive dear amongſt them; but there are ſo many ways of getting, and ſo much to be got by labour and induſtry, that the meaneſt of the people make a ſhift to live, and bear chearfully thoſe Taxes which in the judgment of ſtrangers are inſupportable.

Taxes & Impoſts. And here, that our fellow Subjects and Countrymen may praiſe God for the eaſe and plenty wherewith he has bleſs'd them, and the happy conſtitution of that Government under which they live; we ſhall ſhew them ſomewhat more at large the ſeveral Taxes and Impoſitions that lye heavy upon the ſhoulders of theſe their *Low Country* neighbours. Theſe we have from *Boxhornius*, one of their moſt authentick Writers, in his Book *De ſtatu Federati Belgii*, where altho perhaps he may deliver them at the exact rate as they are levy'd only in the Province of *Holland*, yet are the States of the other Provinces forc'd either to impoſe the ſame upon their own Subjects, or others analogous to them, and not a jot leſs grievous to the people.

The Extraordinary Taxes of this State are thoſe which have been levy'd but now and then upon ſome unuſual and very preſſing occaſion; and ſuch are: 1. A Floren, that is twenty pence, (or rather two ſhillings, according to the whole tenor of *Boxhornius*'s computation). This my Author ſays he never knew levy'd but once; and that by reaſon of the diſcontents and murmurings of the common people, it was ever after diſus'd.

2. The ſecond is Chimney-money; which is likewiſe a Floren, or twenty Aſſes, a Chimney.

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In this Tax they imitated the *Spaniard* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; as they have ſince been follow'd by the *Engliſh*, tho it has been made a ſtanding and ordinary Tribute with us. We ſhall note, that *Boxhornius* reckons an As to be four Oorts or Oortkens, which he calls an *Ortha*; and each of thoſe is a quarter of a Stiver; and ten of their Stivers make a ſhilling *Engliſh*; ſo that according to *Boxhornius*, each Floren being twenty Aſſes or Stivers, they muſt be equal to two ſhillings of our money; wherefore we ſhall in this account of their Taxes, which we have entirely from him, take the Stiver to be equal to an As (altho the *Roman* As is not reckon'd by others to be above three farthings *Engliſh*), and upon the ſame account we ſhall take the value of his Floren to be equal to two ſhillings *Engliſh*; our buſineſs being here not to find out the real value of the As or Floren, but what eſtimate *Boxhornius* makes of them.

3. The third (call'd by ſome a Land Tax, tho the name ſeems not altogether ſo proper) is the two hundredth Floren, or two hundredth part of all manner of Goods and Poſſeſſions, which are rated by the Magiſtrates of the place according to publick fame and opinion; but with this proviſo, that if any man finds himſelf aggriev'd, and will ſwear that he is not worth ſo much, he ſhall be bated accordingly.

The ordinary Taxes are ſuch as being once impos'd have been afterwards made perpetual; and ſuch are,

1. That upon Salt, which is in a certain proportion to the quantity of Salt ſpent yearly in each Family; the ſole Judg whereof is the Magiſtrate of the place, who numbring the perſons in every houſe, makes a conjecture of the ſame, and impoſes the Tax proportionably.

2. The ſecond is the Exciſe upon Beer, which is of three ſorts: 1. That paid by all perſons without diſtinction; which is twenty Aſſes a Veſſel; which if we rely upon the forementionid *Boxhornius* and *Hexam*, is two ſhillings of our money. But ſuch Beer for private uſe as is not above thirty Stivers (that is three ſhillings) a Veſſel, is in favour of the poorer ſort exempt from this Tax. 2. The Brewers themſelves pay twelve Aſſes or Stivers for every Veſſel; and ſo do the Seamen for Beer imported out of *England*, *Germany*, or elſewhere. 3. Victuallers and others that ſell Beer publickly, pay twenty-ſeven Aſſes a Veſſel. And here we muſt take notice, that our Author *Boxhornius* all along in things of this nature, ſays they pay ſo much *in Vaſa ſingula*, which tho we tranſlate by the general name of Veſſel, yet others take them to anſwer to that *Engliſh* meaſure of ours call'd by the name of Barrels.

3. Every Hogſhead of Vinegar pays four Florens and ſixteen Aſſes.

4. French Wines pay ſix Aſſes a Sloop. *Rheniſh*, *Spaniſh*, and others, twelve Stivers; Brandy made of Wine ten Stivers, and of Beer five.

5. For every Barrel of Butter, containing 320 pounds, is paid four Florens; and for every piece or parcel call'd *Kopſtucken* the fourth part of a Stiver.

6. For the largeſt Veſſels of Oil call'd Pipes, four Florens; but if it be of Fiſh-Oil, only three Florens.

7. For Candles of Wax or Tallow, two Florens and two Stivers a hundred weight.

8. There is an impoſt upon thoſe Commodities in the vending whereof uſe is made of round ſhap'd meaſures; ſuch as are divers ſorts of Grain, Seeds, Salt, Lime, and the like: for every meaſure of Wheat call'd a Laſte are paid twenty-two Stivers; of Tritico-Speltum, or Zeo-Speltum (call'd in *Latin Siligo*) twenty-five; of round and ſmaller Seeds, thirty-ſix Aſſes. For every hundred pound of Salt thirty-ſeven Stivers.

9. Turfs and ordinary Coals pay for certain determin'd quantities of them a Stiver and a half; but for every Tun of *Engliſh* or *Scotch* Coals eighteen Florens are paid. The Coals burnt in their Watch-Towers, for the direction of Ships at Sea, are exempt and pay nothing.

10. For every hundred weight of Lead five Stivers; and for every thouſand of Brick one Stiver and a half.

11. Wood to burn pays the eighth part of what it coſts.

12. All Stuffs interwoven with Gold, and all Silks pay the twelfth part of what they coſt to the State.

13. Every larger piece of *Engliſh* Woollen Cloth not dyed, pays ſix Florens of *Flanders*, if the ſame be worth ſixteen pounds *Flanders* (a pound *Flanders* is ſix Florens); but if the piece be valued at 24 pound *Flanders*, then they pay ſixteen Florens for it. For every piece of ſlighter and thinner Stuffs there is but one As or Stiver paid. For Tapeſtries, guilded Leather, and other the like commodities, is paid the ninth part of what they are worth. Here we muſt take notice, that the Merchant or Vender, puts the value upon his own commodities of this nature; but leſt he ſhould for his own advantage under-rate them, he that gathers the Tax may if he pleaſe demand them of the owner, paying only one pound *Flanders* more then the price put upon them.

14. For every meaſure of Wheat call'd a Laſt, ground by the Mills of *Holland*, is paid indifferently by all perſons ſixty-three Florens and twelve Stivers. For a Laſt of Tritico-Speltum, or Speltcorn, thirty-one Florens and ſixteen Stivers; for a Laſt of Barley, hull'd Oats, and dry'd Beans, twenty-one Florens and four Aſſes; for a Laſt of Beech-Wheat twelve Florens and fifteen Stivers.

15. For every Ox, Cow, Calf, Sheep, Lamb, Hog, *&c.* and other Beaſts deſign'd for the Shambles, the ſeventh part of the price of them is paid to the States.

16. For every horned Beaſt three years old, are paid three Stivers a month; and for every Horſe of the ſame age, two.

17. For every ſuch quantity as is reckon'd by ſome a Pannier of Herrings, or other ſalted Fiſh, which is brought to the Houſes of Retailers or private Citizens, are paid twenty Stivers.

18. For every Sturgeon and Salmon is paid the ninth part of what they coſt the Retailer.

19. For every pound of Tobacco is paid ten Stivers by him that imports it.

20. For all Soap conſum'd in theſe Provinces is paid ſeven Florens for every Veſſel, or Barrel; for every Barrel of Pitch, ſixteen; and for every one of Tar ten Florens.

21. Waggons, and ſmaller Veſſels that go by water, pay twenty Stivers a year; larger Veſſels pay more; their Tax being determin'd according to their burthen, or number of Laſts that go to their lading. Every Coach pays ſix Florens a year.

22. All Farms pay almoſt the ſixth part of the annual Rent for which they are let. If the proprietor keeps them in his own hands, they are valued by the Magiſtrate of the place, and the Tax is ſet accordingly.

23. The Tax upon Grounds either ſow'd with

with any ſort of Grain, or planted with Trees, is for every Acre four Stivers and a half a month; and their reckoning in this caſe is for matter of Corn, from the Seed-time to that of full Harveſt.

24. For every Houſe is paid about the eighth part of the yearly Rent; but becauſe the price of Houſes riſes and falls, they are rated according to the diſcretion of the chief Magiſtrates of the place; who look upon themſelves as oblig'd to value them according to their extent and the ſpace of ground which they take up.

25. Every Maſter or Miſtreſs pays one Floren yearly for every Servant that they keep.

26. For all Immovables (among which are reckon'd great Ships) is paid upon ſale the fortieth part of their real value, which muſt needs raiſe yearly a great ſum of money to the States; Immovables changing their proprietors in no Country ſo often as here; it being obſerv'd particularly of *Leyden*, that one half of the City is bought and ſold once in three years.

27. No Will, Contract, or other Writing is good in Law, unleſs it be mark'd with one of the two Seals; for the greater whereof is paid four Stivers, and for the leſſer (which ſuffices in matters of ſmall concern) two.

There are many other Taxes and Impoſts among them omitted by *Boxhornius*, who refers for further Information to an account publiſh'd by the States of *Holland*. We ſhall only add here, that the Tribute laid upon thoſe things whoſe number, quantity, and value may be certainly known (ſuch as are Lands and Houſes) is gather'd by the Magiſtrate of each place; but as for the Impoſition upon Wine, Beer, and other commodities of uncertain conſumption, they are farm'd out every year to thoſe that will give moſt for them, together with good ſecurity to the State.

It is the judgment of ſome underſtanding men, that the laſt refuge of theſe Provinces, if they ſhould be reduc'd to the utmoſt extremity, is to be admitted a Circle of the Empire (ſuch as they formerly were) and ſo receive the protection of that mighty body, which is alſo the moſt like of any Country to their own State in its main Conſtitutions, and eſpecially in the freedom and ſoveraignty of the Imperial Cities. In this caſe it ſeems probable, that their Trade would rather be improv'd then otherwiſe, their liberty continuing the ſame, and their ſecurity made greater; yet we find not, that their Magiſtrates and chief Miniſters of State had any ſuch thoughts when they were ready to be ſwallow'd up by the *French*; which whether to be imputed to the great ſurprize and aſtoniſhment that had ſeiz'd them from the ſwift courſe of that invaſion, which came in like a torrent upon them, or to any particular reaſons which might have enclin'd ſome of them rather to ſubmit to *France*, we ſhall not take upon us to determine.

Intereſt or reaſon of State.

Boxhornius (and from him *Conringius*) reckons their *Ratio Status*, or true intereſt to conſiſt, 1. In maintaining the liberty of their State and People inviolable. 2. In preventing or timely compoſing all inteſtine commotions and troubles. 3. In maintaining a ſtrict League and Alliance with all neighbouring Princes, and when any difference ariſes between them, in ſatisfying as timely as may be all their juſt pretenſions. 4. In having the Sea open, and their Trade undiſturb'd. 5. In taking care that no Province grow too great, or uſurp upon the reſt; and we may add what is neceſſary thereunto, *viz.* the keeping up the Authority of the Stadtholder to the uttermoſt, that is, as far as may be conſiſtent with their Liberty and the Conſtitution of their Government.

They can have no intereſt (as Sir *William Temple*, a perſon very well acquainted with the Conſtitution of their Commonwealth, and the preſent circumſtances of the affairs of their neighbour Nations, obſerves) to incline them to a war, unleſs invaded at home, or in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*; which will now prove one and the ſame thing if the invaſion be made by *France*. As the nature of their Government and ſmall extent of Country (beſides other conſiderations) did ever diſſwade them from all deſigns of foreign Conqueſt, except in the *Indies*, and conſequently prohibit them from employing their Arms otherways then for neceſſary defence; ſo muſt they now more eſpecially apply themſelves wholly to the matter of free trade, which they muſt by all means endeavour to have continued unto them without any check or interruption; that ſo they may as ſoon as poſſible repair thoſe prodigious loſſes which they have had of late years, by means of the great advantages which their induſtry and skill in traffick will gain them from all their neighbours. To theſe ends and purpoſes it highly concerns them to labour for the preſervation of the peace of *Europe*, and bandy by Leagues and Negotiations againſt any from whom they ſhall fear a breach of it. They muſt ſeek to preſerve themſelves by an Alliance with *England* againſt *France*, and by that of *France* againſt *England*, as they did formerly by the aſſiſtance of both againſt *Spain*. Becauſe Trade is the very Soul of their Commonwealth; and they have leſs of their own natural growth then other Nations of ſuch things as are neceſſary for Shipping; it therefore imports them more then others to take care leaſt the Northern Countries, together with the abſolute dominion of the *Sound*, ſhould fall into the hands of one Prince; and therefore muſt they enter into all ſuch Conjunctions as may tend to the balancing, in ſome meaſure, the two leſſer Crowns of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, no leſs then the greater of *France* and *Spain*. They muſt alſo (becauſe military force is as requiſite for the preſerving of peace as making of war) be always provided of a conſiderable ſtrength, eſpecially by Sea; by which they may in all caſes advance, or at leaſt ſecure their Trade; and upon a war with *France* make up that way the weakneſs of their Land forces; which a long ruſt of peace, and a ſwarm of Officers preferr'd by the States in favour of their Relations in the Magiſtracy, have brought to be very diſproportion'd in force to what they are in number. The preſent condition of *Spain*, and their *German* neighbours, is ſuch, that they have little reaſon to apprehend any danger from them; and it ſeems now to be ſo far the intereſt of *England* to prevent any further progreſs of the *French*, that there appears no probability of our contributing hereafter (without very great provocations) to the ruin of their Commonwealth; the peace and ſecurity whereof (conſidering the weakneſs of *Spain*, the diſtance of *Sweden*, and the ſlow motions of the Empire, occaſion'd by the different intereſts and inclinations of its Princes) are brought to depend principally, if not wholly upon the friendſhip of his Majeſty of *Great Britain*.

Coining.

Some Cities retain ſtill the priviledg of Coining, with which they have been anciently endow'd; as *Arnheim* in *Geldre*, and *Dort* in *Holland*; but ſince one part of the laſt mention'd Province came to be govern'd ſeparately from the other, the States thereof (call'd the States

of

of *West-Frizeland*) have set up a Mint within their own Jurisdiction, the place being sometimes *Horn*, and sometimes *Enchuysen*. *Zealand* did not make use of this point of Soveraignty before the year 1580, at which time Money first began to be coin'd at *Middleburg*. The City of *Utrecht* still enjoys what it was many ages since possess'd of, and retains the Royalty of a Mint, confirm'd to it by the States Provincial. *Leewarden* in *Frizeland* is likewise by approbation of the Estates of the Province endow'd with the same priviledge; but in *Overyssel*, *Deventer*, *Campen*, and *Swoll* coin money by their own authority, without any respect to the States of the Province; which they pretend to do as being Free Cities of the Empire, and upon that account claiming particular jurisdiction within themselves. The same is done upon the like pretence of ancient priviledge by the City of *Groningen*; without mentioning or taking notice of the *Omlands* in their Coin. But because by the Union of *Utrecht* there was to be a certain standard of all monies, current throughout the whole Commonwealth, the States General have appointed and commission'd certain Officers, whose business it is to inspect this whole matter, and to take care not only that no false money be made or distributed by particular persons, but that nothing be done in the authorized Mints of each Province that may redound to the prejudice of the publick.

In their wars with *Spain*, when the money in a besieged Town came to fail, and there was no possibility of having a fresh supply elsewhere, they used to put a stamp upon pieces of Tin, Brass, Leather, or Pastboard, which having a certain price put upon them by the Magistrates of the place, were freely taken by the Soldiers; neither was this any way disadvantageous to them, for as this kind of Coin went in the besieged places, and supplied their present necessities, so the siege being rais'd, or the Town yeilded up, there came a Treasurer from the States, who gave every man current money for the other.

Their Monies in these Countries (but especially in the City of *Amsterdam*) have a correspondency with *Antwerp* Coins, but enhanc'd or debas'd as they see occasion, by reason of their great yearly disbursments. It has been frequently observ'd (as *Roberts* informs us in his Map of Commerce) that when they have occasion of great receipts their Monies are decry'd in value, and raised again when they are oblig'd upon account of their Wars or otherwise to extraordinary payments; and according to this diversity of occasions, the exchange of *Amsterdam* and the rest of the *United Provinces* is observed to alter so much, that it is commonly and in general reckon'd to be about three *per cent.* worse then that of *Antwerp*.

Their Liver or pound, which is twenty shillings *Flemish*, may be accounted twelve shillings sterling.

Six Florens, each consisting of twenty stivers, make the said pound.

An hundred and twenty stivers make a pound gross.

Six stivers make a *Flemish* shilling.

Five stivers make six pence *English*, or five sols *Tournois*; so that a stiver and a sol *Tournois* are of the same value.

A Gross is six Deniers *Tournois*.

Besides these, which in *Roberts* time were the current moneys of the Country, all Coins of *Europe* do pass here currently for their value; and are at the same rate receiv'd and paid in traffick without any scruple.

Their weight is the pound, an hundred whereof makes their Quintal, which in *London* is held to be about an hundred and eleven pounds *English*, tho some alledg, that the same accurately calculated will not produce above an hundred and eight pounds suttle. The said hundred pound weight here in use agrees with an hundred and seven pounds of *Antwerp*, and an hundred and seventeen pounds of *Flanders* in general, and ninety-eight of *Paris*. *Weights.*

Their chief measure is the Ell, which reduc'd to *English* Yards, is to be at the rate of 134 Ells for 100 Yards of *London*; and the hundred Ells of *London* are here 167 Ells and a half; so that the 100 Ells here make in *London* about 74 Yards, or about 60 Ells and a half; and 40 *Flemish* Ells make in *England* 24 Ells. *Measures.*

Corn is here sold by the Laste, which contains 24 small Barrels; each Barrel being one Muyden and a half; each Muyden one Sack and one twentieth; each Sack three Archetelings; which make somewhat more then three Shepels; so that the Last of Corn contains 108 Shepels, which make ten Quarters of *London*.

Not only in the principal Churches of *Holland* are Organs (which usually play for some time after Sermon is done) but also in many of their Village Churches; and Collections for the poor are commonly made in Sermon-time; a Purse with a Bell hanging at the bottom of it, and fastned to the end of a long pole, being reach'd to every one by the Collector, who is of those Societies call'd their Colledges of Deacons; his Office continuing for two years, and seeming little different from that of our Overseers of the poor. The *Psalm* to be sung by the Congregation is ordinarily mark'd upon slates, which are hung up and down in several places of their Churches. They are not so nice and tender-conscienc'd as to the observation of the Lords-day as some of their neighbours, for the common people of these Countries buy and sell small commodities on that day, and make no scruple of travelling by Waggon or Boat. In the service of God (as one reports of them) they seem more delighted and affected with that part of Worship which consists in singing then any other; and they provide more for it, for in their Churches there are few Books seen besides *Psalters* bound up with their Church-Catechism. *Religion.*

But here we must give some account of the Reform'd Religion, and the progress and reception of the same in these Provinces. It is therefore observable, that the persecution of such in *Germany* as dissented from the Church of *Rome* (who were for the most part *Lutherans*) under *Charles* V. drove great numbers into the seventeen Provinces, but especially into *Holland* and *Brabant*, where the priviledges of the Cities were greatest. This is observ'd by some to have been the reason that *an.* 1566 it was resolv'd, upon consultation had among the heads of the Confederates, that for declining all differences at a time of common exigence, the publick and allow'd profession should be that of the *Lutherans*, but still with sufficient indulgence to those other, and discrepant opinions. By the Union of *Utrecht*, concluded *an.* 1579, it was left to each Province within its own precincts to order the matter of Religion as should be thought fit; but so as a private liberty and freedom should be left to all dissenters. But in the year 1583, which was after their having renounc'd all obedience to *Spain*, it was enacted by general agreement, that the Reform'd Religion alone should be openly profess'd and authoriz'd in their Provinces; and the *Roman* Catholick prohibited.

After this, the Religion according to the Reformation of *Calvin* and his followers came to be eſtabliſhed in theſe Countries, divers reaſons whereof are given by writers; the chief of which ſeems to have been the hatred which this people had conceiv'd againſt *Spain*; *Roman Catholicks* and *Spaniards* being at that time look'd upon by them as meer ſynonymous terms. To which we may add, that by the utter extirpation of the Hierarchy thoroughout theſe Provinces, all goods and poſſeſſions belonging thereto came into the hands of the States, whereby a great increaſe was made of what was then moſt neceſſary, and not thought fit afterwards to be parted with, *viz.* their publick Revenue.

But beſides all this, it is to be conſider'd, that the Province of *Holland* (in which the Eccleſiaſticks never made part of their Convention of Eſtates) bearing always the greateſt ſway in the Councils of the Union, was enclin'd to ſuch a ſettlement of Religion as agreed moſt with their own ancient Conſtitution.

Nevertheleſs it has been the conſtant cuſtom ever ſince not to make enquiry into the faith or principles of any peaceable man that comes to live under the protection of their Laws, and gives no diſturbance to the State; the *Roman Catholick* Religion being alone excepted, both becauſe it is look'd upon as the Religion of *Spain*, and alſo not likely to make good ſubjects, ſince it obliges them to acknowledg a foreign and ſuperior Juriſdiction. Upon this account we find that at ſeveral times, particularly *an.* 1641, by a Proclamation of the States General all Jeſuits, Prieſts, Monks, *&c.* were prohibited to enter into theſe Countries, and thoſe that were already therein commanded to depart. 2. All Popiſh Conventicles were interdicted. 3. All Parents were forbid to ſend their Sons to Jeſuits Colledges, or to any Popiſh Univerſity or School; or their Daughters to Nunneries.

An. 1650, the Synods of their reſpective Provinces ſent their Deputies to the Grand Aſſembly of the States, who there gave in a Paper which they call'd a Remonſtrance, wherein they deſired ſpecial and ſpeedy care ſhould be taken for ſettling Religion exactly according to the Synod of *Dort*, and for preventing of Popery and Profaneneſs; and according to their requeſt we find, that there were ſome Orders and Declarations made to thoſe purpoſes; tho it were folly to expect a thorough and rigorous execution of them among ſuch a trading people. The truth is, the *Roman Catholick* Religion is conniv'd at, and tolerated (but not publickly) there being only certain conſtant payments from every Family made upon that account to the Officers of places. Nor are the profeſſors thereof few in theſe Provinces; nay they are indeed numerous in the Country among the Peaſants, and conſiderable in the Cities; but are not admitted to any publick Charges, altho they ſeem, as one obſerves, to be a firm and well jointed piece of the State, and have never given any diſturbance to the Government, nor ever expreſs'd any inclination to a change. All others have not only the free and undiſturbed exerciſe of their own Religion in their private Houſes, but when they come to be numerous, and able to go to the charge, may if they pleaſe purchaſe a licenſe to build a publick place, and have their proper Paſtor or Teacher, paying at a conſtant rate for this liberty to the publick. But there is one or more Commiſſioners appointed, who for the ſecurity of the State, muſt have conſtant admiſſion into all their Aſſemblies; and their teſtimony ſhall be receiv'd concerning any thing ſaid or done there to the prejudice of the publick; in which caſes the Laws and executions are as ſevere as againſt any civil crimes whatſoever.

There are *Jews* in ſeveral places of this Commonwealth, particularly at *Damme* and *Delphzyll*, but they have their publick Synagogues in *Amſterdam* and *Rotterdam*; in the firſt of which places almoſt all Sects that are known among Chriſtians have their publick meeting places; even *Browniſts* and *Familiſts*, and others whoſe names are very near worn out in the Countries to which they owe their riſe and beginning. There are ſaid to be above thirty different Sects in *Amſterdam* (ſome indeed reckon a great many more, but I ſuppoſe the difference between ſeveral of them is not very conſiderable) whereof twelve at leaſt are allow'd their publick meeting places; ſix of them being ſo many ſorts of *Anabaptiſts*; tho there be many other branches of that unchriſtian Sect which are not openly tolerated by the Magiſtrates. Thoſe who paſs by the name of *Arminians*, ſome eſteem to be rather a party in the State then a Sect in the Church; and theſe were even before the reſtauration of the Stadtholder but few in number, tho of better quality, and many of them in the Government. The *Anabaptiſts* on the contrary are very numerous, but lye in the lower ranks of people, Mechanicks and Seamen; and abound chiefly in *North Holland*.

The truth is, the body of their Commonwealth is made up of *Calviniſts*, who are poſſeſs'd of all the publick Churches, and are the only people who have Paſtors maintain'd at the publick charge, which is done by certain Salaries paid by the States. They are reported to be generally paſſionate friends of the Family of *Orange* (tho we know how inconſiſtent the *Calviniſm* of *Scotland* and ſome other Countries is with any thing that looks like Monarchy) to which they divers ways expreſs'd their kindneſs during the intermiſſion of the Stadtholderſhip, which Office the *Loveſtein* faction, ſucceeding that of *Barnevelt*, labour'd utterly to extinguiſh. They are therefore on the other ſide as fierce enemies to the *Arminian* party, whoſe principles have been thought formerly to encline too much to *Spain*. But here in general it may be ſaid, that no man having any pretence to complain of oppreſſion of conſcience, nor hopes of forming a party whereby to make alterations in the State, the differences in opinion cauſe no ſtrangeneſs in converſation; matters of Religion being diſcours'd with little or no zeal, and only like the moſt ordinary occurrences of the times, for diverſion and entertainment. Indeed, the choice of Religion is generally ſo indifferent a thing among them, that they are reported to be no more curious in chuſing their company to go to Church with, then they are in reſolving with whom they ſhall go to Market or Court.

There are reported to have happen'd ſome late innovations among them in matters of Religion, occaſion'd by the writings of one *Cocceius* and his followers, inſomuch that *an.* 1676 the Curators of the Univerſity of *Leyden*, and the Burgomaſters of the City, iſſued forth an Order, whereby was prohibited the maintaining or teaching of divers novel opinions within the precincts of that place. The Tenets there mention'd are many of them vain and extravagant; ſome others being nearly ally'd at leaſt to thoſe of the *Socinians* and *Pelagians*; others were judg'd to be deriv'd from the principles of *Des Cartes* upon which account the reading either publickly or privately of his Metaphyſicks, was likewiſe abſolutely

absolutely interdicted. One *Abraham Heidanus*, a Professor of Divinity in that University, had the boldness to write against the foresaid Order; and for so doing was not long after discharg'd of his employment. About the same time the Election of one *William Momma* (a person suspected of the foresaid novelties) to be Minister of *Middleburg*, occasion'd great disturbances in the Island of *Walcheren*, which were very like to have spread further; but the same by the care and diligence of the Prince of *Orange* (who went thither on purpose) and the Estates of that Province were at length thoroughly quieted; the election of the said *Momma* being made null, and many of the Magistrates of the City of *Middleburg* turn'd out of their places.

Charity seems to be a National vertue among them, tho it be regulated by the orders of the Country, and is not ordinarily conversant about the common objects of compassion. It is not true, that a man shall never meet with a Beggar in these Countries (tho perhaps there are hardly any seen in the Province of *Holland*) but it is certain, that all possible care is taken to supply the wants of the poor, certain persons being appointed both in Cities and Villages to seize upon and compel such as are able to work for their living, or else straightway depart the Country; and as for the old, lame, blind, sick, or other ways disabled, they are no where in the world so liberally provided for. The City of *Amsterdam* alone maintains constantly (as we are told by *Comingius*) 3500 poor Families, as persons not able to do any thing for their living. The expences of this State in maintaining old maim'd Soldiers, Soldier's Widows, Orphans, and other proper objects of charity, are calculated by one to amount to 360000 Florens a year, which comes to about thirty-six thousand pounds sterling.

Orphans are very handsomly educated in their Hospitals; the Boys having masters appointed them, by whom they are taught to write and read, and instructed in the principles of Religion; being likewise taught mechanick trades by such Instructors as are at the publick charge assign'd them. The Girls are taught to spin, sew, and the like; and the expences for the maintenance and education of both Boys and Girls are defray'd partly out of the legacies of charitable persons, given purposely for such pious uses; and partly out of the ordinary collections for the poor, which are generally much larger here then in any other Country. Particular Physitians and Chirurgeons are also maintain'd by the publick, whose business it is to visit the Hospitals of the sick, and employ their care and skill towards their recovery; being moreover oblig'd in some places, especially the greater Cities, to go to the particular houses of the poorer sort. There are also publick Pesthouses belonging to many Cities, and sufficient provision made amongst them for Lepers, who have habitations appointed them beyond the Suburbs of their Cities; and altho they are in no wise necessitated so to do, are wont to beg alms of those that pass near them, which is done out of a superstitious opinion current among the common people, that Lepers ought to feed upon beg'd bread.

The principal places out of the Territory of the Seven Provinces and yet under the Jurisdiction, or at least in the possession of this Commonwealth (for as to some of them they only claim a right of Garrison) are, 1. Nearer home, and in the neighbouring Countries, *Boisleduc*, *Crevecœur*, *Ravestein*, *Helmont*, *Eindhoven*, *Breda*, *Grave*, *Bergen op zoom*, *Steenbergen*, *Maestricht*, several unwall'd Towns in *Brabant*; *Williamstadt*, *Lillo* and *Santvliet*, *Cuyck*, *Sluce*, *Aerdenburg*, *Ysendyck*, *Philipfort*, *Cadsant*, *Oostburg*, *Hulst*, *Liefkenshoeck*, *Axel*, *Ternheuse*, *Sas van Ghent*, *Gennep*, *Gochum*, *Schenkenschans*, (put by several in *Gueldres*) *Emmerick*, *Rees*, *Wesel*, *Burick*, *Orsoy*, *Rhynberg*, *Meurs*, *Roersort*, *Linghen*, *Embden*, *Lieroort* and *Griet Zyll*. 2. Farther off, and in forreign Countries; in *Africk*, *Arguin*, and other places among the *Nigritæ*; *Green Cape*, *St. George de Mina*, *Cormantin*, *Tocquerati*, and other places in the Golden *Guiny*, out of which they have driven the *Portugueses*. In *St. Thomas Island Pavoasan*. The *French* took this Island from them in the late war, but were *an.* 1676, after a siege of a whole year, forced to surrender the same into their hands again; of four thousand *French* employ'd in that expedition, not above five hundred returning home. They have moreover in the Kingdom of *Congo* the Island and City *Loanda*; and a Fortress at the Cape of *Good Hope*. In the *East Indies*, a great part of the Coast of *Coromandel*, and part of *Malabar*, with many strong Cities. In the Golden *Chersonese*, *Malacca*; and in the Island *Ceylan* the strong Town *Columbo*, with a Fort upon one of its Promontories, commonly call'd *Punte de Galle*. They took also from the *Portuguezes Negumbo*, a strong and well fortified City in the same Island; which the others recover'd *an.* 1643, but lost again the year following. They are possess'd of almost all the *Molucca's*, with several other Islands in the Eastern Ocean. In the Island of *Java* they have the impregnable City call'd *Batavia*, formerly nam'd *Jokatra*; and in the Island *Formosa* or *Belle-Isle* they had some years since (for they were lately driven thence by the neighbouring *Chinese*) a very good Castle of the same name. The *Portugueses* have likewise driven them out of *Brasil*; as the *English* have out of *New Belgium*, where was *New Amsterdam*; tho they recover'd the same in the late war with *England*, but were obliged to restore it by the Treaty of Peace concluded *an.* 1673. *An.* 1651 they took the strong Castle of *Calutre* in the *East Indies*, and *an.* 1658 the Island *Manara*, about twenty Leagues distant from *Columbo*; and *an.* 1662 they took the Fortress of *Cochin* in *Malabar* from the *Portugueses*; that having been the first Fort possess'd by them in the *East Indies*. Besides these places, they are possess'd of the Island *Banda* (wherein they have a Castle call'd *Nassaw*) with six circumjacent Islands; and the never to be forgotten *Amboina*.

The account given by a very late writer of their Conquests, Factories, and places of trade out of *Europe* is very particular, and runs thus. Tho they have been expell'd *New Holland* in *America*, yet they still possess the Islands of *St. Eustace*, *Saba*, *Curaco* and *Tobago*, if not lately beaten out by the *French* (*and indeed they were toward the latter end of* 1677 *driven thence by the French Fleet under* D'Estrees, *the Dutch Magazine of Powder being unhappily blown up by the French Bombs, and the Governor* Bincks, *with all the Commanders, except one Captain, thereby slain; and by the seventh Article of the Peace concluded at* Nimeghen *in August an.* 1678, *each party was to continue seiz'd of whatsoever they then held and possess'd*) The City of *Cora* upon the firm land. The Colonies of *Boron*, *Esquib*, *Brebice*, *Aperwaque*, and other places upon the coast of *Guiana*. In *Africa*, *Arguin* and the Island *Goree*, toward *Cape Verd*; where they have a Fort and Factories at *Refrisco*, at *Porto d' Ale*, and *Joal*, *St. George de Mina*, the Fort of *Nassaw* or *Mourè*, *Cormentin*, *Axima*,

Axima, and *Botrou* in *Guiny* upon the Golden coaſt. Many Forts in *Congo*, &c. and at the *Cape of Good Hope* and *Tafel* Bay two more. They have Forts alſo in the Iſlands of *Madagaſcar* and *St. Maurice*; and upon the coaſt of *Malabar*, *Onor*, *Barcelor*, *Mangalor*, *Cananor*, *Cranganor*, *Cochin*, *Coulan*. Upon the coaſt of *Coromandel*, *Tuticorin*, *Negapatan*, *Karkalle*. In the *Indian Peninſula* beyond *Ganges* *Malacca* with the Forts and Iſlands belonging to it. In the Iſland of *Ceylan*, *Negombo*, *Colombo*, *Gallo*, *Baticala*, *Trinquilimale*, *Jaffanatapan*, and a Fortreſs in the Iſland of *Manar*. In the Iſland of *Java*, *Jacatra*, call'd *Batavia*, a ſtrong City and the ſeat of their *Eaſt India* Governour. The Iſle of *Bina*, part of the *Molucca* Iſlands. In *Ternate* the Forts *Tacomma*, *Talucco*, *Malaya*, and *Gammalamma*. In *Motir* the Fort of *Naſſaw*. In *Machian*, *Taffaſo*, *Tabilolla*, *Naffaquia*, or *Nahaca*, and *Maurice*. In *Bachian*, *Gammadore*, and *Laboiia*. In *Gilolo*, *Sabou* and *Coma*. In the Iſland *Amboyna*, *Coubella* and *Lovio*. In the *Banda* Iſlands *Naſſaw*, and *Belgia* in *Nera*, and *Revenge* in *Poolway*. In the Iſland of *Solor*, Fort *Henry*, Fort *Jompaudam*, otherwiſe call'd *Roterdam*, near the City of *Macaſſar*, with another Fort in *Timor*. Part of the Southern Land, call'd *New Holland*, where lies *Carpentaria*, the Lands of *Diemens*, *Witz*, *Endracht*, *Edels*, *Lewin*, and *Nuitz*.

Factories. They have moreover ſeveral Factories; as in *Perſia*, at *Gombron*, *Congo* or *Bender Congo*, and *Iſpahan*. In the Territories of the Great *Mogul*, at *Agra*, *Amadabat*, *Cambaia*, *Baroche*, *Surat*, *Ouguely*, *Kaſſan-Baſer*, *Daca*, *Patna*, and *Philipatan*. In the Iſland of *Celebes* at *Manada* and *Macaſſar*, out of the laſt whereof the *Dutch* are ſaid ſince 1668 to have driven the King of the Iſland. In the Iſland of *Java* at *Bantam* and *Japatra*. In *Coromandel* at *Tenega-Patan*, at *Golconda*, *Maſlipatan*, *Palicate*, *Datſcheron*, and *Bincolapatan*. In *Pegu*, at *Ava* and *Siriam*. In *Siam* at *Odia*. In the Iſland of *Sumatra*, at *Ticon*, *Priaman*, *Indepour*, *Cillebar*, *Jambi*, *Palimban*, and other places. They trade in the Iſland *Zocotora*; as alſo at *Mocha*, *Aden*, and *Fartach* upon the ſourthern coaſt of *Arabia*. In the Iſlands of *Larek*, *Reſem*, and others near to *Ormus*. At *Porca*, and moſt parts of *Malabar*. At *Aracan* in *Pegu*. Along the coaſt of *Malacca* at *Tanaſſarim*, *Pera*, *Ibor*, *Pahan*, *Patane*, *Singora*, *Bordelong*, and *Ligor*. At *Tunquin*, *Cinqueo* and other places of *China*; and at *Rima* in the Iſland of *Borneo*. At *Naugeſeque* near *Japan*. And excluding all other Nations they pretend to the only trade upon the coaſt of *Sumatra*, *Japan*, *Amboina*, *Balli*, and other parts of the Eaſtern world.

At the concluſion of the Twelve years Truce with *Spain*, Prince *Maurice*, ſon of the Glorious *William* of *Naſſaw*, was chief Governour of the *United Netherlands*; and in the ſame illuſtrious Family has the ſaid Government continued to this day; only with ſome interruption, or Interregnum of ſome years, if we may ſo call it, and a certain faction among the *Dutch* will not be angry with us for ſo doing; tho I think we may with more civility to their *States* term it ſo, then give it its true name, and call it the Uſurpation of the *De Wits*, and other aiery *Republicans*, who were rather for trying concluſions in the Government, then living happily under an approv'd Conſtitution, of the goodneſs whereof they and their forefathers could not but have had ſufficient experience. Nor is this precariouſly affirmed by us, but will moſt manifeſtly appear to be true, if the Reader be but pleaſed to conſider their wonderful growth in power and riches under their late *Stadtholders*, and the calamitous condition into which their Commonwealth was reduc'd within ſome years after the aboliſhing of that high Office. In order whereunto it will not be amiſs to give a very brief account of the ſtate of their affairs from the beginning of the foremention'd Truce with *Spain* to the concluſion of an happy Peace with *England* after the late dreadful incurſion of *France*, that is from the year 1609 to the latter end of 1673, according to our computation.

It was not long after the foreſaid accommodation (as Sir *William Temple* obſerves) that there had like to have enſu'd a ſudden rupture between Archduke *Albert* and this new State; occaſion'd by the Confederates ſeizing the City of *Juliers*, under pretence of aſſiſting the Duke of *Brandenburg*; He and the Duke of *Newburgh* being the two principal competitors for the poſſeſſions of the Duke of *Cleve* and *Juliers*, lately deceaſed without lawful iſſue male. Upon this the Archduke judging it more expedient to run the hazard of another war, then quietly to ſuffer the *Dutch* to ſtrengthen themſelves by ſuch new acquiſitions, ſends away *Spinola* with a good Army, and orders to make open ſhew of a deſign to recover the foreſaid City of *Juliers* for the Duke of *Neuburgh* (whoſe intereſt he had eſpouſed) but on the ſudden to aſſault *Weſel*; which being accordingly done, and the place taken before it could be either recruited or relieved, the Confederates began to think better of the matter, and conſidering the boldneſs and reſolution of their enemy, and withall how extraordinary advantageous that City would be to him for making an incurſion into their Provinces (and that has been ſince more then once found the moſt fatal inlet to the ſame) made uſe of the mediation of *England* and *France*, and ſo got the difference compos'd before any farther breach happen'd; upon theſe terms, that neither of them ſhould upon any account whatſoever bring an Army into the diſputed Dominions of the deceaſed Duke of *Cleve*. Nevertheleſs, not long after the *Dutch* made bold to ſeize upon ſeveral Towns upon and near the *Rhine*, and without the extent of their own Provinces; which they pretended, and not without reaſon, to have done only to prevent the *Spaniards* getting them into his hands; having ever ſince only claim'd a right of Garriſon.

Beſides what we have related concerning *Juliers* and *Weſel*, there are ſeveral other remarkable occurrences in the courſe of their affairs during this Truce; whereof we will give a very ſhort account, as we have them deliver'd by good Authors.

About the year 1610, ſeveral Embaſſies, particularly thoſe two from *Japan* and *Morocco*, brought as much credit and eſteem, as the riging out divers Ships for advancing their Trade in the *Eaſt Indies* and elſewhere did wealth and profit to this new erected Commonwealth.

About the ſame time, or *an.* 1611, there happen'd a Sea-fight between them and the *Spaniard*, not far from the *Cape of St. Vincent*; the iſſue whereof was, that the *Dutch* had their Admiral ſunk, and their enemies having loſt three ſhips, and fifteen hundred men, were glad to betake themſelves to flight.

An. 1612, was a League and Alliance made between them and the *Turk*, notwithſtanding (as is reported) the endeavours of the *Imperial*, *Spaniſh*, and other Embaſſadors, to hinder and obſtruct it; upon which were divers Conſuls ſetled in behalf of their Merchants in ſeveral places of *Aſia* and *Africk*; particularly at *Aleppo*, *Grand Cair*, *Scanderoon*, *Conſtantinople*, and *Smirna*; as likewiſe in the Iſlands of *Cyprus*, *Chio*, &c.

Ann.

Ann. 1613, the *Dutch* had again conſiderably the better of the *Spaniſh* Fleet conſiſting of twenty-ſeven Ships; whom they afterwards worſted near the mouth of the Streights *ann.* 1619.

Ann. 1614, the Alliance made between the *Anſeatick* Towns and the *Low Countries* two hundred years before, was renew'd between the ſaid Towns (in the number of which *Amſterdam*, *Middleburg*, and *Dort* were formerly reckon'd) and the *Dutch* Commonwealth; the rights and priviledges of which the States did now oblige themſelves to maintain and defend to the uttermoſt. This was ſo ill reſented by the Emperor, that he would have the free Towns of the Empire proſecuted for nothing leſs then Treaſon and Rebellion; but it being made appear, that they had enjoy'd the liberty of entring into ſuch Alliances time out of mind, he thought fit to acquieſce in that plea of theirs, and take this for good ſatisfaction becauſe he knew not well how to come by better.

An. 1616, the Cautionary Towns, that is *Fluſhing*, with the Caſtle of *Ramekins* in the Iſland of *Walcheren* in *Zealand*, the *Brill*, with two Forts belonging to the ſame, in *Holland*, were reſtor'd to the *Dutch*. They had been put into the hands of the *Engliſh* about one and thirty years before; as ſecurity for the money lent and employ'd in their defence by Queen *Elizabeth*, which *Grimſton* ſays amounted to ſix hundred thouſand pound ſterling. Out of the *Brill* there marched 365 Soldiers, from *Fluſhing* 600, and from *Ramekins* and the abovemention'd Forts ſo many as with them made up fourteen Companies.

Here muſt we take notice of a matter of the greateſt and, as it had like to have prov'd, of the moſt fatal conſequence to their State; whereby were made good the conjectures of thoſe *Spaniſh* Councellors who had been the principal adviſers of making a Truce with them for a tolerable term of years. Their opinion was, that the Confederate State was ſo unſettled in its Conſtitution, that a few years would produce ſuch diſputes and controverſies between the Provinces, and even in the ſame Province between the Cities and Magiſtrates thereof, as would conduce more to their ruin then the moſt vigorous war; the prejudices of which muſt needs (as they had ſufficiently experienc'd) be very gradual and uncertain, and therefore would be more then counterbalanc'd by the great advantage of keeping them to a cloſe and entire conjunction among themſelves.

And indeed even before the ſaid Truce was concluded, the ſeeds of ſuch diſſentions were plentifully ſown, there having ariſen divers controverſies in ſeveral Provinces of the Union, but eſpecially in that of *Holland*, about matters of Religion, and chiefly ſuch as relate to predeſtination and free-will, election and reprobation, *&c.* points that are ſure to be handled with zeal enough, ſince both parties would eſteem themſelves no leſs then Champions for God Almighty; one party thinking they are as highly concern'd to aſſert his free-grace, as the other to vindicate his juſtice. We muſt remember, that there had been for ſome time before this, a party in the Republick who pretended to be jealous of the power and authority of the Prince of *Orange*, whom they judg'd to make too great a figure in the State; theſe are reported to have induſtriouſly join'd with that ſide, whoſe opinions were accounted more novel and leſs orthodox; advancing themſelves, after no ſmall oppoſition (the body of the people ſticking obſtinately to the receiv'd doctrine and tenets) to a very conſiderable faction; the ſtrength whereof lay not in the number but quality of its adherents, who in many places were the principal Magiſtrates and richeſt Citizens.

It is no part of our buſineſs in a diſcourſe of this nature to ſtate or diſcuſs points of Faith, and therefore ſhall we very briefly relate only matter of fact, leaving it to the Reader to paſs what judgment he pleaſes upon their Schiſm or Faction (call it which you will) *Jacob van Harmin* being reckon'd the Author thereof as it concern'd the Church, and *John Oldenbarnevelt*, Pentionary of *Leyden*, as far as it influenc'd the State.

Arminius.

Jacob van Harmin, commonly call'd *Arminius*, was born at *Oudewater* in *Holland*, *an.* 1560; and ſtudied firſt at *Marpurg* in *Haſſia* (where he was maintain'd by the City of *Amſterdam*), but upon the erection of an Univerſity at *Leyden*, he betook himſelf thither, being ſent afterwards to hear *Theodore Beza*'s Lectures at *Geneva*, from whence he went to *Baſil*, and after that to *Padua* to hear the Lectures of *Jacob Zabarell*, a noted Philoſopher in thoſe days. At length being call'd home by the City of *Amſterdam*, he was made one of the publick Preachers of that place, and altho he was eſteem'd by ſome in his writings to differ from the current doctrine of the *Dutch Netherlands*, yet did there no diſturbance at firſt ariſe thereupon, becauſe he was generally belov'd and eſteem'd, his behaviour being courteous and friendly to all men, and his converſation to thoſe of his acquaintance, as far as vertue and decency would permit, pleaſant and diverting. After he had been fifteen years thus employ'd in *Amſterdam*, he went to *Leyden*, where not long after the death of *Franciſcus Junius*, he was, notwithſtanding great endeavours of ſeveral to hinder it (*Gomarus* himſelf, the chief Profeſſor of Divinity, with might and main oppoſing his promotion) created Doctor of the ſame Faculty. In ſhort, it was not long ere the number of his followers and diſciples became very conſiderable, and the zeal and oppoſition of his adverſaries increaſing proportionably, he was divers times queſtion'd by their Conſiſtories, and the Deputies of their Synods; but we find not that any publick cenſure paſs'd upon him unto his death, which happen'd *an.* 1609; his ſucceſſor being *Conradus Vorſtius*, a man ſo exceedingly diſpleaſing to King *James*, that he is reported upon that account eſpecially to have been turn'd out of his publick place and function.

Barnvelt.

John Oldenbarnevelt, commonly call'd only *Barnevelt*, was born of mean parentage at a Country Village near *Amersfort*, in the Dioceſs of *Utrecht*, or rather in the *Arnheim* Quarter of *Geldre*. After having ſtudied the Civil Law for about ſeven years, he proceeded Doctor in the ſame Faculty, and from being an advocate in other lower Courts, came to be one in that of *Holland*. After this he was made Penſionary of *Rotterdam*, and at lengh Advocate (or Penſionary) and Keeper of the Great Seal of *Holland* and *Weſtfrizeland*; ſo that being a man of eminent parts and ſingular induſtry, he came by degrees to have a greater ſway then any ſingle perſon in the Government; the management of all publick buſineſs, treaties and correſpondence with foreign Princes and Commonwealths, together with the diſpoſal of Offices and Dignities, depending almoſt entirely upon his advice and direction. We have elſewhere taken notice of his enmity to the Houſe of *Orange*, which made him very vigorouſly promote the peace with *Spain* and Archduke *Albert*, hoping thereby to leſſen the authority of their Stadtholder Prince *Maurice*; upon which account he is alſo ſuppos'd

ſuppos'd to have ſided with the *Arminian* party (for ſo in a little time began they to be call'd) and cordially eſpous'd their intereſt. He is reported to have given the firſt conſiderable ſuſpition hereof *an.* 1612, when he uſed his utmoſt endeavours to procure liberty for both parties freely to preach and publiſh their doctrines; tho he miſt of his aim when he contriv'd Letters to King *James*, as from the principal *Arminians*, requeſting his mediation to the ſame purpoſe; for the advice thereupon given by that prudent Prince to the States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frizeland*, was, that they ſhould under the moſt ſevere penalties prohibit the meddling at all with any of the controverted points either in their Schools or Pulpits. *An.* 1617, he diſcover'd himſelf yet more openly, not ſticking to oppoſe Prince *Maurice* and ſeveral Members of the States, nay publickly to undertake the patronage of the Remonſtrants (for ſo were the *Arminians* now call'd, from a Remonſtrance publiſh'd, together with an account of their faith and doctrine, not many years before, *viz.* about the year 1610, who were now poſſeſs'd of the chief Church in the *Hague*, while their Antagoniſts, the Antiremonſtrants, were forc'd to content themſelves with the Church of an old Cloiſter, not far from thence. After this he is reported to have taken a journey to *Utrecht*, and to have been there very buſie and active in proſecuting the deſigns of his faction; for the ſupport whereof he had the boldneſs to raiſe a particular kind of Soldiery, and to continue the ſame notwithſtanding the commands of the States General to the contrary. To be brief, the Remonſtrants perſiſting ſtill in their illegal and dangerous confederations, and continuing obſtinate in oppoſing the Convention of a National Synod (very paſſionately advis'd by King *James* and other good friends and allies of theſe Provinces) ſo that things ſeem'd now almoſt ripe for ſedition, and an open breach ready to be made between the Provinces, Prince *Maurice*, by advice of divers good Patriots, ſeiz'd upon and impriſon'd *Barnevelt* and three others, who were accounted the principal Authors of all thoſe diſtractions in the State; one of whom was the learned *Hugo Grotius*, who afterwards by the contrivance of his Wife (leave being granted her by the credulous Wife of the Priſon-keeper, to carry thence thoſe pernicious *Arminian* Books, on which ſhe ſaid her Husband was always poring) convey'd away in a large Cheſt, and made his eſcape into the *Spaniſh* part of *Brabant*.

As for *Barnevelt*, he was try'd and condemn'd, his Eſtate confiſcated, and himſelf beheaded *an.* 1619; which was done by particular Commiſſioners, appointed by the States General; tho he and his friends had labour'd much to have the cogniſance of the whole matter referr'd to the States of *Holland* and *Weſtfrizeland*. In the year following, his Sons were depriv'd of the offices and dignities to which they had been advanc'd in the time of their Father's greatneſs; one of them being Maſter of the Foreſts of *Holland*, and another Governor of *Bergen op Zoom*. About the beginning of 1623, they were apprehended for hiring aſſaſſinates to murther Prince *Maurice*; and one of them, with ſeveral other perſons, upon a fair trial and divers of their voluntary confeſſions, is ſaid to have been legally convicted of treaſon againſt the State, and condemn'd and executed accordingly. Of *Barnevelt* the father we find it related, that he was wont to ſay, *as long as I live there ſhall be no National Synod held in Holland*; which prov'd ſo far true, that his firſt examination was taken the very day the Synod of *Dort* began. This *Barnevelt*, as well as his ſucceſſor and parallel the late *De Witt*, was wholly averſe to the *Engliſh* intereſt, and was (as *Grimſton* relates, the ſame being alſo by many believ'd and affirm'd of the other) a devoted creature of *France*. This is certain, that the *French* Ambaſſador labour'd all that poſſibly he could for a mitigation of his ſentence.

In the beginning of *November an.* 1618, did the Synod of *Dort* meet, for compoſing all differences in Religion, and reſetling the Provinces in their former peace and tranquility; for a full account of the proceedings whereof, we refer the Reader to ſuch Authors as have purpoſely written of the ſame; and ſhall only obſerve here, *Synod Dort.*

1. That to aſſiſt at this Synod were ſent from *England*, *George Carleton* Biſhop of *Landaff*, *Joſeph Hall* Dean of *Worceſter*, *John Davenant* the Kings Profeſſor of Divinity and Preſident of *Queen's* College in *Cambridge*, and Archdeacon of *Taunton*.

2. That ſeveral of the Remonſtrants being well ſatisfied which way the Synod would generally encline, refuſed to appear; declaring openly, that they could not expect a fair and impartial trial of their cauſe, in an Aſſembly to which they were rather cited as Criminals then conven'd as Members. Nor were their fears and apprehenſions vain, for their party was at length caſt and condemn'd; many of them being baniſh'd, impriſon'd, and other ways proſecuted in the ſevereſt manner.

3. That the principal Tenets of the Remonſtrants or *Arminians* were generally taken to be ſuch as theſe: That Gods election of ſome perſons to life eternal is grounded upon the foreknowledg of Faith in Chriſt, and perſeverance; and the reprobation of others, upon his foreſight of their final impenitence, infidelity, or apoſtacy. That Chriſt dyed for the whole race of mankind. That God has not a private will oppoſite to his reveal'd; according to which laſt he has declared, that he deſires the ſalvation of all men. That ſufficient Grace may be reſiſted; and that a true Believer may fall away from Grace, and be eternally damn'd.

We come now to the ſecond tedious war, under which theſe Provinces did not only ſubſiſt, but make a conſiderable advance in power and reputation; the principal events and final iſſue whereof ſhall be ſuccinctly deliver'd. And here we muſt take notice, that Archduke *Albert* dying preſently after the expiration of the Truce, the ſucceeding war lay between the Confederates and *Spain*; to which Kingdom thoſe Provinces call'd the *Spaniſh Netherlands* were by the Articles of marriage between Archduke *Albert* and *Iſabella*, to return upon defect of iſſue male.

An. 1621, upon the expiration of the Twelve years Truce, *Ambroſe Spinola*, General of the *Spaniſh* forces, very early in the Spring beſieg'd and took the ſtrong Caſtle of *Juliers*; the Duke of *Newburg* taking likewiſe ſometime after a very good Fortreſs built by the *Dutch* in an Iſland of the *Rhine* between *Bon* and *Colen*, call'd afterwards *Elizabeth's* Fort, but at that time *Pfaffenmutz*, becauſe (as *John Cluver* ſays) it was made in the ſhape of a Clergy-man's Hat. *Grimſton* calls it *Papenmuch*, and ſays it was yeilded up towards the end of 1622; being of ſo great moment for curbing of *Colen* and other places, that it made the year be accounted to end happily for the *United Netherlands*.

Ann. 1622, the forces of the Confederate States made a ſudden incurſion into *Brabant*, burning twenty-two Villiages, and carrying away Booty and Priſoners from the very walls of *Bruſſels*; tho

tho they were in a little time forc'd to retreat to *Breda*, the Country which they were plundering and haraſſing, being by means of their Sluces, eſpecially thoſe of *Antwerp* and *Mechlin*, quickly laid under water. In the ſucceeding Winter, the Earl of *Bergue*, Maſter of all the *Spaniſh* Horſe in the Low Countries, paſſing his forces over the frozen Rivers and Marſhes, did exceedingly infeſt the *Velaw*, carrying away much booty, and great numbers of priſoners, altho by reaſon of the extremity of cold, he could not apply himſelf to the ſiege of any conſiderable place, or perform any remarkable action. We muſt not here omit, that preſently after the foreſaid inſolence of the *Dutch* (for ſuch the haughty *Spaniard* accounted it) in making an inrode into the very heart of *Brabant*, *Spinola* to act as briskly with them, laid ſiege to *Bergen op zoom*. Upon this Prince *Maurice* encamping near *Gravenweert* on the South-ſide of the *Rhine*, firſt ſent ſuccors to the place under the Colonels *Hinderſon* and *Morgan*, who commanded ſome forces of the King of *Great Britain*; and afterwards making a deſcent into *Brabant*, and joining forces with Count *Mansfeld*, compell'd the Enemy to raiſe the ſiege, and leave that ſtrong place, of which he thought himſelf in a manner poſſeſs'd. This action was the more conſiderable, becauſe *Spinola* came thither with a very good Army, and was then very well provided of all neceſſaries requiſite for ſuch an expedition; and yet, after his having aſſaulted and diſtreſſed the place for two months together, is ſaid to have retired with the loſs of ten thouſand men, deſtroy'd either by war or ſickneſs, beſides two thouſand that came over to the Confederates. But the year following, *viz. ann.* 1623, the affairs of the States happen'd to ſuffer no ſmall damage; for Count *Mansfeld*, with his aſſociates being beaten by *Tilly*, and *Lupia* taken by the Earl of *Embden*, the *Dutch* were driven out of almoſt whatever they poſſeſs'd in *Weſtphalia*. Nor were the two next years, *viz.*

1624, and 1625, leſs fatal to them; for the *Spaniard* ſtrengthned by divers new Levies and Recruits, return'd to beleaguer *Breda*; and Prince *Maurice* in vain endeavour'd to prevent the loſs of the ſame; his fortune and life coming both to an unexpected period; for having deferr'd the taking of *Oſterhoot*, and ſo loſt the opportunity of making himſelf in all probability able at the laſt caſt to relieve the place, he fell ſick of a fever, and being carried to the *Hague*, died there upon the third of *April an.* 1625; nor need we doubt but his death, together with the loſs of that ſtrong place (which was not long after ſurrendred to *Spinola*) were look'd upon by all men as almoſt irreparable calamities to the *United Netherlands*.

After the death of Prince *Maurice* (who was ſucceeded by his half Brother *Henry Friderick*) the affairs of the Union ſeem'd to be in a very doubtful and fluctuating condition, the loſſes of the States oftentimes overbalancing their acquiſitions, for

An. 1626, altho *Oldenzyl* was retaken by *Erneſt Caſimir*, at that time Governor of *Frizeland* and *Groningen*, yet *Spinola* the ſame year taking *Weſel* and *Rhymberg*, made ſeveral ſucceſsful incurſions into the *Velaw* and *Overyſſel*. But

An. 1627, *Groll* was beſieg'd and taken by Prince *Henry*, after a months hard labour and ſweat; *Spinola* and *Vandenbergh*, the two *Spaniſh* Generals, having with good forces vainly endeavour'd to relieve it. And the year following was yet more favourable and auſpicious to the *Dutch* affairs; for no fewer then twenty two Ships of the *Spaniſh* Plate Fleet were deſtroy'd or taken by them, which happen'd (as Mr. *Evelyn* affirms) to their immenſe enrichment.

The year 1629 was at firſt very favourable to the *Spaniard*, for *Spinola* being aſſiſted by the Imperialiſts under *Montecuculi* fell ſuddenly into the *Velaw*, and taking *Amersfort*, and paſſing as far as *Harderwyck*, made ſpoil of divers places belonging to the Territory of *Utrecht*. As he was juſt upon the point of beſieging *Arnheim*, the Garriſon of the place was ſeaſonably reinforc'd; ſo that *Weſel* being moreover ſurpriz'd and taken by ſome forces under *Henry* Prince of *Orange*, the *Spaniards* with their Aſſociates thought it very unadviſable to proſecute their former deſign, as being depriv'd of any certain place of retrait in caſe of neceſſity, and likely to be coop'd up on all ſides by the enemy. Nay they are ſaid to have been ſtruck with more then ordinary terror at the firſt apprehenſions of their danger, and therefore without any further demur on the buſineſs, to have haſtily retreated into *Germany*, *Spinola* himſelf as well as his Army being much concern'd, and in a manner dejected at this ſudden and unexpected turn of fortune. The *Germans* and *Spaniards* being thus driven out of the *Velaw*, the *Dutch* forces preſently recover'd ſeveral places upon and near the *Rhine*, particularly *Doesburg* and *Roeroort*; and the ſame year *Bois le duc* was after a ſiege of five months taken by Prince *Henry*, notwithſtanding the oppoſition made by the *Spaniard*, and diverſion given the States in the *Velaw*, and elſewhere.

Here we ſhall inform the Reader, that it is our deſign in this place only ſo far to touch upon the ſieges of Towns, and other military enterprizes and atchievements, as may be ſufficient to point out and diſtinguiſh the lucky and unproſperous periods of time which have happen'd to the *United Netherlands*; a more full and compleat account of the ſame being reſerv'd for the ſeveral places as they ſhall occur in the deſcriptions of their reſpective Provinces.

An. 1632, *Maeſtricht* was inveſted in *June*, and taken in *Auguſt*, by *Henry Friderick* Prince of *Orange*.

And not long after the *Dutch* ſucceſſes in this war began to be conſiderably promoted by the aſſiſtance which they receiv'd by means of a League offenſive and defenſive enter'd into with the *French* King; the ſame being to continue for ſeventeen years, with a ſtrict engagement that there ſhould be no treating with *Spain* but by mutual conſent; tho the *Dutch* are accus'd of the breach of that grand Article, being reported to have had frequent underhand dealings with the *Spaniard*, and to have propos'd terms of accommodation with him, even ſhortly after their making the foreſaid Alliance with the Crown of *France*. Whatever the truth of this may be, it is certain, that *France* entring likewiſe into a League with the *Suede*, denounced open war againſt *Spain* and the Empire, and *an.* 1635 invaded *Germany*, *Flanders*, and *Italy* with three formidable Armies.

As for what concerns thoſe Countries to which our preſent diſcourſe is confin'd, in the foreſaid year 1635, the *French* forces paſſing from *Picardy*, join'd the *Dutch* lying about *Maeſtricht*; having firſt beaten the *Spaniſh* Army, which under the conduct of Prince *Thomas* of *Savoy* endeavour'd to obſtruct their march; and not long after taking *Tilmont* (the Garriſon whereof conſiſted of four hundred men, which are ſaid to have been cut in pieces), and having *Dieſt*, *Areſchot*, and *Sichem*, voluntarily ſurrendred unto them upon their firſt approach, thoſe places

being judg'd untenable by the *Spaniard*. So great was the ſurprize of theſe Countries upon the haſty career of the *French* in making this incurſion, that *Bruſſels* it ſelf is reported to have been in great probability of being taken by them; but it was too much againſt the intereſt of the Confederate States to have the *French* get ſuch firm footing in the very heart of the *Netherlands*, and therefore was it (as ſome ſuppoſe) that the Prince of *Orange* diſſwaded them from the enterprize, and ſo long deferr'd his concurrence therein, that the *Spaniard* had time to interpoſe with a tolerable Army; who having afterwards receiv'd freſh aids from *Colen* and the Empire, forc'd the invaders to quit the ſiege of *Loeven*, and to deſert *Tilmont*, *Areſchot*, and *Sichem*; and in a little while after, drove the *Dutch* Garriſon out of *Dieſt*.

In the ſame year, *viz.* 1635, the *Spaniards* making a body of men out of their *Geldrian* Garriſons, to the great amazement of the Prince of *Orange* (who lay no farther off with his Army then at *Nimeghen*) ſurpriz'd and enter'd the Fort of *Schenkenſchans*, being therein directed and aſſiſted by a *Renegado Dutch* man, whoſe Father had been formerly executed for a Treaſon of the like nature. The United States were not ordinarily troubled at this conſiderable as well as unexpected loſs, and therefore preſently gave orders to Prince *Henry*, to ſpare neither blood nor coin, but at any rate to recover the ſame; which was accordingly effected by him the year following, tho not without much labour and coſt, as ſhall be ſhew'n more at large hereafter.

An. 1637, the *French* and *Dutch* coming to a neerer conjunction then ever, jointly on both ſides fall upon the *Spaniſh* Netherlands; but the Prince of *Orange* fails in his attempt upon *Hulſt*, and the *French* wave the deſign which they ſeem'd to have upon *Cambray*, and paſs on to take *Landrecy* (a place conſiderable to them, both for ſecuring their own confines, and for opening the way to further conqueſts) which Town after a brisk ſiege and couragious reſiſtance, the *Spaniards* and *Imperialiſts*, to the number of ten thouſand men, having fail'd in their deſign of relieving it, was ſurrendred to them in *July* this preſent year; and in *October* following *Breda* was deliver'd to the Prince of *Orange* upon the conditions granted by *Spinola* (as *Priorato* tells us) at his taking it in the year 1624; that ſtrong place being recover'd by the *Dutch* with a far leſs expence of time and treaſure then the *Spaniards* had been at before in their wreſting it from them. It was not long after this ere Cardinal *Ferdinand*, Governor of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, receiv'd ſome tolerable recompenſe for the loſs of *Breda* by the taking of *Venlo* and *Ruremond* from the Confederate States; and they about the ſame time took the ſtrong Fort *Mina* in *Guiny* from their old enemy the *Spaniard*. The *French* in the mean while having (as aboveſaid) poſſeſs'd themſelves of *Landrecy*, ſack'd *Ghiſlain* and *Bavay*, and other neighbouring places, and deſpairing of ſucceſs againſt *Mons* (upon which ſtrong Town they ſeem'd at firſt to have a deſign) turn their thoughts to the recovery of *la Chapelle* and *Caſtelet*; the firſt whereof was ſurrendred to them in *September* this year, the *Spaniards* (with whom things went ill enough about this time) not being able to relieve it; their affairs having moreover an unlucky blow given them by the reconciliation of the Duke of *Orleans* and his Brother the *French* King, upon whoſe diſſention they had grounded no ſmall hopes.

An. 1638, the *French* having not only given the *Spaniard* a ſtrong diverſion in *Biſcay*, but alſo falling into *Artois* with a deſign upon St. *Omers* (tho the ſucceſs of both attempts prov'd to their diſadvantage); the *Dutch* boldly reſolve upon the taking of *Antwerp*; getting the Fort *Callo*, about a League and a half from the City, by a kind of ſurprize; but here either fortune had forgot her wonted kindneſs to them, or (which is not improbable in the judgment of ſome) the conſideration of what prejudice in trade would by ſuch an acquiſition redound to *Holland* and *Zealand*, and eſpecially to the City of *Amſterdam*, outweigh'd with the States all other benefits that could thereby accrue to the Union in general. Whatever the cauſe was, Recruits coming coldly in on the *Dutch* ſide, as they did vigorouſly on the *Spaniards*, the forces of the former with conſiderable loſs and diſhonour were repuls'd; and endeavouring afterwards to take the City of *Geldre*, fail'd as unluckily there; the expeditions of the *French* Arms in *Flanders* being alike unproſperous, for they were in the ſame manner forc'd to riſe from before St. *Omers*, and content themſelves with the taking and ſlighting of *Renty*; a Fort built upon a paſs, of no ſmall conſideration upon the frontiers of *France*.

Ann. 1639, the *French* were beaten, and forc'd to quit the ſiege of *Theonville*, but they ſoon after took *Heſdin*, a ſtrong Town in *Artois*. The ſame year about ſeventy Sail of great *Spaniſh* Ships and Gallions, in which (as the report went) were put on board twenty-five thouſand men, deſign'd for carrying on the war againſt the *United Netherlands*, were met and engaged by the *Dutch* Fleet, under *Van Trump*, in St. *George's* Channel; and after a fight of not many hours were neceſſitated to make towards the *Engliſh* Coaſt, deſiring to be protected by our Fleet, then hard by, only for two Tides. When this could not be granted them by reaſon of our neutrality with the *Dutch*, they found themſelves oblig'd to put out to Sea, and ſhift as well as they could; and indeed that prov'd bad enough of conſcience, for without any conſiderable reſiſtance made, the greateſt part of them were in a little time either ſunk, ſtranded, or taken by the *Hollanders*.

Ann. 1643, the *French* took *Arras* from the *Spaniard*, and the *Spaniſh* Army under *Franciſcus Melo* having beſieg'd *Rocroy*, were compell'd to deſiſt from that enterprize, being beaten with a very great ſlaughter by the *French* Forces under the Duke of *Anguien*; who afterwards beleaguers *Theonville*, and in two months time, after a vigorous reſiſtance, and not without great loſs of his men, takes the place.

Ann. 1644, *Graveling* was taken by the *French*, and *ann.* 1645, the Duke of *Orleans* with twenty-ſix thouſand men, took *Mardyke*; which the *Spaniards* ſoon after recover'd by ſurprize, at the ſame time looſing *Hulſt* to the *Dutch*; which ſtrong place being beſieged by the Prince of *Orange* about the end of *September*, was ſurrendred to him towards the end of *October*, the ſiege thereof being more vigorouſly proſecuted by reaſon of the approaching winter. The Fortreſſes taken by the *Dutch* round about that Town in ſix weeks time, reckoning Redoubts into the number, were no fewer then two and thirty.

Ann. 1656, the *French* with a formidable Army, conſiſting of at leaſt forty thouſand men, infeſted and diſtreſſed ſeveral places in the ſingle Province of *Flanders*, taking *Courtray*, *Winnoxberg*, and *Mardike*, and at length *Dunkirke*, the Port thereof being ſo block'd up by the *Dutch* that

that no relief could be brought thither by Sea; and the Duke of *Anguien* being even prodigal of the lives of his Soldiers, of whom he reckon'd he ſhould find no want. And here we ſhall take notice of what has been obſerv'd by divers skilful Soldiers, *viz.* that the maintaining of vaſt Armies, and in Sieges (but not in pitch'd Battels) being laviſh of its forces, has more perhaps then any thing elſe promoted the acquiſitions of the *French* Crown; for it is certain, that hardly any place, tho never ſo well fortified, can hold out long, if the beſieger has a number of men vaſtly greater then that of the Garriſon, and is reſolv'd alſo at any rate to carry it; ſince deſperate and continued aſſaults muſt at length break the very hearts of the moſt indefatigable as well as couragious defendants; and to make out in part that this way of acting is uſual with that Nation, we find it reported, that in this war they loſt no fewer then ten thouſand men before and about St. *Omers*, at *Theonville* ſeven thouſand, and before *Heſdin* almoſt as many.

The Treaty of Peace had now for a conſiderable ſpace of time been zealouſly promoted by the Ambaſſadors and Agents of the ſeveral Princes and Principalities of *Europe*; but by none more earneſtly then thoſe of the *Dutch*, who beginning to be apprehenſive of the growing greatneſs of *France*, and dreading the neighbourhood of that potent Monarch as much as they had courted his friendſhip, endeavour'd (if we believe the *French*) without conſulting their great Ally or his intereſt, to come to ſome accord with *Spain*. There was alſo another powerfully concurring cauſe of their reſolving to rid their hands of the war, and this was the ſame which influenc'd their Counſels *an.* 1609; for as their own writers (particularly *Samuel Mareſius*, Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Groningen*) do affirm, this Peace was precipitated by the *Anti-Orangian*, that is by the remains of the old *Barnevelt* party, in prejudice to the Prince of *Orange* and his Family; it being judg'd by them, as by their predeceſſors of the ſame leven, that they could never compaſs their ends, nor bring him low enough, ſo long as he continued at the head of a veteran Army. Some neverthelefs ſay, that a Truce was chiefly deſir'd by the States at firſt, as knowing the power and greatneſs of their Commonwealth to be beſt maintain'd by Arms, and fearing among the effects of an abſolute Peace to find domeſtic quarrels and ſeditions. But whatever the inducements were, an everlaſting Peace (for ſo they call'd it) was at length concluded between them and *Spain*, the Ratification of Articles on both ſides being ſign'd in *May* 1648; which was done at *Munſter* in *Weſtphalia*, to which place the Treaty begun at *Colen an.* 1637 had been removed about the year 1644. *France* was inclinable enough to peace upon the account of their Kings minority, and the great acquiſitions made by them already; which were ſuch as they might very well reſt contented with; but ſtanding too ſtiff upon the admitting the *Portugueſes* into the Treaty (a thing that the *Spaniard* would by no means hear of) the war continued ſtill between the two Crowns (with no ſmall prejudice to the *Spaniſh* affairs, as will ſufficiently appear in our particular deſcription of *Flanders* and other of the Provinces) and that even to the year 1659; at which time there was an end put to it by the *Pyrenæan* Treaty; concerning the event whereof we ſhall only obſerve here, that ſome months before, peace was ſo little expected by moſt men, that it uſed to be proverbially ſaid, it would then be effected when a Whale ſhould be caught upon the ſhore of *Bayonne* (a thing look'd upon as exceeding improbable), and yet if we believe the Continuator of *John Cluver*, that which was accounted a proverb prov'd really a propheſie; a Whale being to the aſtoniſhment of all men, ſlain and taken in the foreſaid place, upon the very ſame day that the Inſtruments of Peace were ſign'd on both ſides.

But returning to our *Dutch* affairs, we muſt obſerve, that no ſooner almoſt was the foreſaid everlaſting Peace between them and their old enemy concluded, but a ſecond *Barnevelt* faction began to contrive all poſſible ways of reſtraining, or indeed evacuating, the Prince of *Orange*'s authority; forgetting the obligations they had to his Father, Uncle, and Grandfather, and dreaming of nothing elſe but an eternal quiet and proſperity, as the dearly purchas'd fruits of their two tedious and expenſive wars with *Spain*. The Province of *Holland* is recorded and own'd by moſt writers to have principally promoted, or rather to have been the ſole Author of this deſign. 'Tis certain that preſently after the promulgation of the Peace of *Munſter*, they ſet vigorouſly to the disbanding of the Land forces; and although the Provincial States communicated the matter with the States General, yet finding the others againſt it, they by their own authority, and not without an evident breach of the Union (as many accounted it) caſhier'd about fifty Companies; to put a fairer colour upon which buſineſs, they pretended in the firſt place to be very zealous for disbanding foreigners, which impolitic action, together with what was conſequential to it, *viz.* the diſpoſing of all military imployments to Burghers Sons and Relations, was none of the weakeſt cauſes of their almoſt utter ruin *an.* 1672.

But the foreſaid Province of *Holland* gave for the grand reaſon of their ſeparate disbanding, that they might by degrees become able to diſcharge thoſe great debts contracted by the war ſince 1621; which indeed will ſeem a pretence rather then a juſt plea, if we conſider, 1. The greater length of their firſt war with *Spain*. 2. That the ſame happen'd in the very infancy of their Commonwealth. 3. That during it they had ſeldom ſo powerful aſſiſtance, altho *Spain* was then ſtronger; *France* through a good part of this war not only vigorouſly aiding them in *Flanders*, but diverting the *Spaniard* and the whole *Auſtrian* power elſewhere. 4. That they grew rich by that war, eſpecially the maritime Provinces, of which *Holland* is the chief. And 5. That within a few years after this, that very Province promoted a dangerous and expenſive war with *England*, the adventuring upon which was a very good evidence, that neither their public nor private Coffers were ſo emty as they at this time pretended.

But to proceed; when the Prince of *Orange* found that the States of *Holland* were obſtinate in acting contrary to the judgment and advice not only of the Council of State (to whom the deference ought not to be ſmall in matters relating to the Militia) but of the Generality it ſelf, he found himſelf oblig'd both upon account of his own honour and ſafety, as alſo for the preſervation of the Union, to follow the example of his Uncle Prince *Maurice* (of happy memory to their Commonwealth) in the time of the Twelve years Truce with *Spain*; and therefore to prevent their machinations, and fruſtrate their counſels, he ſeiz'd upon ſix of the Lords of that Province (*viz.* *De Wit* of *Dort*, *De Wael* and *Revyl* of *Harlem*, *Duyſt van Voorhoot* of *Delph*, *Keyſer*

of *Horn*, and *Aellingwerf* of *Medenblick*) and ſent them priſoners to the Caſtle of *Loveſtein*; from which place this faction afterwards took its denomination. It cannot be imagin'd how great the outcry was againſt the Prince of *Orange* for this neceſſary, though unuſual, action; his enemies making the people continually cry out and complain, that their liberty was quite gone; that they muſt now, inſtead of obeying their old and powerful Prince the King of *Spain*, be ſubject to an Uſurper; that it ſeems they had fought all this while not for the Liberty of their Country, but for the Family of *Orange*; and *tibi Roma ſubegerit Orbem*! as they ſuppos'd formerly ſaid in a paralled caſe. But others conſider'd the extremity of the diſtemper, which therefore required as extreme remedies; and very honeſtly confeſs'd, that upon the like proceedings of Prince *Maurice an.* 1618, againſt *Barnevelt* and others of his faction, there had none of thoſe evils, of which men were now apprehenſive, ſucceeded in the State; nay that their Commonwealth was afterwards not only as free as ever from tyranny and oppreſſion, but that it was never bleſt with greater ſucceſſes.

After the apprehenſion of the ſix above-nam'd Lords, the Prince of *Orange* knowing that to dry up this current of faction he muſt begin at its principal ſource and head-ſpring, drew ſome forces about *Amſterdam*, being abſolutely reſolv'd either by fair or foul means to bring that City to a compliance with the Generality; which indeed he was not long in effecting, for altho ſome ſhew of reſiſtance was made at firſt, yet the Burgers began quickly to conſider better on the matter, and fearing that notwithſtanding their numbers and riches, they ſhould not prove an equal match for a veteran and victorious, and which was worſt of all a diſoblig'd and incens'd Army, veilded up the City, and ſubmitted themſelves to his Highneſs.

Upon this all things ſeem'd very well quieted, thanks being ſolemnly given to the Prince of *Orange* for preſerving the Union by all the Provinces but *Holland* and *Groningen*; and the *Loveſtein* Lords, upon interceſſion and addreſs made to him (obliging themſelves never to bear Office again in the State) being alſo in a ſhort ſpace of time releas'd and ſet at liberty. But not long after, the Prince of *Orange*, upon overheating himſelf in hunting in the *Velaw*, fell ſick of the ſmall Pox, and notwithſtanding all poſſible care (as they generally pretend, tho there went whiſpers and ſurmiſes about, whether groundleſs or no we ſhall not determine, of his having not been faithfully manag'd) and the help of the ableſt Phyſitians, dyed at the *Hague*, being twenty-four years and ſix months old, on the ſixth of *November in the year of the prognoſtick of this Countries downfall* (*viz.* 1650) as it is call'd by a Divine of their own who was preſent at his death, and has written a ſhort account of his ſickneſs. In a Reſolution of the States of *Holland* and *Weſtfrizeland*, paſs'd by them in *Febr.* 1674 (73 according to us) that is after they had ſufficiently ſmarted for their unpolitick proceedings in reference to the Stadtholderſhip, it is in expreſs terms declared, that *they had ſeen and found that their State ſince the ſad and unhappy year* 1650, *had ſtrugled with many calamities as well at home as from abroad*; it being added, that this was one of the principal reaſons which induced them to reſtore the Prince of *Orange* to the Office of Stadtholder.

But to return; great was the joy and exultation of the *Loveſtein* party for the death of the Prince, the news whereof being brought to *Amſterdam*, the Alms-box (as *Aitzma* relates) far'd well by it, one perſon particularly putting in a good purſe of Gold, with a note to this purpoſe, *The Prince's death makes my gift great, no better news theſe hundred years.* There are ſeveral other ways which they found of expreſſing the ſatisfaction they took in this grand calamity of the Family of *Orange*, tho they did not proceed quite to the ringing of Bells and making of Bonfires; but we ſhall paſs them all by, and give a brief account of the alteration made hereupon in matters relating to the Magiſtracy and Government; in order to the new moulding whereof and ſettling their Commonwealth upon a curiouſly contriv'd *Platonick* baſis, there was ſhortly after, at the motion and deſire of *Holland*, a Grand Convention of their Eſtates held, ſuch as does not appear to have been aſſembled before, ſince their concluding of the Twelve years Truce with *Spain*. Here was a great deal of pains taken about the points of Religion, the Union, and the Militia; with ſo little leſs then the perpetual excluſion of a Stadtholder (tho not expreſly ſuch) that the *Loveſteiners* appear'd evidently to carry all before them, and triumph over the weak and languiſhing efforts of the *Orangian* party. In ſhort, they thought themſelves ſo happy in theſe their new projects, that even before any thing was concluded upon they had a deſign (for it went no further) of coining a Meddal both in Gold and Silver for a memorial of this famous Aſſembly; their device being that the one ſide ſhould bear a Rock with ſeven Hillocks, repreſenting the ſeven Provinces, and on the other ſhould be placed the Convention of the Eſtates; the firſt ſide having this inſcription, *---Stant fœdere junCti, ceu Rupes immota, Dei ſub numine tuti*; and on the other ſide this, *Dum totus miratur Orbis & anceps expectat quo res fœderati Belgii a morte Arauſionenſium Principis evaſuræ ſint, aliis alia pro moribus & ingenio cujuſque augurantibus, Jani foribus pridem clauſis, & magna Batavorum Aula ingenti Procerum Concilio aperta, tandem annuente Deo; Religione, Fœdere, Militia fortiter aſſertis, Sociis in Orbem datis acceptiſque manibus, & aliis aliorum Colla amplectentibus, a ſe invicem dimiſſi, malorum ſpem ac vota egregrie feſellerunt, Bonorum ſuperarunt.*

It was not long ere the enemies of *Orange* had gotten all places of truſt and power thorowout the Province of *Holland* into their hands, after which they contriv'd by a thouſand artifices to work over others to their faction; giving out, that both the late Prince, and others of his predeceſſors, had aim'd at an abſolute Soveraignty over their Provinces; that the Services of that Family were no greater then would have been perform'd by a thouſand other men; that they were ſufficiently rewarded by the States for whatever they had done; and that if they had deſerv'd well of the United Provicnces for being the Authors of their Liberty, they deſerv'd as ill for projecting their Slavery. The common people were alſo cajol'd with promiſes of God knows what aiery kind of Liberty, being likewiſe told, that moſt of their veteran Companies were to be disbanded, and the main of their Armies for the future to conſiſt of their own native Burgers and Boors. The Cities mightily rejoicing at the offer made them of having power given abſolutely and ultimately to chuſe for the future their own Magiſtrates, without any nomination and reference to be made to a Stadtholder, or any other perſon whatſoever. *Alcmaer*, *Delph*, and *Rotterdam* were the firſt Cities that got Charters to this purpoſe, tho follow'd ſoon after by all others whoſe Mageſtrates

giſtrates were wont to be choſen by the Prince of *Orange* out of a certain number propos'd to him; for ſuch Offices and places as had been at the abſolute diſpoſal of the ſaid Prince, were for the future to be diſpos'd of by the States of their reſpective Provinces.

It was not long after the Prince's death ere it became ſufficiently evident, that whereas to avoid an imaginary Monarchy they had labour'd to make their Government Democratical, ſo were they of a ſudden faln into a downright Oligarchy; *Holland* being govern'd by a few, and that Province ſo far giving law to all the reſt, that the States thereof (as ſome report) did not ſtick to tell ſuch as refus'd to comply with their deſigns, that they would throw them out of the Union. We need not wonder then if the other Provinces began to be ſenſible of what ſome of them had expreſly foretold, *viz.* the prejudices which muſt befal the poorer and weaker Provinces for want of a Stadtholder; whoſe intereſt (which was to keep the whole body entire) would not have permitted him to ſuffer one member of the Union to oppreſs another.

So far in a ſhort time did the *Loveſtein* party prevail, that all perſons were forbid (this was done about the year 1656) to ſpeak or write his Highneſs ſimply (that way of expreſſion being taken to import too much honour and reſpect) and oblig'd always to put after it *the Prince of Orange*. Nor did they ſtop here, for the Miniſters were moreover prohibited praying for him in their publick Aſſemblies, and the Arms and Colours of *Orange* were pull'd down and defac'd thorowout their Cities. And indeed the Family of *Orange* was now ſuppos'd by moſt Princes of *Europe* to be utterly caſt down, and never like to recover its former ſway and authority in this Commonwealth; which conſideration it may be enclin'd the *French* King after the reduction of *Marſeilles an.* 1660, to aſſault the City of *Orange* in *Province*, the ancient inheritance of our foreſaid Prince. He endeavour'd indeed by Letter to the Princeſs Dowager, and the Mother of the young Prince, to excuſe this action, pretending it abſolutely neceſſary at that time for the ſecurity of his Kingdom, and that it ſhould be reſtor'd to the young Prince (whom he ſtill allow'd to make uſe of the Title) when he came of age, or, as the courſe of ſucceſſion requir'd if he ſhould dye before, to the Electreſs of *Brandenburg*. Whatever his deſigns were, having the place in a ſhort time ſurrendred to him, he demoliſh'd the walls of the Caſtle, which is ſituate upon an high Hill; the Earl of *Donna* under pretence of private loſſes and charges (tho ſome have thought for his eaſie ſurrendry of the place) having two hundred thouſand Florens given him, together with the Government of the City (but with little or no authority) continued unto him.

Upon the King of *Great Britain*'s ſucceſſes againſt them by Sea, and the Biſhop of *Munſters* by Land, in the years 1665 and 1666, there were great murmurings among the common people, and then ſeem'd the firſt billows to begin to ſwell, which ſix or ſeven years after broke in, like a dreadful inundation upon their principal Miniſters of State and Magiſtrates of their Cities; overwhelming the firſt, and with a great rage and fury removing the latter from their former ſtation. They began generally to impute their unaccountable weakneſs (which was ſuch that they who had wearied *Spain* when at the higheſt pitch, were now ſcarce a match for ſuch a petty Prince as the Biſhop of *Munſter*) to nothing more then the want of ſome illuſtrious perſon to command their Armies and govern their Commonwealth.

Hereupon the Deputies of *Gelderland* urg'd the making of the young Prince of *Orange* Captain General of all their Forces for life; but *Zealand* went further, and finding that a Stadtholder was abſolutely neceſſary to keep the Scales even between the other Provinces and *Holland*, would have him moreover admitted into the Council of State, in order to his being capacitated for that high Office againſt he came of age. But all their endeavours were fruſtrated by the violent and obſtinate oppoſition of the *Loevſtein* party, who not only declared againſt conferring either the place of General or Governour upon any perſon for life, but moſt extravagantly pitch'd upon *Turenne* (if they might obtain leave from the moſt Chriſtian King) to command their Forces againſt the Biſhop of *Munſter*: However at length to blind the common people (for this was all they aim'd at by that action) the Lords of *Holland* conſented that the young Prince ſhould be taken in a particular manner into the protection of the State; and certain perſons, beſides a Governour, appointed him to take care of his Education, and look after his Revenues, and diſcharge the Debts contracted by his Father.

But Peace being concluded with the Biſhop of *Munſter*, and afterwards (*i.e.* in *July* 1667.) with the King of *Great Britain*, the *Loeveſtein* party reſolv'd to give the dead-doing blow to the Stadtholderſhip, and for ever to extinguiſh all the hopes of the Family of *Orange*. In order hereunto, according to their well-known method, all Artifices were uſed to depreciate the Services of the former Princes of *Orange*, and to work the people into a belief of their deſigned uſurpation; to undervalue the Stadtholderſhip its ſelf, and make it appear inſignificant, if not dangerous to their State; to inſpire them with greater thoughts than ever of their idoliz'd liberty, which they perſwaded one another would be much more refin'd, and bring with it a wonderfull advance of Trade and Riches. When the people were thus prepar'd, the States of *Holland*, not being able at firſt to prevail with the other Provinces to do the ſame, made a particular Act of their own, which they chriſtn'd, *A perpetual Edict and everlaſting Law*, and whereby the Stadtholderſhip of *Holland* and *Weſt Friezland* was utterly mortified and taken away; all manner of Magiſtrates and Officers being ſolemnly ſworn to the perpetual obſervation of the ſame. And now not at all doubting but they had done the feat, to quiet the minds of the common people (moſt of whom did by no means reliſh theſe proceedings) it was order'd that the Prince ſhould be admitted into the Council of State, and that when they ſhould have occaſion to ſet out an Army, he ſhould accompany the General and Deputies to gain experience, and capacitate him for ſuch Imployments as the States ſhould hereafter think fit to confer upon him.

It muſt be remembred, that ever ſince the death of this Prince's Father, their Fortifications had run to ruin, their Garriſons were unman'd, their Magazines and Store-houſes unprovided, and for thoſe Companies that were up and down in Garriſon, their numbers, tho but ſmall, exceeded their ſtrength; for they conſiſted only of raw undiſciplin'd Souldiers, and unskilfull and unexperienc'd Commanders, none but the Sons of Burgers and Relations of the Oligarchy being put into Office. Now the errours, neglects, and abuſes in all theſe things, were not likely to be throughly amended till there ſhould be

a General appointed over all their Forces; which the Province of *Holland* was very loath to have done, at a time when the Prince was almoſt at compleat age, and the general kindneſs of the people for the Family of *Orange*, and their old Government began to ſhew it ſelf every where, *Zealand* particularly having made the Prince premier Noble of their Province.

And hence is collected by ſome the main reaſon why the *French* found them ſo unprovided, or rather defenceleſs, *an.* 1672; *viz.* becauſe the *Loeveſteiners* foreſeeing that the Prince of *Orange* could not be paſs'd by if the Provinces ſhould come to the choice of a General, and not at all doubting but upon ſome terms or other to ſatisfie the *French* King, and prevent that War which then threatned them, they made little or no preparation to oppoſe the incurſion of a Land-enemy; the ſeveral other concurring Cauſes of their weakneſs being ſuppoſed to be theſe.

1. Their vaſt Trade had turn'd the very Genius of their Nation from Arms to Arts of Peace, their Burghers being abſolutely diveſted of their ancient martial Spirit; ſo that one effect of their Traffic ſhould have made amends for the prejudices of another, that is, their Riches ſhould have been conſtantly and liberally employed for their defence in entertaining of forreign and mercenary Forces.

2. Great prejudice was don this Commonwealth, by the reforming, reducing, and disbanding ſo many of their beſt forreign Officers and Troops after the Peace of *Munſter*; (which as we have already ſhewn) was chiefly the action of *Holland:* that Province (as *Aitzema* tells us) judging it unneceſſary to have Garriſons not only in *Delph*, *Rotterdam*, *Goude*, *Dort*, and the like inland Towns, but alſo in *Campen* and *Deventer*, nay in *Swoll Arnhein*, and even *Nimeghen* it ſelf; (which places, experience, we hope, hath ſince taught them ought always to be in a good poſture of defence) and being eſpecially urgent for the *diſcharging and diſmiſsing of all forreign and outlandiſh Soldiers*; (theſe are their words in *Aitzema*) *and advancing of good and faithfull native Officers and Soldiers:* though they found them neither the one nor the other in the late utmoſt extremity of their *Commonwealth*.

3. Few places were ſufficiently provided of Defendants, whereas the Fortifications of their Towns are of prodigious dimenſions, which makes vaſt Garriſons neceſſary for them; each Work requiring almoſt as many men to defend it as a whole City in other Countries.

4. We may in the next place conſider the working out by degrees of all thoſe who were ſuppos'd affectionate to the Family of *Orange*, (and ſuch were the very choiceſt of their Officers as well by inclination as intereſt) and putting in their ſtead perſons in no other reſpect qualified for the ſame, but by ſome relation to, or dependance upon the *Loveſtein* Faction.

5. Upon the War with *England*, *an.* 1665, all the *Engliſh* Forces that were left, and upon the *French* Invaſion of *Flanders*, 1668, moſt of the *French* were diſpers'd and ſent out of their Service, whereas the greateſt ſupport of their State of late years had been by Soldiers and Officers of theſe two Nations.

6. The meer Commonwealth party, (and that was it which then govern'd) were ſhy of making any cloſe applications to *England*, as fearing leaſt that ſhould promote the Intereſt of the Prince of *Orange*.

7. The ſuſpicion which they (perhaps too readily) entertain'd of their being betray'd to the *French* King by the *Loveſtein* Party, made them upon his firſt unexpected ſucceſs grow jealous of one another: So that the Garriſons fearing that the Civil Magiſtrates, and the Civil Magiſtrates that the Garriſons would make their own conditions, each endeavour'd to prevent the other in the ſurrendry of Places.

8. Their profound ſecurity before they were invaded, was likewiſe fatal to them; the cauſes whereof were, that they knew they had no reaſon to apprehend any danger from *Spain*, and they reckon'd that the neighbour Princes of *Germany* were ſingly too weak for them, (neither was there any probability of a confederacy among them) they judg'd it moreover ſo much againſt the intereſt of *England* to have them added to the Dominions of any other Prince, and eſpecially to *France*, that they could not imagine ſo thorough a conjunction of this Kingdom with that to be poſſible. Laſtly, they knew that *France* could not invade them but through the *Spaniſh* Provinces, (which could not be done without a War in the firſt place with that Crown) or through Countries of ſome *German* Prince; which they ſuppos'd would never be granted, it being a thing ſo flatly againſt the expreſs will and intentions of the Emperour, and tending ſo much to the great prejudice, if not utter ruine of the Empire its ſelf. But at length they found themſelves much miſtaken in two of theſe particulars; *viz.* the conjunction of *England* with *France*, and ſecret concurrence of ſome Princes about the *Maes* and *Rhine* with the ſame Crown; particularly the Elector of *Colen*, of whom the *French* King is reported at the beginning of this Expedition to have borrowed *Tongres*, from whence he paſs'd on to *Maſeyck*, and ſo fortified that place, that *Maeſtricht* (which being very well garriſon'd, and the beſt provided of any frontier City, he thought fit to paſs by) was in a manner thereby block'd up: So that after all *Europe* had for a pretty while ſtood amaz'd at their ſtupidity, (for ſuch it ſeem'd to be) they began to be apprehenſive of their danger; and entring into a ſecret League with *Spain*, (which was done in *December* 1671) after infinite Conſultations and Diſputes, almoſt all the Provinces being very eagerly bent upon it, they made the Prince of *Orange* Captain General of their Army: but yet (as *Holland* had contriv'd it) with ſuch reſtrictions and limitations of power, as render'd all his labours and endeavours for the ſervice of the State, in a manner ineffectual; *Weſel* particularly being taken by the *French*, while he (according to the tenor of his unpolitick Commiſſion) ſent to conſult the States concerning its relief: So true is the obſervation of the Lord *Orrery* in his *Art of War*; viz. *That it is an impoſſible thing to order a War as it ought to be, when thoſe who command in it, muſt upon all Emergencies ſend to their Maſters for new Directions.* The like being obſerved by *Priorato* in his Hiſtory of the *German* Wars, who upon ſome of the ill ſucceſſes of the *Swediſh* Army, after *Guſtavus Adolphus*'s death, makes a Remark in theſe words: *And from hence* (ſays he) *may be gather'd of what force Supreme Authority is in military Affairs, and what prejudice they receive who depend upon another mans ſenſe; for before they have reſolv'd upon what is to be don, their Enemies have don what they would do.*

We ſhall now, following the courſe of this War, give a very brief account of the principal Actions and moſt remarkable Paſſages of the ſame; at leaſt ſo long as it continued to threaten the utter ſubverſion of their Commonwealth, that is, till ſuch time as not only *Spain*, *Brandenburg*,

burg, and the Empire joyn'd vigorouſly in their defence, but the King of *Great Britain* was induc'd to make peace with them; for although the *French* had ere that time quitted many, and they by force recovered ſome conquer'd places, yet conſidering the confuſion and diſorder among themſelves, and that divers of the Confederates would probably in a little time grow weary of the War: there might in a few years have happen'd a Campain as fatal to them as that of 1672; and upon ſuch a relapſe, the ſecond *Paroxiſm* of their diſtemper'd ſtate, would probably have prov'd more dangerous than the firſt, eſpecially if by the oppoſition of *England* they ſhould ſtill be depriv'd of that ſoveraign Cordial and only Supporter of their Spirits, a free Trade.

It is reported by one who wrote concerning our War with the *Dutch*, in the year 1665, that the Month of *June* was always obſerv'd far more fatal to the united *Netherlands* than any other throughout the whole Campain ſeaſon of the year; and there could never certainly be a greater confirmation of that Remark, then what happen'd ſeven or eight years after; *viz.* the prodigious Incurſion made by the *French* into the very heart of their Provinces, which begun together with that Month, and met with ſo little oppoſition, that in the ſpace of three Weeks they had not only poſſeſs'd themſelves of the moſt conſiderable frontier Places of this Commonwealth; but having paſs'd the *Rhyne* at the *Tolhuys*, had in a manner over-run the *Betaw* and *Velawe*, advancing between the firſt of *June*, (upon which the *French* King ſurrounded *Orſoy*, and *Rhynberg*, the Prince of *Conde Weſel*, and *Turenne Burick*) to the 23d. even as far as the City of *Utrecht*.

He that is wholly ignorant of the ſeveral Cauſes of their ſuddain loſſes, (the chief whereof we have already delivered) cannot but be amaz'd at the weak, or rather no reſiſtauce, made by Places famous to Poſterity for the Sieges they endur'd in the firſt and ſecond War with *Spain*; and indeed it muſt ſeem ſtrange to any man, that in 17 or 18 days, not only *Orſey*, *Rhynberg*, *Weſel*, and *Burick*, but *Rees*, *Emmerick*, *Groll*, *Dotecom*, *Arnheim*, *Doesburg*, the ſtrong Forts of *Voorn* and *St. Andrew*, and that impregnable one (as it was generally accounted) of *Schenkenſconſe*, (to omit divers other Places of great ſtrength) ſhould ſubmit to the Arms of *France* or *Munſter*. This is certain, that upon the *French* King's taking the forementioned frontier Places in *Cleve* and *Juliers*, and getting into the *Betaw*; but much more when by his taking of *Arnheim* he had neceſſitated the Prince of *Orange* to retreat with his Army, the trouble, confuſion and irreſolution of the common people was beyond expreſſion; thouſands of Waggons and Boats daily coming in from all parts to *Amſterdam*, and as many going conſtantly from thence to other places; and the conſternation and deſpondence of the Country-people being then ſo great, that 33 Cows, and 3 Horſes are reported to have been gladly ſold by a certain Boor for 150 Florens, that is about 15 *l. ſterling*.

The Prince of *Orange* being, as is ſaid, oblig'd to retire, which was done by expreſs order from the States, *June* 14th, put part of his Forces into the Towns upon the *Iſſel*, and his greateſt Cannon with Ammunition into *Doesburg*, *Zutphen*, and *Daventer*, marching with the lighter Pieces and body of his Army to *Utrecht*, where he was deny'd entrance by the Burghers, (though ſome ſay, this unparallel'd Affront was offerd to Count *Maurice*) and forc'd to quarter all Night without the City. Some of their own Writers report, that the Magiſtrates of that place had not only already reſolv'd to deliver themſelves into the hands of the *French*, but had for ſome time impatiently waited for their approach; it being obſerv'd, that as ſoon as *Weſel* was ſurrender'd, ſeveral great Ones of *Utrecht* began to tranſport their Goods; and upon the taking of *Arnheim*, the chiefeſt of the City immediately ſent to the *French* King then before *Doesburg*, to make a voluntary offer of the ſame unto him.

This is certain, that the yielding up of the ſaid City, which was done upon a compoſition made for the whole Province, did quite cut off *Over-Iſſel* from the Union, and compell'd moſt places of that Province to take the ſame courſe for preventing their utter ruine; *Frizeland* (according to their own relations) at the ſame time deſigning to do the like, and it being expected that *Holland* would ere-long follow the worthy example.

About the 17th of *June*, the Prince of *Orange*, upon particular Command from the States to look to the main chance, that is, to ſecure the Province of *Holland*, broke up his Leaguer by *Utrecht*, and fortifying *Gorcum*, *Bodegrave*, *Weſop*, and other places, as well as the ſmall ſpace of time, and the general confuſion and irregularity in the Affairs aud Counſels of the whole Union would permit, diſpos'd of the remainder of his Army at the moſt conſiderable Poſts, and took up his own Quarters at *Bodegrave*.

Much about the ſame time *Daventer* being treacherouſly (as the *Dutch* report) ſurrender'd to the Biſhop of *Munſter*, that City advis'd and perſwaded *Campen* and *Swoll* to do the ſame; and the laſt of thoſe two Places, ſummoning in the name of the States of *Overyſſel*, all the other Cities to appear and capitulate for themſelves, that whole Province was in a few days abſolutely given up into the hands of the Enemy. The *Dutch* report, that when thoſe of *Daventer* wrote to *Swoll* upon the aforeſaid account, the Biſhop of *Munſter* could not but openly expreſs the ſenſe he had of their kindneſs in theſe words, *Ah! ces ſont veritablement mes bons Amis*; that is, Ah! theſe are indeed my very good Friends.

Towards the latter end of *June* the *French* King came himſelf in perſon, and put Garriſons not only into all the Towns of the Province of *Utrecht*, but alſo into *Woerden* and *Oudewater* in *Holland*; and exceeding great about the ſame time was the Conſternation of the common people, and dejection of the Magiſtrates themſelves, inſomuch, that according to their own relations it was much more than probable if five or ſix thouſand *French* Horſe had been ſent directly towards *Amſterdam*, they had been met upon the way, and preſented with the Keys of the City; *De Wit* himſelf their grand States-man having nothing elſe to ſay in that extremity, but that the moſt prudent courſe they could take was to come to a ſpeedy Accommodation, and get the beſt terms they could from the Triumphant Monarch.

We cannot wonder now if (as it happens in all popular Governments upon any publick Diſaſter) the *De Wits* and others that ſate at the Helm were not only ſuſpected, but in all places of concourſe openly accus'd of having betray'd and ſold the Commonwealth to the *French*; which thing was by this time become the only talk of the reſtleſs Multitude, who ſuppoſing moreover the Plot to have been cunningly laid, that had taken ſo well already, gave themſelves over for loſt, and abſolutely deſpair'd of being

able to avoid the *French* Yoak: and indeed thus much appears in vindication of the Suſpitions of the populacy, that in the courſe of this War ſeveral perſons were legally convicted and executed, not only for Cowardiſe, but down right Treaſon againſt the State.

Upon the foreſaid Fears, Jealouſies, and Surmiſes, there happen'd many dangerous Commotions and Inſurrections of the common people againſt their Magiſtrates, whom they generally concluded to be engag'd in the deſign of ruining their Native Country; which ſo far ſtartled the States General of the Provinces, that they preſently impower'd the Prince of *Orange*, and deſired him with all expedition to place and diſplace at pleaſure the Magiſtrates of their Cities; the body of the people having from the beginning of this dreadfull Invaſion, continually cry'd out, that more power ought to be put into the Prince's hands, and that the perpetual Edict ſhould be made null and void, and all perſons ſworn to the preſervation of the ſame ſolemnly acquitted; the effect whereof appear'd before the middle of *June*, no other than the admiſſion of the Prince to thoſe high Offices and Places of Truſt, from whence he had in the judgment of many been injuriouſly debarr'd. *Dort* the firſt and moſt active City in oppoſing his Intereſt, was now the firſt that declar'd for him; the common people compelling their Magiſtrates to declare him Governour and General of their Forces, and abſolve him of the Oath by which he had oblig'd himſelf not to accept of thoſe Offices. *Harlem* was the next place, then *Leyden*, and by degrees almoſt every Town in the Province; ſo that preſently after the beginning of *July*, the States of *Holland* and *Weſt-frizeland*, made an Act for aboliſhing the perpetual Edict, and ſoon after another for making the Prince of *Orange*, Captain General and Admiral of all their Forces; *Zealand* having done the ſame one day before them. Upon the ninth of *July*, the Reſolution of *Holland* and *Zealand*, was approv'd and confirm'd in the Aſſembly of the States General; and the Dignity of Stadholder of moſt of their Provinces, was ſolemnly conferr'd upon the Prince, to be exerciſed with as ample and full Power and Authority, as ever had been done by any of his Illuſtrious Anceſtors.

Before we proceed any further, let us take a view of the ſeveral places loſt by the *Dutch*, in leſs then two Months, either to the *French* or *Munſter* and *Colen* Forces, that is between the 1ſt. of *June*, and the 21ſt. of *July*; and in this Liſt, we ſhall likewiſe put down to moſt of the places, the day of the Moneth upon which they were taken, according to the *Netherland* Hiſtorian and other their moſt Authentick Relations; from whence it will appear that this expedition againſt the United *Netherlands* may not ſo properly be term'd an Invaſion as an Inundation.

In the Dukedome of *Cleve*, &c.

Orſoy taken by *French*, *June* 3.
Burick by *French*, *June* the 3*d*.
Weſel and the *Lipper-ſconce* by *French*, *June* 3, & 5.
Rhynberg by *Fr. June* 6.
Rees with its *Sconce*, by *Fr. June* 9.
Emmerick by *Fr.* about the ſame time.
Gennep by *Fr. June* 18.

In *Geldre* and *Zutphen*.

Schenkenſconce by *Fren. June* 17.
Groll by *Munſter* and *Colen*, *June* 9.
Deutecom, & *S. Heerenberg*, by *Munſter* and *Colen*, *June* 9.
Breevoort by *Munſt.* and *Col.* ſoon after.
Tolhuys by *Fr. June* 12.
Voorn and *St. Andrew's* Sconces by *French*, *June* 19.
Knotſenburg by *French* *June* 16.
Yſſeloort and *Heuſſen* by *Fr. June* 13.
Arnheim by *Fr. June* 15.
Tiel by *Fr. June* 17.
Doesburg by *Fr. June* 22.
Anholt by *Fr. June* 17.
Zutphen by *Fr. June* 26.
Elburg and *Harderwick*, garriſond by *French* towards the end of *June*.
Wageninghen by *French* *June* 21.
Buren and *Culenburg*, by *Fr. June* 25.
Spykport.
Hattem, immediately after *Daventer*.
Nimeghen by *French*, *July* 9.
Bommel by *Fr. July* 21.
The Retrenchment of the *Yſſel*.
Iſſelburg.
Borkloo.
Zevenaar.
Lochem.

In *Brabant*.

Grave by *Fr. June* 18.
Crevecœur by *Fr. Jul.* 19.
Engelen Sconce, and *Orten-* Sconce, by *Fr.* about beginning of *July*.

In *Utrecht*.

Rhenen, *Wyck de Duerſtede*, *Amersfort*, *Montfort*, by *Fr. June* 19.
Utretcht City by *French* *June* 23.

In *Holland*.

Naerden by *Fr. June* 19.
Oudewater by *Fr. June* 25.
Woerden by *Fr. June* 26.
Heucklom, *Aſperen*, *Leerdam*, *Vyanen*, garriſon'd by *French* towards the middle of *July*.

In *Overyſſel*.

Daventer by *Munſt.* and *Colen*, *June* 21.
Ommer Sconce, *Rouven* Sconce, *Swoll*, and the Retrenchment, with three Sconces.
Campen with its Sconce.
Haſſelt, *Swaertſluyce*, *Geelmuyden*, *Blockzyll*, *Steenwyck*, *Hardenberg*, *Vollenhoven*.

Moſt of theſe Places were ſurrender'd to the Biſhop of *Munſter* upon his taking of *Daventer*, the reſt of them coming into his hands not long after; ſeveral of their chief Garriſons retiring withal ſpeed into *Friezland*, and joyning with the groſs of the Army there for ſecuring that Province; which was very prudently done, both the *French* and *Munſter* Forces generally (and ſometimes contrary to Paroll) detaining the Soldiers of the places they took as Priſoners of War for a conſiderable time; which thing did not a little facilitate the progreſs of their Conqueſts. *Daventer* was by agreement allotted to *Colen*, *Campen* to the *French*, and *Swoll* to lie in common between them all three: all the reſt of the *Overyſſel* forementiond Towns falling to the ſhare of the Biſhop of *Munſter*.

In the *Drente* part of *Overyſſel*, *Coeverden* by *Munſt.* and *Colen*, *July* 12th.
Meppel.

In the *Twente*.

Enſchede, *Oldenzyll*, *Otmarſen*, *Almelo*, by *Munſt.* before the 9. of *June*.
Degneham, *Delden*, *Goor*, *Diepenheim*, *Ryſſen*.

In *Groningen*.

Winſchoten, *Oude-ſconce*, *Bonder-ſconce*.
New-ſconce.

In *Eaſt-Friezland* and *Frizeland*.

The *Eyler-ſconce*, and *Slyckenburg*, or *Kuynder-ſconce*, preſently after the ſurrendry of *Daventer*.

Upon

Upon the 10th of *July*, the Cardinal of *Bovillon* appointed by the Pope for his Vicar General of the Seven Provinces, made a ſolemn entrance into the Cathedral of *Utrecht*, uſing ſuch Ceremonies as in the like caſes are agreeable to the *Roman* Canon and Rubrick; and after the ſinging of *Te Deum*, the Archbiſhop of the City, appointed likewiſe by Authority of the *Romiſh See*, gave the people his bleſſing, which he concluded with theſe words, *God be prais'd! we have been a long time*, (and ſo it was, above fourſcore years) *baniſh'd from this ſacred place.* And now ſo little did Friends or Foes dream of the *French* King's throwing up all his Conqueſts, that the forementioned Cardinal gave Orders to have all their Churches purg'd, and conſecrated anew.

About the beginning of *July*, the King of *Great Britain* ſent Ambaſſadors into theſe Provinces, who paſſing from the *Hague* to *Utrecht*, and thence to *Zeyſt*, which is hard by, and where at that time was the *French* King's Camp, had ſpeedy audience of that victorious *Monarch*, and departed thence to *Bruſſels*. Their buſineſs is ſuppoſed generally to have been the renewing of our Alliance with *France*, and obliging each other not to make peace but by mutual conſent; there being ſhortly after certain Articles and Conditions given in, containing the demands of the two Crowns, concerning which, whether they were over rigorous or no it is not for us to determine; however 'tis certain that the Province of *Holland* was ſo deſirous of comeing almoſt upon any Terms to an agreement with *France*, that had it not been for the reſolute Oppoſition of *Zealand*, this Treaty near *Utrecht*, had certainly prov'd as infamous for the ruin, as the former one at that place had been famous for laying the Foundation of their Union and Government. But it pleaſed God ſoon after to grant ſome Symptomes of recovery to their expiring Commonwealth; for after ſeveral ineffectual meſſages from the States, whether they offered too little or he demanded to much, I ſhall not affirm, the *French* King breaking up with his Army near *Utrecht*, march'd away to *Arnhem*, and from thence croſſing the *Betaw* to *Nimeghen*, from whence he went to *Grave*, and ſo through ſome part of the County of *Liege*, with a conduct of about fourteen thouſand men to *Charleroy*, whence in a few daies he got into his own Kingdom, and about the latter end of *July*, arriv'd at S.*Germans*: from which his unexpected departure, the *Dutch* date the change of their Fortune, the Progreſs of their Enemies Conqueſts being after that very little advanc'd, and their own Affairs by degrees put into a far better poſture. Some (though I know not whether upon good grounds) ſuppoſe that it was the deſign of *England* by this Ambaſſy to procure the *Dutch* (whoſe utter ruin was not deſired by the *Engliſh*) a breathing time; as not doubting but when they had conſider'd a while upon the buſineſs, they would be induc'd to do both Crowns Reaſon. The *French* themſelves ſay it was the extreamity of foul weather, which began about the 11th or 12th of *July*, that ſtopt them in their Carrier of Conqueſt, and preſerv'd the remaining Provinces of this Commonwealth; though others attribute the ſame to the Prince of *Condes* Sickneſs; and I think (if we look no farther then ſecond cauſes) we may impute it to the Conſtitution and temper of the *French* Nation; it being true as *Priorato* obſerves upon their Incurſion into *Brabant*, an. 1635. That *they do not perſiſt in their firſt fury, the heat whereof being over, they cannot eaſily do thoſe Atchievements which are proper for Flegmatick and Patient minded men.* But the truth is, in this unaccountable retreat (for ſo we may term it) of that victorious King, there ſeems to be ſomething ſo extraordinary, that the *Dutch*, or rather all *Europe*, muſt wholly acknowledge it to Divine Providence; the ſame power that puts limits to the raging Sea, having in like manner ſaid to this equally dreadfull and irreſiſtible Enemy, *Thus far ſhalt thou come, and no farther.* Nor indeed did the *French* with ſucceſs undertake any action of moment afterwards; but the Duke of *Monmouth* returning into *England*, and *Turenne* quitting the Siege of the *Boſch*, there was an unexpected end, even before the beginning of *Auguſt*, put to this years terrible Campain; the foreſaid departure of the *French* King, and his tedious ſtay at *Charleroy*, *An.* 1677, being look'd upon by conſidering perſons, as the two greateſt Errors that were ever committed by ſo potent and active a Monarch.

After that the *French* had with little difficulty, as it ſeem'd, broke into the *Betaw*, and no place appear'd able to reſiſt their firſt Aſſaults, thoſe of *Holland* thinking it high time to look about them, fell to breaking down their Bridges, cutting their Dikes, and laying the Country under water; by which means the invading of that Province was render'd a matter of far greater trouble and danger than it would otherwiſe have been. But when by the *French* King's ſtopping and beginning to treat at *Utrecht*, and afterwards much more, when by his returning into his own Kingdom, and thereby in a manner putting a period to that Summers action, they had time allow'd them to provide more throughly for the ſecurity of *Holland*, (and conſequently of the whole Union) it was made, though not preſently, yet before the beginning of the next Campain, in a manner one entire and impregnable Fortreſs. For the greater part of that Province being encompaſs'd by the Sea, when they had by repairing the old, and in ſome places caſting up new Works, ſecur'd the Poſts from *Muyden* and *Weſop* to *Niewer-ſluce* (which place the Prince of *Orange* made his principal Poſt in the following Year) and had likewiſe ſtrengthen'd all the other conſiderable Paſſages, even from *Oudewater* to *Gorcum*, *Loveſtein*, and *Worcum*; there appear'd to be a perfect Line of Circumvallation round all *Holland* clos'd: ſo that there was no Gap left whereat the Enemy might enter, the Fortifications being continued even from the *Zuyder zee* to the *Brabant* ſide of the *Waal*.

But to return to the remaining part of 72; we have already made mention of the Mutinies and Inſurrections of the common people againſt their Magiſtrates; and we ſhall briefly here relate one very diſmall Effect thereof, it being an act of the greateſt barbarity that perhaps was ever committed by any civiliz'd Nation: I mean the murther of the two Brothers, *John* and *Cornelius de Wit*, the former whereof had lately ſo far influenc'd all the Counſels and Deſigns of that Province, and indeed of the whole Commonwealth, that he was uſually call'd the King of *Holland*. About the 21ſt. of *June* he was aſſaulted by four perſons as he return'd ſomewhat within Night from the Aſſembly of the States, by whom this action was ſo highly reſented, that it was proſecuted as *Crimen læſæ majeſtatis*: *Jacob le Graaf* Son of a Councellor of *Holland*, being apprehended, condemn'd, and executed, as one of the Aſſaſſins; although the Pentionary had been but ſlightly wounded, and was in a ſhort time perfectly recover'd of his Wounds: but would by no means be perſwaded to moderate the puniſhment, or accept of

any other ſatisfaction; which inexorable Spirit of his exceedingly enrag'd the common people, and may be judg'd to have contributed not a little to his own death, which happen'd in this manner ſhortly after. His Brother *Cornelius*, old Burgomaſter of *Dort*, and *Ruart* of the Land of *Putten*, being accus'd by one *Ticklaer*, a Chirurgeon of *Oudewater*, for having offer'd him Money and great Preferment if he would murther the Prince, was committed to Priſon, and upon a legal Tryal at the *Hague*, about the 20th of *Auguſt*, appear'd ſo far guilty at leaſt, that he was by Sentence of the Court of Juſtice depriv'd of all Offices and Dignities, and for ever baniſh'd the Province of *Holland* and *Weſtfriezland*. This being look upon as too mild a puniſhment by the Burghers, they flock'd together in great numbers, and beſetting the Priſon-door, both the *Ruart* and his Brother the late Pentionary, (for upon the advancement of the Prince of *Orange* to the Offices of his Illuſtrious Anceſtors, he had voluntarily reſign'd his Place; and was now very imprudently, and contrary to the advice of his beſt Friends, upon the others requeſt, come to expedite his releaſe) up ſtairs again; when they had paid all Dues and Fees, and were coming to their Father who tarried for them below in the open Court; all three having deſign'd to Dine together ſome two or three Miles from the *Hague*. Soon after, the whole Town being preſently in Arms, ſo great was the Uproar and Diſorder that the three Troops of Horſe then upon the place, were not able to do any thing towards the ſuppreſſing of the ſame: the Tragical Concluſion whereof was, that at length ſome of the armed Citizens went up, and breaking open the Priſon Doors, drove out before them the two unhappy Brothers, and when they were brought into the open Court, into which there was a fair Proſpect from the Place where the Provincial Eſtates were at that very time aſſembled, with many and different kinds of wounds moſt inhumanly murther'd them; the Burghers when that was done marching off with their Companies in very good order, lodging their Colours, and repairing to their reſpective dwellings. But all this ſeem'd of a moderate nature, and may be match'd in ſtory; whereas the barbarity of the next ſcene I think can hardly be parallel'd; for the rabble coming in, and in great rage tearing off their Clothes, dragg'd them along by the legs, which they had ty'd together with matches, and hung them up by the heels upon the whipping poſt; carrying away the torn pieces of their Garments in triumph, and crying, Thus is the innocent blood of *De Buat*, *De Graaf* and others reveng'd. Towards the evening one cut off the Pentionary's two formoſt fingers of his right hand, ſaying, that with them he had ſworn to the perpetual Edict (by which the Stadtholderſhip was mortified) and ſome hearing him offer'd money for them, run preſently and cut off both their Ears, Noſes, Fingers, Niples, Toes, and other parts and members; and taking out their bowels ſet their bodies open with ſticks, as Butchers do thoſe of Beaſts which they prepare for the ſhambles; the current price of a Toe being at firſt (as my Author ſays, tho no queſtion but the market roſe in a little time) ten ſtivers, that is a ſhilling *Engliſh*; of a Finger fifteen or twenty, and an Ear twenty-five or thirty ſtivers. To conclude this tragical ſtory, ſome tore their Arms and Thighs as they hung with their teeth; others whoſe ſtomachs were ſomewhat more ſqueamiſh, cut off pieces of their fleſh, went home, cook'd and eat them; nay it is credibly reported, that one of their Hearts, having been preſerv'd in Turpentine, was on the eighteenth day of *March* 1673 ſhew'n in a Burghers houſe at the *Hague*; and that ſeveral pieces thereof had been with great fury devour'd by thoſe who reſorted thither to ſee it. It is a matter beſide our preſent deſign, and indeed not within our knowledg, to determine concerning theſe two unfortunate Brothers, whether or no they were guilty of that horrid crime wherewith they have been branded by ſeveral of their own Country-men, *viz.* the betraying of their Country into the hands of the *French*. If this were really true, it would ſeem very ſtrange, that the Pentionary ſhould have ſo clear a character given him by a worthy and judicious Gentleman, who had the opportunity of knowing him more then tolerably well, and ſays of him, that *he was a man of unwearied induſtry, with untainted integrity; ſo that whenever he was blinded, it was by the paſſion which he had for that which he eſteem'd the good and intereſt of the State*. It was nevertheleſs generally believed at that time that he had traiterouſly contriv'd, to have their frontier and other conſiderable places ill-garriſon'd and unprovided of neceſſaries, on purpoſe to facilitate the *French* conqueſts; it being likewiſe firmly believ'd by many, that he ſo mortally hated the Prince of *Orange*, that to prevent his attaining to thoſe high Offices ſince conferr'd upon him, he was even deſirous to have his native Country ſubjected to the Crown of *France*; and that to provide againſt a wet day, he had convey'd vaſt ſums of money into the Bank of *Venice*. Theſe things are again denied by others, who will acknowledg no more, but that he was a man of a great ſpirit, and poſſeſs'd with as great an hatred to the Family of *Orange*, which might ſometimes inſpire him with ſuch counſels as did rather tend to the prejudice of the Prince, then the good of the Commonwealth; but that yet taking him in the main, he was rather unfortunate then unfaithful to the Republick; and as for his driving of bargains with *France*, they are confident his Soul abhorr'd any ſuch thing. To conclude our diſcourſe concerning this miſerable great man, he was obſerv'd when but little above twenty years old, to be a perſon of ſo towring an ambition, that an Advocate of *Holland* was heard to ſay of him, with a confidence that ſeem'd to be grounded upon foreknowledg rather then conjecture, *that he would never dye a natural death*.

As thoſe in all Countries who were little acquainted with the weak and unſtable poſture of the *Dutch* affairs in the beginning of this year, began by the middle of *June* to have dreadful apprehenſions of the *French* fortune and courage, not doubting but in a little time they would be maſters of all *Europe*; ſo others, who better underſtood the true condition of the *United Netherlands* before their being invaded, did not much admire the ſucceſſes of their grand Enemy; but wonder'd how it was poſſible for them not to be utterly ruin'd, being aſſaulted by two ſuch Kings as one would have judg'd all *Europe* ſcarce able to withſtand, and thoſe in conjunction with the Elector of *Colen* and Biſhop of *Munſter*, not only Princes of no mean account, but exceedingly well ſeated for making inrodes into their Provinces; they having no other friend but their old and enfeebl'd enemy, the wary and cautious *Spaniard*, and him too for a long time venturing only to favour rather then effectually aſſiſt them. It is true, that very late in the year the Elector of *Brandenburg* having receiv'd a conſiderable ſum of money

money, began to raiſe Soldiers, the Emperor doing the like (tho without a full and unanimous conſent of the Princes of the Empire, who did not thorowly concur therein till the Campaign *an.* 1674) according to a League defenſive made for ſecurity of the Empire againſt *France*, in which were likewiſe included the Kings of *Spain* and *Denmark*; the former of which two Kings began before the end of this year to act more briskly and openly in defence of the *Dutch*.

Upon the coming down of the Confederate forces, the *French* not being otherwiſe able to get conſiderable bodies of men together, and apprehending that they muſt in a ſhort time either ſwallow all, or refund what they were already poſſeſs'd of; burn ſeveral leſſer places, and ſome fair Towns in the open Country of the *Netherlands*; quitting ſome others, as particularly *Yſſelſtein* and *Montfort* (the Biſhop of *Munſter* at the ſame time giving up *Ylerſconce*) and endeavouring divers ways, tho in vain, to break into the heart of *Holland*; particular care having been taken not only to fortifie (as is aforeſaid) the whole Province, but likewiſe the Cities of *Amſterdam*, *Rotterdam*, *Leiden*, *Goude*, *Delph*, the *Hague*, and *Harlem*; the Magiſtrates whereof caus'd Hay, Turf, and all neceſſary proviſions to be convey'd out of the open Country into places of ſecurity, in expectation of ſome attempts to be made by the *French*, who they doubted not would take the advantage of the firſt hard froſt that ſhould happen; the grand defence of that Country, which in many places lies chiefly in their Dykes and Marſhes, being at ſuch a time in a manner taken away. Nor did their fears prove vain, for towards the latter end of *December* about twelve or thirteen thouſand *French* being gather'd about *Utrecht* (the ſeat and center of their cruelty and tyranny in theſe Countries) they march'd upon the Ice by the way of *Woerden* to *Sackveld*, and ſo on till they arriv'd at *Swammerdam*, and preſently becoming maſters of that place paſs'd forward to *Goudeſluce*; the cowardice of the *Dutch* Soldiers, who were appointed to defend their chief Poſts being even by the confeſſion of the *French* (whoſe valour and atchievements by ſuch a confeſſion ſuffer no ſmall diminution) very extraordinary. We may well ſuppoſe this ſudden inrode to have been very dreadful to *Holland*, it being concluded by all, that if the enemy could once get firm footing in that Province, they would never deſiſt till they had wholly ſubdu'd it; but it pleas'd God to baffle them after ſo fair a progreſs in their great deſign, for that very night came ſo quick a thaw, that as they could not adventure forward, ſo was it impoſſible for them to retreat the ſame way they came; inſomuch that ſome *Dutch* writers confidently affirm, that if it had not been for the cowardice or treachery of one of their Colonels (who ſhamefully deſerted his Poſt, and afterwards was executed for ſo doing) they might eaſily have been ſtopp'd at the *Niewerbrugge*, till ſuch time as the Soldiers and Boors coming in from all parts, ſhould with little difficulty have cut off their whole Army. But they had it ſeems a great deal more miſchief to do in the world, for being highly enrag'd at their ill ſucceſs, and the diſappointment they met with in a matter of ſo great conſequence, as ſoon as they had got paſt the *Niewerbrugge* they fell to burning all places in their way (particularly the fine Villages of *Bodegrave* and *Swammerdam*) nay did not abſtain from the moſt cruel murthers and brutiſh rapes (as the *Dutch* report) exerciſing all manner of barbarity upon the miſerable inhabitants; upon ſome part of the ruins of whoſe houſes there was after their departure frequently found written *fait par moy*, with a name and the day of the month underwritten; ſo great was the vanity as well as inhumanity of this inſulting enemy. Some blam'd the Prince of *Orange* for paſſing not long before into *Brabant* and the Country of *Liege*, from whence marching forward and joining with a good body of *Spaniards*, he went and beſieg'd *Charleroy*, which happening much about the time that this attemt was made upon *Holland*, and proving moreover unſucceſsful (upon which account by the Logick of the vulgar an undertaking muſt be concluded imprudent) caus'd him to incur the cenſure of ſome diſaffected perſons; altho they very well knew, that he was compell'd by the extremity of cold weather (which was ſo great that it hinder'd all manner of working in their Trenches) to raiſe the ſiege, and break up with his Army.

Much about the ſame time, the retaking of *Coeverden* (of which more particularly hereafter) by ſtorm, was a matter of great glory to the *Dutch*, and very much rais'd the ſpirits of their languiſhing Commonwealth; that place being the very Key of *Frizeland* and *Groningen*, and a Fortreſs (in the judgment of ſome) inferior to none in *Europe*.

About the beginning of *January* 1673 (according to foreign account, but the latter end of *December* 1672 according to ours) the *French* perceiving that the ſcene and nature of the war were like to be alter'd, took care to have the Citizens of *Lille*, *Douay*, *Cortryck*, and other conquer'd places in the *Spaniſh Netherlands* diſarm'd (which was pretended to be done for their aſſiſting the Prince of *Orange* in his attempt upon *Charleroy*), reſolving beſides to diſmantle fifteen or ſixteen frontier Towns, and ſome more inwardly ſituated Cities of this Commonwealth; the true deſign whereof was to augment their Armies by the acceſſion of ſuch forces as muſt otherwiſe have been employ'd in their Forts and Garriſons.

About the latter end of 72 and beginning of 73 the *Swediſh* Mediators began to be very active, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours for the peace of Chriſtendom; in order whereunto they propos'd a ceſſation of Arms, but that was rejected by the *Dutch*, who likewiſe approv'd not of *Dunkirk* for the place of Treaty; and in the mean time both the *Suede* and *Spaniard*, as alſo the Biſhop of *Liege* (who had ſmarted pretty well for his pretended neutrality), but eſpecially the *French* King, tho he ſeem'd to have the greateſt inclinations to peace, made vaſt preparations for the ſucceeding Campaign; all action between the *Dutch* and *French* being inconſiderable before the month of *April*, and conſiſting rather in a few skirmiſhes of ſmall parties, then any notable enterprizes or engagements.

And now are we come to the ſecond year of this war, of which the body of their people found in a little time that they needed not have had ſuch dreadful apprehenſions; for altho upon the Prince of *Conde*'s arrival at *Utrecht* (which happen'd about the beginning of *May*) the *French* forces ſeem'd to be inſpir'd with new life and vigour, and began to promiſe themſelves nothing leſs then a ſpeedy and abſolute conqueſt of all theſe Provinces, yet in a little while they found their hopes groundleſs, and their endeavours ineffectual.

About the ninth of *May* the Prince of *Conde*, after conſultation had in a general Council of War, with the Governor of *Woerden*, leading a

body of 900 or 1000 men, was ſuppos'd to have conceiv'd hopes of maſtering the *Hinderdam*, *Weſop*, and the Fort *Abkou*; but he quickly found his informations had been falſe, for thoſe forces only ſhewing themſelves about the firſt mention'd place, very fairly, without attempting any thing, return'd to *Utrecht*. Three or four days after this, the Prince of *Orange* (whoſe cares and labours for the preſervation of the State had no intermiſſion) took up his Poſt at the *Niewerſluce*, where in a little time he had rais'd ſuch entrenchments, and put himſelf into ſuch a poſture of defence, that he was able to withſtand any attack that ſhould be made by the greateſt force the Enemy could bring againſt him; ſo that divers new Works having been rais'd in other places, and all the Paſſes ſecurely fortified on both hands (that is, as we have already intimated, to the *Zuyder-Zee* and the farther ſide of the *Waal*) the *French* were quickly ſatisfied, that they had but ſmall probability of ſucceeding in their Grand deſign; the Prince of *Conde* being (as we may ſuppoſe) not a little vex'd at the diſappointments he met with, having ineffectually try'd ſeveral ways, and in divers places (particularly about the beginning of *June* at and near *Muyden*, and after that about *Vianen*) to force his way into *Holland*; ſo that he thought fit towards the beginning of *July* to depart from *Utrecht* to *Arnheim*, and ſo to *Grave*; and at laſt finding that he could effect little at that place or the *Boſch*, march'd quite away to *Lille*, carrying with him a conſiderable part of the *French* forces out of theſe Countries.

Towards the middle of *Auguſt* the Biſhop of *Munſter* with about 8000 men made an inroad into *Frizeland*, but without making any acquiſitions in that Province, return'd ſoon after, carrying off ſome booty indeed, but not without conſiderable loſs of men; which was better fortune then the *Dutch* could hope for at a time when the prodigious diviſions of that Province were not thorowly compos'd. For we ſhall take notice here, that the diſturbances which not long after the *French* invaſion began laſt year in *Holland* and *Zealand*, in a little time ſpread further, ſo that its proper Stadtholder, with the Princeſs his Mother, could effect little towards the compoſure of their differences; which ran on to that height that ſome Regulations having been made in their chief Cities to that purpoſe, the old and new Magiſtracy divided themſelves into two diſtinct Repreſentatives of the Soveraignty, one party meeting at *Sneeck* and the other at *Leewarden*; and each making different Laws, and concluding the Subjects of the Province oblig'd only to obey thoſe of their own conſtitution.

In *October an.* 1673, the *Dutch* thought it adviſable to carry the groſs of their Army out of their own dominions, and ſo joining with their Confederates to keep the war at as great a diſtance as they could from themſelves; the two Crowns of *France* and *Spain* much about the ſame time proclaiming open war againſt each other, which had not been done before, notwithſtanding that ſeveral acts of hoſtility had paſs'd between them, the *Spaniard* divers ways affording conſiderable aſſiſtance to the *United Netherlands*. And now altho the Winter was coming on, the *French* plainly perceiving that the Confederates begun to be in good earneſt, and intended to act more vigorouſly againſt them then they had hitherto done, judg'd it convenient to quit *Amersfoord*, *Rheenen*, *Waganengen*, *Elburg*, *Kampen*, *Woerden*, *Harderwyck*, and (beſides divers other conſiderable places of which they had thorowly poſſeſs'd themſelves) even *Utrecht* it ſelf; burning down and utterly deſtroying many others, and making thoſe Towns and Villages which they left ſtanding pay round ſums of money for their redemption. Some ſay, that the chief reaſon hereof was, becauſe they had apprehenſions of the Confederate enemies deſigning to march into the very heart of *France*; and that this muſt have created great danger and trouble to that Kingdom, as being at that time much exhauſted of military ſtrength, which had in too great a proportion been drawn out for maintaining their former, and making new acquiſitions. This indeed ſeems not improbable upon ſeveral accounts, and particularly becauſe the Duke of *Luxemburg* having in great haſt got together an Army of Eighteen or Twenty thouſand Soldiers out of the conquer'd places, order'd his march directly towards *France*, the *Spaniard* and *Dutch* with all their might obſtructing his progreſs (whereupon the *French* Court is reported to have been more then ordinarily concern'd) till ſuch time as four thouſand Horſe were brought unto him under Mounſieur *Schomberg* from *Charleroy*; for then without any tolerable oppoſition he paſs'd forward, and brought his forces to *Paris*. But notwithſtanding all this, as the aſtoniſhment of all men had been very great at the more then proſperous incurſion of the *French* into theſe Provinces, ſo was the wonder of many no leſs at their voluntary deſertion of ſeveral places ſtrengthned and fortified by them with much labour and coſt; tho to ſpeak more properly, this was no voluntary action of theirs, not only upon the foremention'd ſurmiſe of the Confederates deſign, but it may be much more upon the great probability they found of the *United Netherlands* coming to an accord with *England*. That is now the next thing to be related by us, and with which (as we have already inform'd the Reader) we ſhall conclude this compendious account of the moſt dreadful and ſudden invaſion that has for ſeveral Ages been made in any part of *Europe*; referring for ſome ſieges, and many remarkable paſſages in the courſe of this War, even to the concluſion of the peace at *Nimeghen* in 78, to our deſcription of the particular Provinces and Cities. But before we proceed any further, we ſhall give a Liſt of moſt conquer'd Cities and ſtrong holds, which were either retaken by the *Dutch*, or forſaken by the *French* King and Biſhop of *Munſter* before the end of 73.

In *Brabant*; *Crevecœur*, *Engelenſconce*, *Oorteſconce*.

In *Geldre* and *Zutphen*; *Hattem*, *Elburg*, *Harderwyck*, *Wageningen*, *Bommel*.

In *Utrecht*; *Rheenen*, *Wyck de Duerſtade*, *Amersfort*, *Utrecht*, *Montfort*.

In *Holland*; *Vianen*, *Heuklom*, *Leerdam*, *Aſperen*, *Yſſelſtein*, *Woerden*, *Naerden*, *Oudewater*.

In *Eaſt-Frizeland* and *Weſt-Frizeland*; the *Eylerſconce* demoliſh'd; *Kuynderſconce*.

In *Overyſſel*; *Kampen* with the *Sconce*, *Geelmuyden*, *Vollenhoven*, *Blockzyll*, *Steenwyck*.

In *Drente*; *Meppel*, *Coeverden*.

In *Groningen*; *Winſchoten*, *Old-ſconce*, *Boonderſconce*, *New-ſconce*, or *Bollingwolderder-ſconce*.

We are now come to the latter end of the year 73, by which time tho the *Dutch* troubles and calamities were not abſolutely terminated (the effects of their domeſtick diſtractions ſtill continuing, and ſeveral places not being recover'd which had been taken from them by their enemies) yet were they brought to the proſpect and fair hopes of a happy period; which they obtain'd by that great bleſſing of a peace with *England* towards the latter end of *February* (the ſame

ſame being proclaim'd on *Feb.* 24. 74, or *March* 6, at the *Hague*; and on *Feb.* 28. 74, or *March* 10. 73, at *London*) an accommodation with which Crown they had for a long time inceſſantly labour'd after, both by many and moſt ſubmiſſive addreſſes of their own, and by the mediation of the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador. There were two conceſſions of no ſmall moment made by the States, in order to the facilitating of the peace; the firſt whereof was the Striking of the Flag, even by a whole Fleet of theirs to one ſingle *Engliſh* man of War, whenever they ſhould happen to meet in the *Britiſh* Seas, which was denied by them to have been granted before by the Nineteenth Article of the Treaty at *Breda an.* 1668. The other was the paſſing the reſolution for making the Stadtholderſhip Hereditary to the Prince of *Orange* and his Heirs male lawfully begotten; which was look'd upon as a conſiderable Guaranty of the peace between them and the Crown of *Great Britain.* And thus to the great comfort of *Holland* and regret of *France*, was there an end put to the war between *England* and the *United Netherlands*; in granting whereof at that time the wonderful goodneſs of his Majeſty ſeems moſt conſpicuous, the *Dutch* having but a little before referr'd the accommodation of matters to the Parliament of *England*, as Arbitrators between him and them; an action which would have been reſented as an unpardonable inſolence by moſt other Princes, or at leaſt by thoſe who are not endow'd with equal candor and Chriſtian charity.

We may well ſuppoſe our *Netherland* Neighbours not a little overjoy'd at the firſt news of this happy peace; and indeed their own Relators of the whole Negotiation when they come thus far can write nothing but joy and jubilee for whole pages together; by whom we are likewiſe inform'd, that the next day after word was brought to the *Hague* by an Expreſs from the Marquiſs *del Freſne*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador at *London*, that the Peace was abſolutely concluded, there were publick thanks given to God in all their Churches; a particular day of thanksgiving being moreover appointed to be more ſolemnly kept, upon which there was ſuch feaſting, ſuch curious and coſtly Fire-works, ſuch ringing of Bells and ſounding of Trumpets, with diſcharging of Canons, and all other uſual expreſſions of an extraordinary joy, that the like was never known in any Nation upon a parallel account; ſo that we may very well conclude, that this Commonwealth is by full experience become ſenſible of the great error in policy it committed when they thought firſt of being in hoſtility with *England*, and that their Governors and Miniſters of State will be more wary and cautious for the future, and as it is their grand intereſt, take no ordinary pains in cultivating the friendſhip of this Kingdom.

THE

PROVINCE

OF

Geldre and Zutphen.

Name.

GELDRE (if we believe *Brietius*) took its name from an inarticulate noiſe reſembling that word, made by I know not what wild Beaſt or Monſter, as he was rouz'd from under a Beech-tree, by two certain Brothers who afterwards ſlew him. Others will have it denominated from the City *Gelduba*, mention'd as in this tract of ground by *Tacitus*; which ſeems moſt probable, unleſs we will rather adhere to the opinion of thoſe who ſay the whole Province was ſo call'd from the Caſtle *Gelre*, formerly built by *Wichardus a Ponte*, firſt Lord thereof, and *Leopold* his Brother.

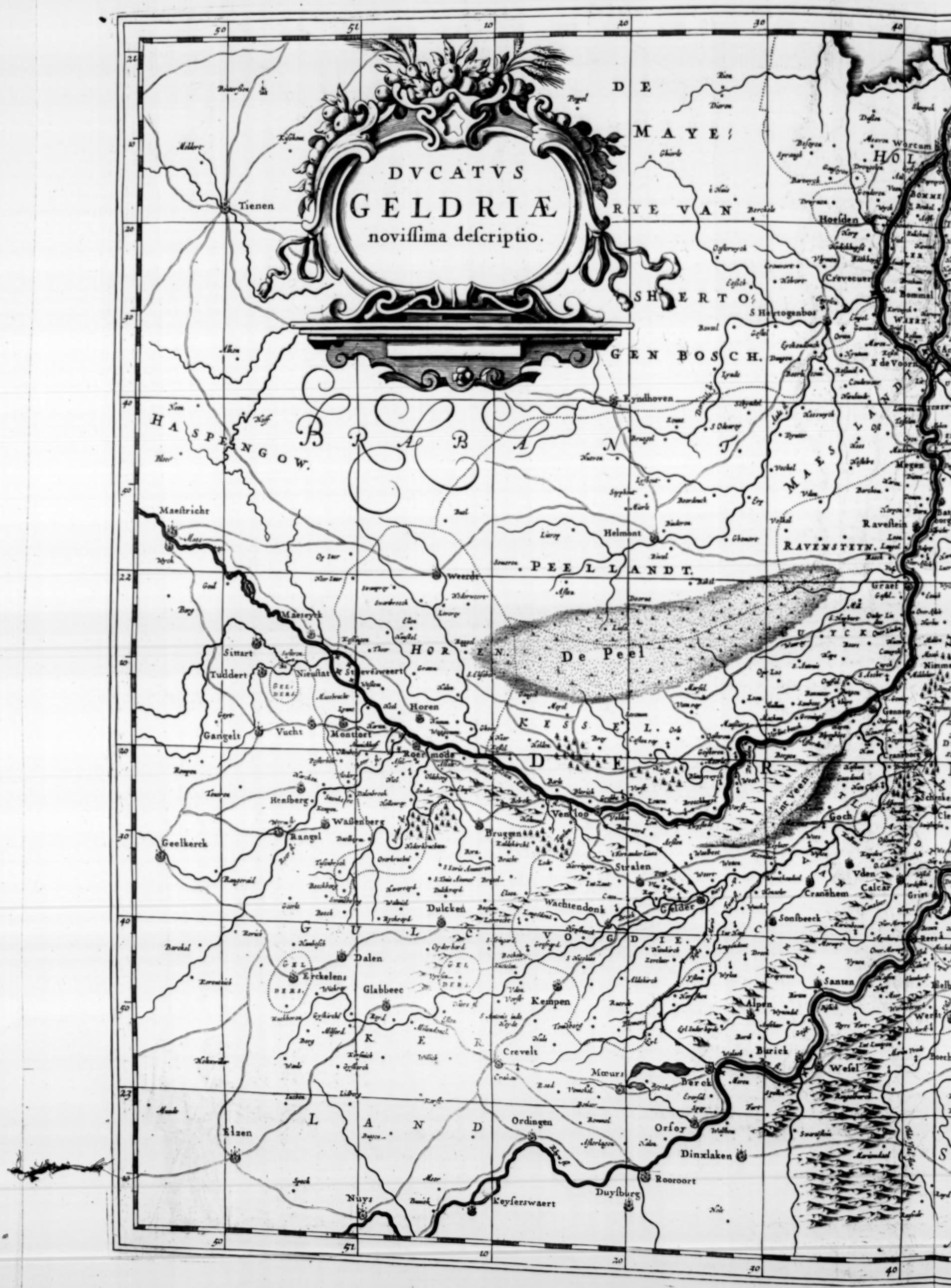
Ancient Inhabitants.

According to *Munſter* it was the Seat of the *Menapii* in the time of *Julius Cæſar*; and others make no doubt but it was hither that *Auguſtus* tranſlated the *Sicambri*, a *German* people; whom he is reported by *Suetonius* to have remov'd into *Gaul*, and to have ſeated upon the banks of the *Rhine*. Some again (and particularly *Guicciardine*) ſay, that it was inhabited by both the forementiond Nations, as likewiſe ſome part of it by the *Batavi*; and indeed it cannot ſeem ſtrange, that the opinions of Authors ſhould be ſo various concerning the ancient poſſeſſors of this Province, were it for no other reaſon but this, that there is no Country in *Europe* of ſo broken and irregular a figure as *Geldre* with its appartenances, the *Rhine* not only cutting it with both his grand ſtreams, but the Dutchy of *Cleve* ſeparating a conſiderable portion of it it from the main body, which has occaſion'd ſuch diſputes between the Princes of the one and the other Principality as remain to this day undetermin'd.

The Dutchy of *Geldre* and Earldom of *Zutphen* are not only now thorowly united, both of them making one of the Seven Confederate Provinces; but have for above five hundred years been accounted one Principality, and gone by the common name of *Geldre*. *Geldre* therefore, comprehending *Zutphen*, is bounded by the Provinces of *Holland* and *Utrecht*, the *Zuyder-Zee*, *Overyſſel*, *Cleve*, *Juliers*, *Limburg*, and *Brabant*. *Buno* upon *Cluver* places *Frizeland* to the North, the *Zuyder-Zee*, *Holland*, and *Utrecht* to the Weſt, *Brabant*, and *Juliers* to the South, *&c.* of this Province; but *Gotofredus* ſays *Frizeland* and the *Zuyder-Zee* bound it on the North, and *Brabant* and *Holland* on the Weſt, *&c.* In this uncertainty and contradiction of Authors (it being moreover abſurd to imagine, that the reſpect of Countries to one another does always anſwer to the Cardinal, or indeed the moſt known and readily diſtinguiſh'd points of the Compaſs) we think it will generally be more proper barely to put down the circumjacent Provinces and Territories; and as for the relation they bear to the ſeveral Quarters of the Heavens, leave the Reader to be directed in his judgment thereof, by the frame and projection of his Map.

Air, Soil, &c.

The Air of *Geldre* is far more pure and healthy then that of *Holland* and the other maritime Provinces; this being not only an Inland Country, but of a much higher and conſequently drier ſituation. The Soil is fruitful, and bears all ſorts of grain; abounding moreover with rich paſture grounds, upon which account great droves of Cattel are yearly brought out of *Denmark* and *Frizeland* to be fatten'd here. But the goodneſs of the Soil is not equal in all parts of this Province; for no ſmall portion of the *Velaw* lies upon a gravel; and conſiſts of Heaths, Woods, and barren Hills; a great deal more affording only Turf, as being wholly unfit for any ſort of cultivation. Yet where it is befriended by the neighbourhood of the *Rhine* and *Yſſel* (which places are call'd the skirt or border of the *Velaw*) it is enrich'd with very large and pleaſant Meadows. The County of *Zutphen* is generally very fruitful, eſpecially in graſs; producing


DVCATVS
GELDRIÆ
noviſſima deſcriptio.
DE MAYE
RYE VAN
SHERTO
GEN BOSCH.
BRABANT
HASPENGOW.
PEELLANDT.
RAVENSTEYN.
MAES
HORN.
De Peel
KESSEL
DE
LAND
GUL
VOGDIE
Tienen
Maeſtricht
Weert
Maeſeyck
Sittart
Tuddert
Nieuſtat
Stevesweert
Horen
Gangelt
Vucht
Montfort
Roermonde
Heinsberg
Waſſenberg
Rangel
Geelkerck
Dalen
Erckelens
Glabbeec
Elzen
Nuys
Dulcken
Bruggen
Venlo
Stralen
Wachtendonk
Gelder
Kempen
Crevelt
Mœurs
Ordingen
Keyſerswaert
Duyſburg
Reeroort
Orſoy
Dinxlaken
Berck
Burick
Wesel
Alpen
Santen
Cranshem
Sonsbeeck
Goch
Eyndhoven
Helmont
Ravesteyn
Horſden
Hertogenbos
Hoorn
Medemblick
Enchuyſen
Alckmaer
Amſterdam
Utrecht
Gorcum
Dordrecht
Rotterdam
Delft
Leyden
Haerlem
Gouda
Schoonhoven
Woerden
Oudewater
Schoonhoven
Vianen
Arnhem
Nimmegen
Zutphen
Deventer
Kampen
Zwol
Harderwyck
Elburg
Amersfort
Naerden
Muyden
Weesp
Gooylandt
Vden
Calcar
Goch
Gennep
Boxmeer
Grave
Ravesteyn
Oſterwyck
Eyſſel
Rhine
Waal
Maes
Yſſel
Lecq
Vecht
Amſtel
Zuyder Zee

Montfoort
Yßelsteyn
Weesp
Muyden
Naerden
Vtrecht
Vyanen
Hockelum
Leerdam
Asperen
Culemborg
Amerstoort
Munnikedam
Edam
Hoorn
Gorcum
Tiel
Wyck
Rheene
Wageningen
Harderwyck
Elburg
Arnhem
Nimmegen
Huyßé
Seventer
Tolhuis
Dosßorg
Griethuyse
Heereberg
Zutphen
Deventer
Hattem
Campen
Geelmuyde
Hasselt
Meppel
Dotechom
Lochem
Borculoo
Aenholt
Boecholt
Dreefoordt
Grol
Diepenhem
Borcken
Vreeden
LANDT.
TIELER
T GRAEF.
CULEMBORG.
STIFT VTRECHT
BOMMEL
BETUWE
GELDERLAND
LUWE
ANDT.
GRAEFSCHAP ZUTPHEN
TWENTE.
STIFT MUNSTER.
DE ZEE
Zallant
Overyssel
Milliaria Germanica communia.
1 2 3
Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios.
Mosem Pit et Stephanum Swart.

ducing no great quantity of Corn, by reaſon of its more level and mooriſh ſituation.

The *Geldrians* have been for ſeveral ages accounted a warlike people, exceeding in courage and martial exploits many of their neighbour Nations; the cauſes whereof are ſuppos'd to be not only their proper genius and natural diſpoſition, but the want of riches among them, which as it is the conſequence of their ſmall application to trade, ſo does it neceſſitate a great part of the inhabitants to ſeek a ſubſiſtance by their ſervice in the Wars. Beſides this, moſt of their Dukes were formerly embroil'd in perpetual quarrels with their neighbours, by which means their Subjects became ſo inur'd to War, that they ſeem'd wholly taken off from trade and civil employments; being highly eſteem'd, but eſpecially their Cavalry, over all *Europe*. It was not therefore without reaſon that *Charles* the Fifth was no ſooner poſſeſs'd of this Province, but he took care to have all *Geldrians* excluded his Armies; hoping by that means to enervate the genius of the people, and ſecure this new acquir'd Principality to his Children and Succeſſors; tho he miſt of his deſign in both reſpects, for not only the beſt part of this Dukedom did ſome years after renounce all obedience to his Son *Philip* the Second of *Spain*, but the people joining with thoſe of the Union, have been ſince ſo frequently exercis'd with wars, that they ſeem to have loſt little of their ancient martial diſpoſition. Several of them apply themſelves to Learning, but (if we believe *Conringius*) they are then out of their way, being naturally made for War rather then Letters, and having much better ſucceſs in the Field then in the Schools. The Families of their Nobility are of great honour for the atchievements of their Anceſtors; but they are alſo very numerous, upon which account, as well as the poverty of the Country (the principal reaſons whereof are already given) very few of them enjoy conſiderable poſſeſſions. The common people are ſaid by ſome to be tolerably induſtrious and very courteous; and as they are next neighbours to the High *Germans*, ſo may they well be ſuppos'd to come pretty near them in manners and cuſtoms. *Conringius* ſays, the *Geldrians* are not ſo contentious in matters of Religion, nor ſo much divided in opinion, as their neighbours; which may perhaps be partly imputed to the foreſaid want of commerce among them, ſince it has of late years been obſerv'd in our Northern Countries, that the trading part of a Nation has prov'd always moſt turbulent and factious.

Geldre in the next ages to *Charles* the Great, was under a certain Hereditary Governor, whom Authors call by the name of Advocate, and Guardian or Tutor. To theſe ſucceeded Earls, and to them Dukes; till at length it came from the Houſe of *Burgundy* into the poſſeſſion of *Charles* the Fifth, and after him to *Philip* the Second of *Spain*; but revolting together with the other Provinces, the beſt part of it has been ever ſince, except between 1650 and 1672, under the Princes of *Orange*, as Stadtholders, or Governors of the United Provinces. The firſt Earl of *Geldre* was *Otho* Earl of *Naſſaw*, *an.* 1079; the firſt Duke, *Reynold* the Second, *an.* 1339; *an.* 1472, it was ſubject to *Charles* of *Burgundy*, who leaving behind him only a Daughter call'd *Mary*, and married to *Maximilian* of *Auſtria*, the States of the Country ſending for *Charles* of *Egmont*, the Son of *Adolph*, and Grandſon of *Arnold*, out of *France*, with a ſolemn inauguration admitted and acknowledg'd him Duke of *Geldre* and Earl of *Zutphen*. Hereupon there aroſe a diſpute between him and *Charles* the Fifth, Son to *Philip* of *Burgundy*, whoſe Father was the foreſaid *Maximilian* of *Auſtria*, married to *Mary* the only Child of *Charles* of *Burgundy*; in right of whom the Emperor laid claim to the Soveraignty of this Province, which at length, by two Treaties, the one at *Gorcum* 1529, the other at *Grave* 1436, was confirm'd to him and his Heirs, in caſe the other ſhould happen to dye without lawful iſſue. But notwithſtanding the ſaid agreement, *William* of *Cleve*, with the conſent of Duke *Charles* himſelf, was publickly admitted as Duke of the Province by the States thereof, between whom (upon the death of the ſaid *Charles*, which happen'd on the firſt day of *Aug. an.* 1539), the Emperor, and the Prince of *Lorrain*, *Charles* of *Egmond*'s Siſter's Son, the right to this Principality was for ſome time controverted. The Emperor urg'd the ſeveral Sales, Ceſſions, and Renuntiations made to him and his Anceſtors; and that if *William* the Son of *Gerard* of *Juliers*, Nephew to *Adolphus* (who claim'd as next Heir-male, even before *Arnold* of *Egmond*) had any Title to this Dutchy, it was eſcheated to him and the Empire, both for want of the uſual Inveſtiture which ought to have been had, and becauſe the ſaid *William* was deceas'd without either Sons or Heirs male. *Lorrain* pretended that this Principality deſcended to him by Hereditary Succeſſion from *Charles* of *Egmond*; endeavouring beſides to ſtrengthen his Title by certain Contracts and Compoſitions. The Duke of *Cleve* ſent his Ambaſſador to the Diet at *Francfurt*, who there exhibited an Inſtrument declaring the Title of his Maſter to the Dutchy of *Geldre*; to which he laid claim as the only true Heir of *Mary* the Daughter of the foreſaid *William*; and as having been ſolemnly and publickly admitted by the States of the Province, with the conſent of the preſent poſſeſſor, *Charles* of *Egmond*, and without either fraud or force of Arms. Then were the Rights and Titles of his Anceſtors inſiſted upon, as the Inveſtiture granted by the Emperor *Maximilian* upon the death of *Reynold* the Fourth (who left no iſſue) to *Adolphus* of *Juliers*, Uncle to the forementiond *Gerard*; after which was urg'd the Oath of Allegiance made to him by the States of the Country, and the Sentence given by the Emperor and the States of the Empire againſt the Uſurper *Arnold*, and in behalf of the foreſaid *Adolphus*, from whom this Dukedom deſcended to *Gerard* his Brother's Son, and from him to *William* the Father of *Mary*, Mother of this *William*, the preſent Duke of *Cleve*, and true Heir, as was pretended, to the Dukedom of *Geldre*. But notwithſtanding this fair Title, and the urgent ſupplications made to the Imperial Diet that they would intercede in behalf of *Cleve*, and recommend his cauſe to the Emperor, the Title to this Principality was otherwiſe in a ſhort time decided; for the Emperor *Charles* coming with a powerful Army out of *Italy*, quickly reduc'd his Competitor to that extremity, that he was forc'd humbly to beg *Ceſars* pardon in his Camp before *Venlo*; utterly renouncing all Title to *Geldre* and *Zutphen*, and freely diſcharging the inhabitants of the Country of the Oaths by which they had aſſur'd him of their fidelity and ſubjection.

Provincial States.

The States of this Province did formerly conſiſt of three Members, *viz.* the Barons or Nobles, and the Knights of the Prince; the Governors of the Country Diſtricts; and the Deputies of the Cities. Among the firſt, the Barons of *Berghe*, *Bronchorſt*, *Baer*, and *Wyſch*, took place of the reſt, and were in higheſt eſteem with their Princes. Of the ſecond Order, there was for-

merly no certain number, being more or fewer according to the pleaſure of the Prince; but afterwards certain particular Families came to be reckon'd among them; as alſo at length ſome principal Citizens, and others of the better rank and quality. Tho the Provincial States conſiſted of theſe, yet the four chief Cities were accounted the main pillars and ſupports of the publick liberty, defending not only the other Cities, but all parts of the Country from the incroachments of their Princes. *De Laet* tells us, that it was agreed upon by ſolemn compact made between Duke *Arnold* and the States *an.* 1441, as afterwards *an.* 1471 between the Deputies of the States and the Cities of *Nimeghen*, *Zutphen*, and *Arnheim*, that if the Prince ſhould injure or wrong any of his Subjects, the party griev'd ſhould make his complaint to the principal City of the Quarter whereunto he belong'd, the Magiſtrates of which City ſhould be oblig'd to apply themſelves to the Prince, and deſire redreſs for the injur'd perſon; which not being granted in the ſpace of two months the ſaid City ſhould take care to have all the Revenues of the Prince ariſing within its Quarter ſeiz'd upon and detain'd; the like obligation lying upon the next Quarter, upon notice given, if the Prince ſhould perſiſt in his oppreſſion and injuſtice. At this day all the Nobles that have certain Fees or Lordſhips in the Province have (as Sir *William Temple* informs us) Seſſion among the Provincial States, one half whereof is compos'd by them, and the other by the Deputies of the Towns; and tho ſome certain perſons are deputed by them to the States General, yet any of the Nobles of *Geldre* may have place there, if they will attend at their own charge. *Conringius* tells us, that there is much more of new Nobility in this then in any other of the *United Provinces*, which he ſays happens by reaſon of all dignity and prerogative deſcending to the Purchaſers together with the Lands and Mannours to which they acquire a right. The States of the Province are conven'd by the Stadtholder and the Provincial Senate or Council; the Prince of *Orange* having at preſent as full and ample power and authority as any of his illuſtrious Anceſtors ever enjoy'd in matters of this nature. It is true, that upon the death of this Princes Father ſome places in *Geldre*, as well as ſeveral in the other Provinces, aſſumed to themſelves the election of their own Magiſtrates; which was done by *Nimeghen* on the firſt day of *January an.* 1651, the City of *Tiel* obtaining it likewiſe, during the Grand Aſſembly, from the States of *Gelderland*, by way of Grant or Indulgence (all the reſt of the Cities in this Province, as *Aitzema* tells us, being of old poſſeſs'd of that right and priviledg) but I ſuppoſe ſince the Reſtaura- of the Stadtholderſhip this, and all things of the like nature are return'd into their former Channel. But beſides the foremention'd, there were other alterations made in the Government of the Cities at that time; for (as we likewiſe find it in *Aitzema*) letters were writ from the general Convention of the States to the voting Cities of this Province (upon requeſt of their Deputies) that the Commanders of their Garriſons, or their Majors, ſhould not for the future keep the Keys of their Gates, or give the word, but that the ſame ſhould be done by the Magiſtrates of each City; the power of their military Officers being moreover in other caſes much abridg'd, and they themſelves brought under the juriſdiction of the Civil Magiſtrate, to whom both the Horſe and Foot in Garriſon were requir'd to bind themſelves by ſolemn Oath to be faithful and true. This indeed ſeem'd to be done upon a ſound principle of prudence and caution, and (had there been grounds to have ſuſpected their Militia) would have anſwer'd the Queſtion, *Quis cuſtodiet ipſos Cuſtodes*; but I think the ſucceſs has ſince come far ſhort of the expectation; nor were their Garriſons in 72 thereby ſecur'd from the fatal effects of corruption and treachery. This is certain, that the oppoſition made then by moſt places of this Province againſt the *French* was ſo ſmall, and that made by the *Groningers* againſt *Munſter* ſo brave and remarkable, that by a public Act of the States General, paſt on the twentieth day of *April* 74, it was decreed, that *in conſideration of the good ſervices and faithful valour of the Lords the States of the City and Land of* Groningen, *&c. they ſhould have a ſecond place* (that is two Deputies) *in the Council of State, ſo that the aforeſaid Province of* Gelderland, *which hitherto had two there, ſhould hereafter have but one.*

About the time of the reſtauration of the Stadtholderſhip, the preſent Prince of *Orange* was preſented with the Soveraignty of this Province, and intreated to accept the ſame, under the Names and Titles of Duke of *Geldre* and Earl of *Zutphen*; which he very generouſly refuſing, made it ſufficiently evident, even to the moſt prejudiced *Loveſteiner*, that it was not to graſp a ſupreme power themſelves, but to aſſert the Liberty of an oppreſs'd people, that his Anceſtors had been ſo laviſh of their blood and treaſure. But about the ſame time, according to a reſolution formerly taken by the States General to that purpoſe, a conſiderable alteration was made by the Prince in the Civil Magiſtracy of this Province, not very many of the old ones being continued in Office. The principal places where this change was made, I find to have been *Nimeghen*, *Tiel*, *Bommel*, *Zutphen*, *Doesburg*, *Deutecom*, *Lochum*, *Groll*, *Arnheim*, *Harderwyck*, *Waggeningen*, *Hattem*, and *Elburg*.

Provincial Council.

The ſupreme power of this Country is in the Provincial Council, or Senate, call'd alſo the College of the Deputies; wherein the Princes of *Orange*, as Governors or Stadtholders of the Province have preſided (except in the often mention'd interval of time) ſince the Union; and whereunto (as ſome tell us) were formerly added by the Prince, as ſince upon the the nomination of each Tetrarchy by the Governor and the reſt of the Council, about the number of twelve Councellors, men of known vertue and skill in the Laws. This Council has the cogniſance even of ſuch cauſes as are of an Eccleſiaſtical nature (except thoſe that ariſe concerning Legacies to pious uſes, which are tried in their ordinary and inferior Courts) and which were formerly under the Spiritual Juriſdiction of the Biſhops of *Colen*, *Utrecht*, *Liege*, and *Munſter*. But concerning the power and authority of this high Court, together with other things relating thereunto, he that will may have further information from *Conringius*, *De Laet*, and others, the nature of whoſe undertakings did not only allow, but oblige them, to be more large upon ſuch Subjects as cannot claim a proportionable ſpace in a work principally Geographical.

The Government of the Cities being in a manner the ſame throughout theſe Provinces, we ſhall not be very particular in our account of any of them, except that of *Amſterdam*, whereunto we refer the Reader, for whoſe further ſatisfaction we ſhall here inſert a brief diſcourſe (as we have it from *Conringius*) concerning the power and office of their ſeveral Magiſtrates both

both in their Cities and Country.

The place of greateſt Truſt, and that which is moſt honourable in their Cities, is the Office of Conſul, call'd by them Burgomaſter, which word (according to *Conringius*) ſignifies either the Governor and Defender of the Citizens, or the Governor of the Caſtle or grand Fortreſs of the City, they being call'd by the *Latin* writers of the middle Age *Burgimagiſtri*; and Borch or Burg importing the ſame in *Dutch* as the *Greek* πύργος, from whence it is certainly deriv'd. The Conſuls Duty and Prerogative is, 1. To defend the Priviledges of the City, and take care that no man violate or infringe them. 2. To inſpect, preſerve, and improve the publick Income; to farm out the City Lands and Waters; and to be careful and vigilant in all things that concern its conſtant Revenue. 3. In times of dearth to ſee that ſufficient quantities of Corn be provided for the whole body of the Citizens. 4. To command in chief over the ſtanding Militia of the City, that is, the train'd and arm'd Burghers. 5. To furniſh the City, if need be, with Arms, and all ſorts of Ammunition. 6. To keep the Keys of the City. 7. And to give the watch-word not only to the Citizens but in ſome places to the Garriſon Soldiers, (the caſe ſtood thus when *Conringius* wrote, and continued ſo till 1672; but I ſuppoſe that and the like innovations have been ſince aboliſh'd). 8. Together with the Senators or Eſchevins to adminiſter Juſtice. 9. To make yearly choice of Church-Wardens (this holds chiefly in the Province of *Holland*), Overſeers of the Poor, and of Hoſpitals and Almshouſes, *&c.*

ators. Next to the Conſuls or Burgomaſters are the Senators or Councellors, call'd by them *Raeden* and *Raets-heeren*; who together with the others debate and deliberate upon all matters that relate to the public weal of the City, nothing being reſolv'd upon or determin'd but by the plurality of Suffrages. In ſeveral Cities they have the authority of an ordinary Judg; and for the better adminiſtration of Civil Juſtice, are perſons well skill'd in the Laws, eſpecially thoſe of the place.

Provincial Council.

Eſchevins. The Eſchevins (call'd in *Latin Scabini*) are ſuppos'd as ancient as the times of *Charles* the Great, who (as *Æneas Sylvius* obſerves) appointed Judges in *Weſtphalia* bearing this name. The *Dutch* call them *Schepenen*, and they are in the language of the old *Francks* call'd *Scoff*, which word ſignifies a Judg. And indeed in ſome parts of the Confederate *Belgium*, none others bear this name but ſuch as give Judgment in Cauſes both Civil and Criminal, preſide at all examinations, even ſuch as are taken by rack and torture, and are entruſted with the power of life and death. In many places theſe bear the Office alſo of Senators, being choſen yearly, or once in two years out of that other body; and thoſe that have not ſuffrage in the Senate, are call'd by the name of *Buyten-Schepenen*. In ſeveral Cities of *Holland* the number of the Eſchevins is preciſely ſeven; tho in ſome others there are more.

Schout. The Schout (call'd in *Latin Sculteſus*) is ſuppos'd by *Goropius Becanus* to be ſo denominated from *Schult-Eiſſchen*, from his being the exactor of mulcts and debts, that is, his putting of public ſentences in execution; and altho ſome ages ago this word denoted an Office of a different nature; and at this day among the *Helvetians* is given to him that preſides in their Councils; (the Schout moreover in many Cities of the *United Netherlands* adminiſtring an Oath to the Magiſtrates) yet is his buſineſs and authority little more then what may ſerve for executing the Decrees and Commands of the ſupreme Power, and ſeems to reſemble our Sheriffs in *England*. If there be (as I think there is in ſome places) a Judicial power committed to the Office, this name would ſeem to come from the *French Eſcouter*, which ſignifies to hear, and may imply a power to determine; for to have the *hearing of a cauſe* does plainly import ſo much in *Engliſh*; and a *Scout* in an Army is certainly ſo call'd from his heark'ning and liſtning to diſcover the approach of an Enemy. In moſt of their Cities the Schout (for I ſuppoſe *Conringius* means him by *Prætor*) is attended by an inferior Officer, call'd an Underſchout, whoſe particular Duty it is to apprehend Criminals; and differs not from our Bayliffs or Catchpoles; altho they have alſo the diſtinct Office of Bayliff among them, being much the ſame as to power and buſineſs in the Country as the Schout is in their Cities.

In thoſe Cities which have a full Senate, call'd the *Vroed-Schap*, with Conſuls and Eſchevins, the Court of Judicature generally conſiſts of the Conſuls for the time being, the Eſchevins, and the *Prætor* or Schout; who according to *Conringius*, in ſome reſpect may be accounted the Head or Preſident of the Court; the Conſuls being only equal to the Eſchevins, altho in the Court they are ſeated above them. In other places (as in ſome parts of *Geldre*, in *Overyſſel*, and *Groningen*) where theſe diſtinct Orders of Magiſtrates are not known, their Courts of Juſtice are differently compos'd, according to the variety of Officers in their ſeveral Cities.

Droſſart. The Droſſart, ſometimes call'd Droſt, in many places is not different from the inferior Bayliff of others; but in ſome he enjoys a larger power, and is not only an ordinary Juſtitiary in the Diſtrict from whence he has his denomination, but has the larger authority of thoſe grand Bayliffs, who are endow'd with very conſiderable juriſdiction in caſes both Civil and Criminal. *Grimſton* ſays, that the Office of *Droſſard* in *Brabant* is the ſame with that of a Provoſt Marſhal.

Rowaerd, or Ruart. In ſome of their Countries is the Office of *Rowaerd*, *Roe-Waerd*, or *Ruart*, which ſignifies Regent; which name was anciently apply'd to the ſupreme Governors of Provinces, who were look'd upon as the Conſervators of the public peace. The *Ruart* formerly, but eſpecially in *Holland*, was appointed by the Provincial Eſtates, as Guardian or Protector of their Earls whilſt in their minority; or when they happen'd by ſome natural defect, or otherwiſe, to be incapacitated for the Government. At preſent there is little difference between him and the Bayliff, of whom we have ſpoken already.

The Office of Mareſchal is found only in the Dioceſs of *Utrecht*; and the word denotes a Maſter of the Horſe, to whom, tho formerly the Biſhops of that Dioceſs gave the command of ſuch military forces as were rais'd in their reſpective Diſtricts (ſo that they ſeem to have born ſome reſemblance to the Mareſchals of *France* ſince the time of *Charles* the Great) yet are they at preſent only a ſort of ſuperior Bayliffs, to whom other inferior Officers of the like nature are ſubject, and by whom the Eſchevins or Sheriffs are ſworn to take care that the people have a regular adminiſtration of Juſtice.

Grietman. The *Grietman* is a Magiſtrate almoſt peculiar to *Frizeland*; being a ſort of ſupreme Juſticiary, with juriſdiction over ſeveral Villages; who not only impriſons malefactors, but together with his Aſſeſſors tries, condemns, and puniſhes them according

according to the nature of their crimes, with mulcts and other penalties and inflictions. His Office is much the same who in the *Omlands* is call'd a *Redger*, and in the neighbouring Country exercises the same kind of power, either by delegation or by his own proper right. With the *Grietman* as well as the *Redger* is join'd another Officer, call'd a *Wedd-man*, who is not only a Minister of Justice, but oftentimes in the nature of an inferior Judg; tho for the most part the main of his business be to apprehend and secure malefactors. The Office of Forester, call'd the *Hout-Vorster*, is of great antiquity, and of no small honour among them, being usually chosen out of their highest Nobility; whose business is sufficiently expres'd by his name, and who is to look after the preservation of the *Game*; acting not arbitrarily, but according to certain Laws and Orders prescrib'd him by the Province whereunto he belongs.

Forester.

Dyck-Grave.

The *Dyck-Grave*, takes care that their Dikes be kept constantly in good repair, and in a capacity of resisting the fury of Tides and Tempests; according to whose discretion the depth and thickness of their Sea-banks and other water-Dykes are determin'd; power being given them, together with their Assistants or Councellors the *Heem-Raden*, if they judg it necessary, to summon the neighbouring Country and set them to work, and to punish severely such as are refractory and obey not their orders. Of their Curators of Pupils, their Jurats, and some other kinds of Officers, we may have occasion to give an account as they shall occur hereafter.

Division.

The Province of *Geldre* is divided into four parts, call'd Quarters and Tetrarchies, and taking their denomination from its four principal Cities, *viz. Nimeghen*, *Ruremund*, *Zutphen*, and *Arnheim*; the States whereof, either jointly and together, being conven'd by the Governor or the Provincial Senate; or separately in their distinct Quarters, when summon'd by the Senate of their respective head Cities; enter into consultation, and come to resolutions concerning the most weighty affairs of the Province. Each Tetrarchy is subdivided into several Districts or Jurisdictions, belonging either to their Cities, or hereditary Lordships.

The Quarter of *Nimeghen* (which in their Grand Assemblies has always the precedence of the others) comprehends three Cities, *Nimeghen*, *Tiel*, and *Bommel*; to which were formerly added *Grave*, *Leerdam*, and *Buren*, but separated from it in the time of *Arnold* or *Charles* of *Egmond*; the Village *Gente* in the Upper *Betaw* (which *an.* 1506 was given in Fee by the foresaid *Charles* to *Henry* of *Gente*) having suffrage also in former Ages among the Cities. Their larger Government, or Country Districts, are the Kingdom of *Nimeghen*; the *Betawes*, Upper and Lower; the Islands of *Bommel* and *Thiel*; the Jurisdiction between the *Mose* and the *Waal*; and the Jurisdiction of *Resay* and *Fenay* (*Blaeu* calls them *Beesda* and *Rhenoy*); in all which are several Castles belonging to their ancient Knights, and many hereditary Lordships of Villages; such as are *Persingen*, *Ubbergen*, *Groesbeeck*, *Doddendael*, *Batterborgh*, *Horsum*, *Luer*, *Oyen*, *Diegdey*, *Balgoy*, *Gent*, *Hemert*, *Millingen*, *Pamerden*, *Meynerswyck*, *Rossum*, *Iseldorn*, *Lehoe*, *Linden*, *Oudenweert*, *Mars*, *Wolfsweert*, *Juddermitte*, *Dalem*, *Puderoyen*, *Neder-Hemert*, *Amersoyen*, and *Heedel*.

The second Quarter of *Geldre* is that of *Ruremond*, so call'd from its principal City. Its lesser Cities are *Geldre*, *Venlo*, *Stralen*, *Wachtendunck*, *Montfort*, and *Erkelens*. Country Districts it contains eight, comprehending some of the foresaid Cities; these are the District of *Rossel*, of *Geldre*, *Montfort*, *Krieckenbeeck*, *Stralen*, *Wachtendonck*, *Erkelens*, and *Middelaer*. The lesser and hereditary Jurisdictions are, *Viersen*, *Horst*, *Lenth*, *Well*, *Afferden*, *Blienbeeck*, *Walbeeck*, *Aerlen*, *Gribenforst*, *Blitterswyck*, *Mirloo*, *Elmpt*, *Steffensweert*, *Hillenrade*, *Swalmen*, *Assel*, and *Geistern*.

The third Quarter of *Geldre* is made by the County or Earldom of *Zutphen*, which has likewise its denomination from its head City. The lesser wall'd Towns, which have vote among their Estates, are *Doesburg*, *Dotecum*, *Locchem*, and *Groll*. The Country Territory is divided into four Districts, call'd *Drosten-Ampt van Zutphen*, *Scholten-Ampt van Zutphen*, *Richter-Ampt van Doesburgh*, and *Drosten-Ampt van Bredeford*; and as many Baronies, *viz.* that of *Berghe* (which bears the Title of a County it self, having under it the Town *'s Heerenbergh*) with those others of *Bronchorst*, *Baer*, and *Wisch*. It was controverted in the time of *Janson*, and probably may be so to this day, between the Lord of *Anholt* and the *Munsterians*, whether the Lordships of *Borkelo* and *Anholt* ought to be reckon'd within this Tetrarchy.

The fourth Quarter is that of *Arnheim*, the chief City whereof bears the same name. Those of an inferior rank being *Harderwyck*, *Elburg*, *Waggeningen*, and *Hattem*, There are two larger Country Jurisdictions contain'd in it, *viz.* the *Velaw*, and the *Veluwe-zoom*, or skirt of the *Velaw*; and two lesser ones, *Oldebroeck*, and *Neybroeck*. There are likewise in this Quarter two hereditary Lordships of Villages with Criminal Jurisdiction, *viz. Dorenweert* and *Rosendael*, and as many with Civil Jurisdiction, call'd *Scherpenzeel* and *Huevlaken*.

Janson's Catalogue and Succession of the Earls and Dukes of *Geldre* (tho considerably different from that of *De Laet* and others) runs thus:

Earls and Dukes of Geldre.

Otho Earl of *Nassaw* obtain'd, about the year 1079, from the Emperor *Henry* the Fourth, then at *Francfurt* upon the *Meine*, the Title and Investiture of Earl of *Geldre* and *Zutphen*. His first Wife was *Adelheida*, only Daughter and Heir to *Wichard*, Earl of *Pont*, the last Guardian or Tutor of *Geldre*; his second, was *Sophia*, Daughter of *Wichman* Earl of *Zutphen*. He died in the year 1107.

2. *Gerard* the Son of *Otho*, (by his first Wife *Aleide* as others tell us,) married *Hedwigis* or *Hadewinis*, Daughter of *Florent* the second Earl of *Holland*. He died *an.* 1131.

3. *Henry* the Son of *Gerard*, married *Seinara*, the Daughter of *Godefry* the third, Duke of *Brabant*, who brought him the *Velaw* for her Dowry. He deceas'd *an.* 1162.

4. *Gerard* the second, Son of *Henry*, died without issue *an.* 1180.

5. *Otho* the second, Brother of the said *Gerard*, took to Wife *Richarda*, Daughter of the Earl of *Juliers*. Died *an.* 1202.

6. *Gerard* the third, Son of *Otho* the second, married *Philippa* the Daughter of the Earl of St. *Pauls*. He deceased *an.* 1271.

7. *Reinold* the Son of the said *Otho*, surnam'd the Warlike. He was imprison'd by his Son, and died in that condition, *an.* 1325.

First Duke of Geldre.

8. *Reinold* the second, Son of the foresaid *Reinold*, was the first Duke of *Geldre*; which Title he had granted him by *Lewis* the Emperor.

9. *Reinold* the third, Son of *Reinold* the second. He died without issue *an.* 1371.

10. *William* the Son of *Mary* (Daughter, as others inform us of *Reinold* the second) married

ried to *William* the fourth, Earl of *Juliers*. He took to Wife *Catharine*, Daughter of *Albert* Duke of *Bavaria* and Earl of *Holland*; and died without iſſue *an.* 1402.

11. *Reinold* the fourth, Brother of the foreſaid *William*, and Duke of *Juliers* and *Geldre*. He likewiſe deceaſed without iſſue *an.* 1423.

12. *Arnold* of *Egmond*, Son of *Mary* the Wife of *John* Lord of *Egmond*, and conſequently Grandſon to *Joan*, Siſter of *Reinold* and *William* the two laſt Dukes of *Geldre* (*for which information we are oblig'd to others, for* Janſon *is pleas'd, as he does in other caſes of the like nature, to mention no relation or conſanguinity between the ſaid* Johanna, *or* Joan, *and the Dukes of* Geldre) ſucceeded in the Dukedom of *Geldre*; being impriſon'd and barbarouſly us'd by his Son *Adolph*, and afterwards ſet at liberty by *Charles* the Warlike, Duke of *Burgundy*, he made over his Principality of *Geldre* and *Zutphen* to the ſaid *Charles*; which was done by a Deed of Gift and Sale, with the approbation of *Frederic* the Emperor, *an.* 1573. Never was impatient ambition ſo plainly expreſs'd as by this *Adolph*, for when *Charles* the Warlike of *Burgundy* would upon very good terms have reconciled him to his Father, he anſwer'd to this effect, *that he would admit of no compoſition in the caſe, but would rather be thrown headlong with his Father upon him into a Well; that his Father was unreaſonable, who having been forty-four years Duke of* Geldre, *would not let him, as it was now full time, have his turn in the Government.*

13. *Adolph*, the foreſaid Son of *Arnold*, having impriſon'd his Father, ſeiz'd upon the Principality. He was ſlain in war *an.* 1477.

14. *Charles* of *Burgundy* claim'd this Dukedom by Donation of *Arnold* of *Egmond*, and took poſſeſſion of it by force of Arms; wherein he continued to 1476; being ſlain in the Battel of *Nancy*, upon the fifth day of *January* in the ſame year.

15. *Mary*, the Daughter of *Charles* of *Burgundy*, married to *Maximilian* of *Auſtria*, could not obtain quiet poſſeſſion of this Dukedom; for the *Geldrians* preſently revolting from her, upon the death of *Adolph*, ſent for *Catharine* his Siſter, and ſubmitted themſelves to her, during the Nonage of *Charles* the Son of *Adolph*.

16. *Charles* of *Egmond*, the Son of *Adolph*, and Grandſon of *Arnold*, call'd by the States of the Province out of *France*, and recogniz'd Duke of *Geldre* and Earl of *Zutphen*. He died without iſſue *an.* 1539.

17. *William* Duke of *Juliers*, *Cleve*, and *Berg*; of whom we have ſaid enough already in our account of the deſcent of this Principality to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. He reſign'd to *Charles* the Fifth *an.* 1543, as *Charles* did to his Son

18. *Philip* the Second of *Spain*. To whom *Geldre*, with the reſt of the United Provinces ſolemnly renounced all ſubjection and obedience in the year 1580.

The Arms of this whole Province are Quarterly: 1. Azure a Lion Or, Crowned Gules, for the Dukedom of *Geldre*. 2. Azure a Lion Gules, for the Earldom of *Zutphen*.

THE QUARTER OF NIMEGHEN.

City.

THE City of *Nimeghen* (which gives name to the first Quarter of *Geldre*) is suppos'd, not without reason, to be that *Oppidum Batavorum*, of which *Tacitus* makes mention in the first Book of his History, and which became the Metropolis of the *Batavians* (by whom 'twas built) upon their first seating themselves in the Country; from whence also *Civilis*, after a fatal overthrow given him by the *Romans*, fled with his Army into the Island of the *Batavi*; for the City which he then quitted must have stood upon the left side of the *Waal*, above its confluence with the *Mose*, and below the division of the whole body of the *Rhine* at *Schenksconce*. As for the name, the termination shews it to be of a *Celtick* origine; but the true and certain derivation of it I think is hardly known. The story of I know not what *Magus*, is look'd upon by all serious Authors to be but an idle dream; the appellation having as appears from *Ptolomy* and others, formerly belong'd to several Cities, tho at present it be appropriated to this. The most proper signification of the word is a new Fort, or Fortress, *Mage* or *Magen*, as *Cluverius* tells us, signifying a Fort in the old *Celtick* Dialect; and the names of *Rotomagus*, *Sitomagus*, &c. denoting originally so many strong Holds, with their several distinctions, taken either from the place, builder, or some other denominating accident. And that this is the true Etymology of the word we may very well believe, since *Schottelius* (the greatest Master of the High *Dutch* tongue that ever wrote) is satisfied therewith.

This City, with its Territories, after it had shook off the *Roman* yoke, continued to maintain its ancient League with the *Francs*; and when afterwards by several fatal revolutions the neighbouring Countries suffer'd an alteration of their Names as well as Laws and Rulers, *Nimeghen* acknowledged no other Lords then the the Kings of *Austrasia*, or the Emperors. The upper part of the adjoining Island (which to this day is call'd the *Betuwe* and *Betaw*) retaining more of its ancient name then most Countries in *Europe*. *Charles* the Great repair'd the Castle, built by the ancient *Batavians*, and made use of it for one of his three Palaces, the other two (as some writers tell us) being at *Aix la Chapelle* and at *Theonville*. Certain it is, that both he and *Lewis* the Pious, as also the succeeding Emperors for four Ages together, frequently resided here, not only keeping several great and solemn Festivals, but holding the Convention of Estates in this place. *Aschafnaburgensis* under the year 1046, calls the foresaid Castle *a Princely Palace of wonderful and incomparable work*. The same was again repair'd by *Frederic* the first, surnam'd *Ahenobarbus*, *an.* 1155, as appears by a *Gothic* inscription remaining there to this day (except the Marble has been lately translated hence to the *Stadthuys*) which runs thus:

Anno milleno postquam solus est data seclo,
Centeno juncto, quinquageno quoque quinto,
Cæsar in Orbe situs Fridericus pacis amicus
Lapsum confractum, vetus in nihil ante redactum
Arte nitore pari reparavit opus Neomagi,
Julius in primo tamen extitit ejus origo,
Impar pacifico reparatori Friderico.

In this Palace, about ten years after, was born *Henry*, the Son and Successor of the said *Frederic*, whose Son *Frederic* the Second (the first that granted the large priviledges which are enjoy'd by the Imperial Cities) and Grandson *Henry* the Seventh, endow'd this City of *Nimeghen* with the same Rights, Liberties, and Immunities as had been conferr'd either upon *Aix la Chapelle* (esteem'd then a kind of new *Rome*, and Head of the *Transalpine* Countries) or any other City of the Empire whatsoever.

Among

Among their higheſt priviledges (omitting that of Coining, and the other of ſtopping all Wines brought down the *Rhine*, and obliging the owners to expoſe them to ſale; of which ſome *Dutch* writers ſay they find no public Record) are reckon'd theſe: They give definitive ſentence in cauſes Criminal as well as Civil, without appeal either to the Emperor, or any other Power or Judicature, unleſs in ſome kinds of Civil cauſes, which exceeds the value of an hundred and fifty Crowns, in which there lies an Appeal to *Aix la Chapelle* by way of Reviſion; but ſtill ſo that to make a ſentence valid it muſt be approv'd of by the Magiſtrates of this City. The Citizens enjoy the full right of hunting and fiſhing within their own Territory. They are not oblig'd to march out of the City except the Conſul lead them; nor if he do, to go ſo far that they cannot conveniently return home the ſame night. Thoroughout the whole *Roman* Empire they enjoy an abſolute immunity from all manner of Taxes and Impoſitions; which exemtion has been confirm'd unto them by the Letters of ſeveral Emperors, and in a more eſpecial manner by thoſe of *Charles* the Fourth; to which was added the Golden Charter or Bull. Theſe are of an elder date; but there are ſeveral conſiderable immunities enjoy'd by them unto this day; ſuch as particularly is their paying no Cuſtom or Tollage upon any part of the *Moſe*; no people in all theſe Countries having been obſerv'd more tenacious of their Rights and Priviledges, for in this place were (as is reported by ſome) *an.* 1566 the firſt attempts made (tho in a ſeditious manner) towards the recovery or preſervation of their liberty, now almoſt ruin'd by the tyranny of the *Spaniſh* Edicts; which being iſſued forth for the apprehenſion of all perſons ſuſpected of Hereſie, without any regard had to priviledge or exemtion, ſo highly enraged thoſe of *Nimeghen*, that they not only deſtroy'd all the Statues and Images in the Churches, but led the way (tho others have recorded them to have begun at *Ipres* and *Antwerp*) to thoſe innumerable acts of Sacriledge committed about the ſame time throughout theſe Countries. This is certain, that St. *Johns* in *Nimeghen* was before all others (*viz.* in *Auguſt* the foreſaid year) appropriated by order of the Magiſtrates, to the exerciſe of the Reform'd Religion.

ation. There can hardly be found a more pleaſant ſituation then that of this City; the greateſt part whereof ſtands upon five little Hills, *Heſſenbergh*, *Marienbergh*, *Gruytbergh*, *Klockenbergh*, and *Hoenderbergh*; the ſhape of its circumference being compar'd to a Bow, whereof the bank of the *Waal* makes the ſtring. Towards the Territory of *Cleve* (that is, to the Eaſtward) you have the proſpect of woody Hills, from whence iſſues a great number of Springs and Rivulets; on the oppoſite ſide, the Country lies lower, and is ſomething mooriſh; which to the South is partly cover'd with Trees, in ſome places conſiſting of Gardens and Corn-fields. Nor is the ſight of the many Spires and Towers, and other buildings of the circumjacent Towns and Villages, leſs pleaſant and diverting to the Citizens; who beſides, look down upon the Boats and Veſſels that paſs along in four ſeveral Rivers (if they may be ſo term'd) that is, the *Moſe*, the *Waal*, the *Rhine*, and the *Iſſel*; the paſſengers in the ſame Veſſels having alſo a no leſs delightful proſpect of this Town, the Houſes whereof are generally built of Brick and ſlated, and ſtanding for the moſt part upon a riſing ground, are towards the Iſland of the *Betaw*, that is, to the North and Northweſt, all in a manner expos'd to view at the ſame time.

This City has been much enlarged by its ſeveral Princes, as appears by the remains of its old wall. It has five Gates towards the Land, call'd *Hoender-poorte*, *Heerſteegſche-poorte*, *Sieckenpoorte*, *Meulen-poorte*, and *Heſſen-poorte*; and ſeven towards the Water (as *Janſon* tells us, tho *Bleau* ſays but five) by the names of *Veer-poorte*, *Kraenpoorte*, *Kleyne-poorte*, *Mey-poorte*, *S. Stephens-poorte*, *S. Jacobs-poorte*, and *Boddel-poorte*. The River which runs on the North ſide of it, is a branch of the *Rhine*, under the name of the *Waal*, call'd by *Catullus* the *Gallic Rhine*, and either deriving its name from the *Gauls*, or probably giving denomination to them; for one of the two is not doubted of by good Authors, who beſides other good grounds for their belief urge the near affinity of the letters G and W, and the frequent tranſmutations of them into one another. Cloſe by the *Waal*, upon a high ſteep Hill call'd the *Hoenderberg*, to which there is a level way but on one ſide, ſtands the Caſtle or Imperial Palace, call'd the *Valckhoff*, by corruption (as *Blaeu* ſuppoſes) for *Waelhoff*, that is a Palace upon the *Waal*. This Caſtle is encompaſſed with very high ſtone-walls, which being much decayed and worn away on the South ſide by the Sun and Rain, was ſome ages ago repair'd with Brick. It contains three large Courts; and has two Chappels in it, whereof the largeſt is ſupported by two rows of pillars, each row conſiſting of eight pillars; and is chiefly memorable for two very ancient inſcriptions to be found in it. All Travellers do confeſs, that they never ſaw a more pleaſant proſpect then is had from ſeveral parts, but eſpecially from the middle Tower of this Caſtle. Here is an Arch of a ſtupendous bigneſs, and the ſubterraneous rubbiſh and remains of divers other Arches and Pillars create a ſurprizing veneration of antiquity in the minds of beholders, who if they be perſons of learning as well as curioſity, will be much better pleas'd with a ſight of young Mr. *Smith*'s Coins, reported to be no fewer then eleven thouſand, about fifteen hundred whereof were never made publick. He has likewiſe a vaſt Collection of *Roman* Urns, Rings, Buckles, *&c.* a catalogue of which is to be ſeen in the *Antiquitates Noviomagenſes*, lately printed by him. Among all theſe rarities the things judg'd by a late ingenious Traveller to deſerve more particular obſervation, were the many old *Roman* Lamps mention'd by *Licetus* as receiv'd from this Gentleman's Father; the black *Calculi* found in Urns, denoting thoſe whoſe Aſhes were committed to them to have been malefactors and condemn'd perſons; and the Leaden *Numiſmata* obſerv'd by the ſaid Traveller to be very rare.

This City about two hundred years ago was encompaſs'd by a new Wall, Ditch, and Trench, taking in both the Suburbs and Caſtle; and ſome parts of the old Gates, which are ſtill remaining, are ſaid to reſemble the relicks of Triumphal Arches. The outermoſt Wall is exceeding high, being built of Brick, and guarded with ſtrong Towers, ſome whereof are reported to be above eighteen foot thick, the chief of which is reckon'd that which is call'd the Crown Tower, being ſo denominated from the two rows of pinnacles wherewith the top of it is encompaſſed. Near unto this Tower, and to the Eaſtward of it in the upper part of the City, is a dry but exceeding deep Ditch; and upon the Gate which is to the Northweſt thereof, call'd the *Heſſen-poorte*, are found theſe inſcriptions, *Hic pes Imperii*, and *Huc uſque jus Stavriæ*, and *Melior eſt bellicoſa Libertas*

quam Servitus pacifica; the laſt whereof perhaps is of no great antiquity, and for the true meaning of the other two I refer the Reader to our account of *Stavern* in the Province of *Frizeland*. The Ditch from hence ſerves as a Harbour for their larger Veſſels in the Winter-time, but I ſuppoſe of leſs uſe ſince the building of that new Port ſomewhat higher upon the bank of the River, which is guarded with proper Fortifications, and accounted a ſtation of greater ſecurity then the other. About the higheſt part of the City are three large Pools of water, continually fed and kept full by certain hidden Springs, and thorowout the whole City there are ſeveral Wells of an exceeding great depth, the waters whereof in their riſe and fall follow the diſtant *Moſe* (which is very ſtrange) and not the near neighbouring *Waal*. In the year 1608 there was at the charge of this City and that of *Arnheim*, a good large Channel drawn from the *Waal* to the *Rhine*, quite croſs the upper *Betawe*, and by the Villages of *Lente*, *Elſt*, and *Elden*; and by the help of Sluces, contriv'd for that purpoſe, made capable of ſo much water as ſuffices for the conveyance of Boats and Veſſels to and fro at all ſeaſons of the year.

Public Buildings. Before the long wars with *Spain*, the number of its Churches and ſacred buildings was very great; at preſent there are remaining but ten, which are adorn'd with goodly and beautiful Towers. That of St. *Stephen* is a noble and coſtly ſtructure, commended for its ſtately Tower, which was beaten down in the time of war by the great Guns, and was, as *Janſon* tells us, rebuilding when he publiſh'd his *Atlas*. This, which is its principal Church, is as *Blaeu* informs us, ſupported by five and thirty Pillars, and thoſe of no ordinary workmanſhip; in the North part whereof are the Archives kept, in a place encloſed with Iron-grates; and in the Quire is the Tomb of *Catharine* of *Burbon*, Daughter of *Charles* of *Valois* Duke of *Burbon*, and Wife of *Adolphus* Duke of *Geldre*, with her Image engraven in Braſs, and ſixteen Coats of Arms expreſſing her lineage and deſcent. Not far from thence ſtands the public School, highly commended by *Janſon*, and ſaid to have been ever famous for the knowledge of the Liberal Arts and Languages. The outſide of its building, term'd by ſome a Princely Structure, is remarkable for the Images of Apoſtles and Angels, and divers Doctors of the Church; together with the Ten Commandments, and a full repreſentation of the laſt Judgment. Here were of old two public places of reception for ſtrangers; beſides which there are likewiſe two Hoſpitals for the education of Orphans, and as many for the maintenance of old people, and for the cure of the diſeaſed. They have moreover a particular Houſe for the cure of the Leproſie, and another for perſons that are diſtracted. Their Court or Guild-Hall is a magnificent Fabrick, the front whereof is made more auguſt by the Statues of ſeveral Emperors who have been particularly kind to this City; nor are the ſeats of the Judges and Magiſtracy, which adorn the inward parts of it, any way deficient in art and beauty. Over the heads of the Conſuls hangs a naked Sword, the ordinary inſtrument of public juſtice; and here is alſo ſhew'n the Sword with which thoſe darlings of the people, the Earls of *Egmond* and *Horn* were executed at *Bruſſels* by command of the cruel *Alva*.

The Arms of the City are a Field Or with a Spread Eagle Sables in it, bearing on his breaſt a leſſer Scutcheon verd with a Lion Or; the whole having for its Creſt an Imperial Crown.

The Citizens are addicted both to trade and learning, and have been in all ages as famous as the beſt of their neighbours for martial exploits, none of whom in their way of Life and manners retain more of the ancient *Batavians*. They do not very readily enfranchize ſtrangers, and thoſe whom they do are generally perſons of merit, and ſuch as are like to be an ornament to the Community. Several of them drive a great trade in the adjoining Countries with their fatted Cattle, as others do with their Beer, for the brewing and vending whereof they have more then ordinary advantages, both from the ſituation and priviledges of the place.

This (as *Conringius* informs us) was a Free City of the Empire to the year 1248, at which time it was given in Fee to *Otho* the third of *Naſſaw*, Earl of *Geldre*, by *William* of *Holland*, Emperor of the *Romans*. It had formerly the election of its own Magiſtrates; but *an.* 1591 they were ſubjected to the Goverment of thirty two perſons, to be appointed, during the war, by the Supreme Governour, or Stadtholder, of the Province. The preſent conſtitution ſtands thus. The Common Council conſiſts of twenty four, among whom are the two Conſuls with their Sergeants or Macebearers. Theſe are choſen by the free votes of the Citizens, but the choice of them in the time of war was, as is aforeſaid, together with that of the other Magiſtrates, refer'd to the Governour of the Province. Theſe have twelve Eſchevins, or Scabins; and their Judges in determining cauſes, are guided partly by the Laws of the Empire, and partly by ſeveral Orders and Statutes enacted by the Citizens themſelves in their ſolemn and legal Conventions. The Conſuls are choſen yearly, and were when *Conringius* wrote upon expiration of their Office made Captains of the City Companies; whether or no the ſame cuſtom holds ſtill I know not. To the juriſdiction of the Eſchevins are ſubject not only the Citizens, but the inhabitants of three neighbouring Villages, call'd *Hees*, *Nederboſch*, and *Hatert*; which laſt ſome Authors write *Holtert*. The ſupreme Governor of the Kingdom of *Nimeghen* (ſo call'd from the Imperial Palace, of which we have already given ſome account) is the Burggrave; whoſe proper habitation is in the Caſtle of *Nimeghen*, and who has juriſdiction between the *Waal* and the Eſchevinate of *Nimeghen* upon the North, the Dutchy of *Cleve* upon the Eaſt, the *Moſe* to the Southward, and another Diſtrict which takes its denomination from the *Moſe* and the *Waal*, as lying between thoſe two Rivers. Concerning the Gloves which they yearly pay to the City of *Liege*, there are ſeveral, and thoſe different relations; but the truth of the matter is this: The *Nimegheners*, as is aboveſaid, have an exemtion from all Impoſts and Cuſtoms thro the whole courſe of the *Moſe*, and particularly at *Liege*, to which City they were therefore oblig'd yearly upon *Low Sunday* to preſent a pair of Buff-Gloves, ſuch as are uſed by Falconers, and two pound of Pepper. This Cuſtom having been neglected for ſeveral years, ſo that it was almoſt loſt by diſuſe, it was recover'd by *Arnoldus de Hoyrne*, Biſhop of *Liege*, about the year 1388, ſince which time, as very late Authors tell us, it has never been intermitted.

In the beginning of *July* 1672, the *French*, who were already in poſſeſſion of *Knodſenburg*, (of which by and by) paſſing the *Waal* with conſiderable forces, apply'd themſelves with more ardor and induſtry to the ſiege of this City, which altho it made a more conſiderable reſiſtance then moſt of their other Towns, yet did

BRABANT
't Landt van Cuyck
Ravesteyn
Meegen
Barenburg
Ravesteyn
VAN
Goch
CLEEF
Cranenburgh
Cleef
Duffel.
Griethuysen
Emmerick
Heerenberg
GRAEFS:
Dotekum
ZUTPHEN
Doesburg
Arnhem
Zevenaer
Wageningen
Millioris Germanica Communis
Millioris Gallica Communis
Excudebant Janssonio-Waesbergii
Moses Pitt et Stephanus Swart.

DVCATVS
GELRIAE,
pars prima
Quæ est
NEOMAGENSIS.

it not happen to hold out above ſix or eight days longer, after which time they came to a capitulation, and the place was ſurrender'd upon none of the beſt terms; among which one was, that the Garriſon ſhould remain Priſoners of War: So that *Janſon* has prov'd no good Prophet; for he tells us in the deſcription to his eighth Map, that *Nimeghen* was encompaſſed with ſuch Walls, Ditches, and other Fortifications, as render'd it not only ſtrong but terrible; and that it needed not to fear the aſſaults of the moſt numerous Armies; nay (to uſe his own expreſſion) that it might defie the Great Turk himſelf. The *Dutch* are of opinion, that it might have held out much longer; and ſay, that it was haſtily and without any conſtraint given up to the enemy, giving various gueſſes and conjectures at the reaſons thereof; ſome ſuppoſing there might be the ſame treachery here which they conclude to have occaſion'd the loſs of the *Grave*. *Nimeghen* had not been long in the hands of the *French*, when they fell to ſtrengthning the walls, and erecting a Cittadel at the upper end thereof, which was deſign'd to be built in ſuch a manner that it could not be undermin'd; hither alſo they brought the greateſt part of their plunder and ammunition, ſo that it began to be imagined that this place was deſign'd for their chief Hold, and the very center of all Action during the war; for whilſt they were quitting ſeveral other places, there were 3000 men daily at work about the fortifications of this City, and about 2000 more drawing the Lines for the Campaign abroad, which might upon all occaſions march into the body of the Country. But notwithſtanding all this, it was at length, *viz.* in *April* 74, given up in the ſame manner as moſt of the conquer'd places, the *French* carrying all they could away with them to *Grave*; a whole Ship load of Pikes, Muskets, and other Arms being thrown into the *Waal*, and 82000 Rixdollars agreed upon as a ranſom for the City and the *Betaw*. This place was at length agreed upon, according to the nomination of the King of *Great Britain*, for the Negotiation of the Peace, which to the great comfort of the neighbouring Countries came to a happy concluſion about the latter of 78 and the beginning of 79; almoſt all the Kings, Princes, and Commonwealths in *Europe* being one way or other highly intereſſed in the ſame. The *Spaniſh* frontier towards *France* has been made ſince that Treaty principally by theſe following places, with their Territories and Appendances, *viz.* by *Newport*, *Dixmude*, *Courtray*, *Oudenaerd*, *Aeth*, *Mons*, *Binch*, *Charleroy*, and *Namur*.

Knodſenburg (ſometimes term'd the Fort of *Nimeghen*) was ſo call'd, as *Blaeu* tells us, in reproach of the *Nimegueners*, who in ſome former ſeditions appear'd in defence of their Liberty, as they accounted it, with no other weapon but knotty Clubs. It is a ſtrong Fortreſs over againſt *Nimeghen*, in the Iſland of the *Betaw*, and is not only a curb to the ſaid City (to the taking whereof by the States it very much contributed) but has been found of great influence over all the adjacent Country, which was principally by means hereof deliver'd at firſt from the impoſitions and plunderings of the *Spaniſh* forces. It was begun by order of Prince *Maurice*, in *May an.* 1590, who found the ſituation of ſo great conſequence to the Confederate Provinces, that he was reſolv'd not to deſiſt till he ſaw it finiſh'd, notwithſtanding the interruption given to the work at firſt by Count *Mansfield*, who quitting the ſiege of *Noordam*, a Fortreſs neer *Sevenbergen*, made all haſte with his Army upon that very account into the *Betaw*. In the following year, upon the urgent requeſt of the City of *Nimeguen*, continually gaul'd by the great ſhot of this new Sconce, the Prince of *Parma* gathering out of the neighbouring Garriſons an Army of 5000 Foot and 2500 Horſe, fell eagerly to beſiege it; but tho he had made ſuch a progreſs therein when Prince *Maurice* was recall'd by the States out of *Frizeland*, that the relief of the place was hardly accounted feaſible; yet upon a defeat given to ſome of his forces by the Count of *Solmes* and Sir *Francis Vere*, he found himſelf oblig'd to quit the ſiege, and bring back his Army over the *Waal*; which was done with more diſhonour, and a greater loſs of credit, then in any action undertaken by him thorow the whole courſe of that war. He pretended indeed, that he was ſuddenly call'd away, and order'd by King *Philip* to march into *France* to the aſſiſtance of the *Holy League*, and the relief of *Rouan*; but his continuing above five months afterward in theſe Provinces ſufficiently ſhew'd, that this was not the true reaſon of his retreat, and his not only quitting the ſiege of *Knodſenburg*, but in effect giving up *Nimeguen* it ſelf to the enemy; by whom it was a little time after aſſaulted and taken.

Battenbourg, call'd in *Latin Arx Batavorum*, and by ſome *Arx Batonis*, is a ſmall Town near the *Moſe*, between *Raveſteen* and *Meghen*, but on the other ſide of the River, about two *German* miles from *Nimeguen*; ſuppos'd (by ſuch as have faith enough to believe the Romantic ſtory of him and his Brother *Zelandus*) to have been built by *Bato*, Son of *Metellus*, King of the *Catti*, or according to others of the *Hermoduri*; in honour of whom (as we have it recorded by the ſame Authors) the City of *Middleburg* (call'd for that reaſon *Metelliburgum*) was likewiſe founded. *Battenbourg.*

Mouck, or *Mouch*, is a ſmall village upon the *Moſe* over againſt *Nimeghen* memorable for the decretory battle (for ſuch in a manner it ſeems to have been) fought there, and the victory obtain'd by the *Spaniards* againſt *Lodowick* Brother to the Prince of *Orange an.* 1574; in which as *Bentivoglio* obſerves though the Action was not between numerous Armies yet the main of the whole Lowcountries lay at ſtake on both ſides; for the routing of *Lodowick* with his *German* Army before he joyned the foreſaid Prince of *Orange*, comeing with very conſiderable Forces out of *Holland*, did highly advantage the affairs of *Spain*; whereas if the Confederates had got the better, both their Armies being united would eaſily have overrun the whole Country, and their Succeſs would probably have animated moſt Places to revolt which had not yet ſhaken off their allegiance. *Mouck.*

Tiel is four miles diſtant from *Nimeghen* and about half as far from *Bommel*. It ſtands upon the right or north ſide of the *Waal*, being of a long figure, and guarded on the farther ſide by a marſhy level, ſo that it cannot be aſſaulted but towards *Buren* and *Culenburg*, and is a place of ſtrength as appear'd *an.* 1528 when the taking of it was vainly attempted by the victorious Arms of *Charles* the firſt. The ſtreets are in ſome places ſo narrow, and in others the courſe of them ſo winding and irregular that the Citizens generally breath a dead ſtanding air, the ordinary Gales of wind being upon that account not able to carry off the ſame and ſo purge the Town as to prevent unhealthy and diſtemper'd ſeaſons. This place was yielded to *Turenne* on the 17th of *June* 72, and was by the *French* wholly diſmantl'd the ſame year, by whom *Tiel.*

whom it was quitted upon the 24th of *April an.* 1674. This was the native place of *Johannes Poſſelius*, a Profeſſor of Divinity at *Colen*, to whoſe care and diligence *Blaeu* obſervs that we owe the fourth Tome of Saint *Auguſtines* works.

Bommel. *Bommel* upon the left ſide of the *Waal*, and about two miles from *Buren*, is not much larger in compaſs then *Tiel*, yet by reaſon of the breadth and regularity of the Streets it enjoys a more open and healthier air. Mr. *Ray* calls it a pretty pleaſant wall'd Town, and obſerv'd that at the time of his being there, which was *an.* 1663, there were four companies in Garriſon, whereof one of Scotchmen.

This Town, which gives name to the Iſland wherein it ſtands, is in ancient writings call'd ordinarily *Salt-bommel*, and in Latin *Bommelia Salinarum*, to diſtinguiſh it from a neighbouring Place call'd *Maes-bommel*. It is commended by *Blaeu* both for its ſtrength and beauty, the former whereof is in great meaſure owing to its ſituation (though it has alſo been ſtrongly fortifyed ſince the Revolt from *Spain*) much of the adjoying Country being low and marſhy, whereby this Town in the winter time when the *Moſe* and *Waal* overflow, or (which happens very frequently) break through their banks, is rendred inacceſſible; and at other times the ground is ſo wet and boggy that an enemy can neither undermine nor keep trenches long open before it. We are told that in the year 1672 it was (beſides the advantages of its ſituation) ſurrounded with good Curtins, Baſtions and Towers; a double Rampart and a double ditch; yet did it quickly fall into the hands of the *French* upon their breaking into the *Betaw*, who quitting the ſame about *November* 73 thought fourteen days well employ'd in ruining its fortifications. Three gates they blew up with powder, the Artillerie and Ammunition being carry'd away, and the Inhabitants to ſave their Houſes from the flames obligd to pay 36000 Gilders which is about 3600 pound of our mony. But as ſoon as *Bommel* was return'd into the poſſeſſion of the Confederate States, eſpecial care was taken for the ſpeedy and effectual reparation of the fortifications, nothing being omitted that was requiſite for reſtoring ſo conſiderable a Place to a full ſtate of defence. Its firſt walls and Priviledges were beſtow'd upon it by *Otho* of *Naſſaw*, the ſeventh Earle of *Geldre* about the year 1229; and it had formerly a good Caſtel, which was deſtroyd by the Citizens *an.* 1537; being judg'd by them not ſo much a defence to the City, as an inſtrument of its ſlavery. *An.* 1572 it was taken by Forces ſent from *Gorcum*, but when ſome *German* and *Walloon* ſouldiers began to invade the Churches and pull down the ſtatues, the Inhabitants took freſh courage and falling ſuddenly upon them drove the inſolent Conquerors out of the Town. *An.* 1589 *Count Mansfield* endeavour'd with above 12000 men to break this way into the *Betaw*; but having got part of his Army into the *Bommelwaert*, and the reſt being ready to paſs over in flat bottom'd Boats from *Brabant*, he was ſo vigorouſly oppos'd by 800 men, 600 whereof were *Engliſh* under Sir *Francis Vere*, that he was forc'd to deſiſt from the Enterprize. *An.* 1599 it was beſieg'd by *Mendoza* Admiral of *Arragon*, but without ſucceſs, he being forc'd at length to depart with the loſs of above two thouſand men. It was not then in a capacity of making any tolerable reſiſtance if it had been briskly ſet upon at firſt, being but very imperfectly fortify'd and but weakly Garriſon'd; ſo that the preſervation of it muſt be imputed either to the ſloath and idleneſs of the *Spaniards*, or their great ignorance of the condition of the Place. *Blaeu* mentions certain remarkable accidents which happen'd by the great ſhot made at that time againſt this Place; as that a man and his wife being in bed together were both of them kill'd with the wind of a Cannon Bullet which flew over them, that a woman by another great ſhot was kill'd outright, one of her thighs being carry'd away, but a little child which ſhe had in her arms found alive and well, at leaſt twenty paces from her; That as a ſouldier was going to kiſs a maid a bullet came between them, and took away the noſe of the one and the jawbone of the other, without doing them any further harm. This City, as *Conringius* informs us, did always enjoy the right of chooſing its own Magiſtracy, which conſiſts of two Conſuls and certain Eſchevins yearly appointed; and ſends its Deputies to *Nimeghen*, which together with thoſe of that City and certain of the Nobility do make the ſtates of this quarter of *Geldre*. The adjacent Country or the iſland in which *Bommel* ſtands, call'd *Bommelerwaert*, is encompaſſed by the *Waal* and the *Moſe*, and contains in it many very good Villages, among which is that of *Roſſeim*, famous for being the birth place of *Martin* of *Roſſeim*, highly commended by the *Dutch* as an excellent General. The Town of *Bommel* values it ſelf (as the *Dutch* Authors tell us) for the excellent Divine *Gerardus Moringius*, profeſſor of Divinity at *Lovain*; as alſo for *Henry* of *Bommel*, who wrote of the Wars between *Utrecht* and *Geldre*; and *Jaſpar Barleus* Rector of its School, whoſe monument with ſepulchral Inſcription is to be ſeen here. *Elbertus Leoninus* Chancellor of *Geldre*, is highly commended by *Blaeu* for his skill and writings in the Law.

Fort St. Andrew. Between *Tiel* and *Bommel* are two conſiderable ſconces, call'd fort *St. Andrew* and fort *Voorn*. The firſt was built by Cardinal *Andrea* of *Auſtria*, (from whom it had its name) for the ſame purpoſe as *Schenckſconce* or *Bommel* would have ſerv'd, could he have poſſeſſed himſelf of either of them; *viz.* to be a troubleſome curb to the Province of *Holland* by commanding the *Waal*, and to facilitate the conveiance of an Army into the heart of the Confederate Territories. It ſtands in the eaſtern and narroweſt point of the Iſland of *Bommel* the account of its firſt fortifications running thus. Two royal Baſtions were rais'd by the *Spaniards* towards the *Waal*, two the like towards the *Maes*, and a fift to the land-ward; all of them being well ſuited with Curtins; and the laſt mention'd well fortify'd with a ditch no leſs then the length of a pike in depth; whereby the two rivers were united, contributing water to one another, the *Waal* ſometimes running into the *Moſe*, ſometimes the *Moſe* into the *Waal*, according to their ſeveral exuberancies. The cover'd way ran alſo without the Ditches, from which likewiſe were many Redoubts thruſt out for the better defence of the place, which was not long after, *viz. an.* 1599, beſieged by Prince *Maurice*, and ſo skilfully block'd up by him, that 3000 men were judg'd ſufficient to maintain the ſiege; the *Spaniards* with 8000 vainly attempting to relieve it. The Garriſon having mutiny'd before, and tumultuouſly choſen new Officers, were the better diſpos'd towards an agreement with the beſiegers; yet ſtood they ſtiffly a long while upon having all their Arrears pay'd them which were due from Arch-Duke *Albert*, which amounted to the ſum of 600000 Florens (about 60000 pounds ſterling) but at length were contented with 125000 Florens, to be equally diſtributed among them, who were in number 1142. A certain *French* writer judg'd

this (*an.* 1672) to be the beſt Fortreſs the *Dutch* had; and tells us, that at the time of its ſo eaſie ſurrendry to them, without making any oppoſition, it was encompaſs'd with five good Baſtions, and water'd almoſt quite round by the River *Waal*, inſomuch that it was impoſſible to drain its Ditches, and little leſs then impoſſible to make any Bridg over them without the conſent of the beſieged.

Voorn. Fort *Voorn*, ſo denominated from the little Iſland wherein it ſtands, as from the Founder of it, or the Governor of the Confederate Army when it was built (*viz.* Prince *Maurice* of *Naſſaw*) Fort *Naſſaw*, is ſituate between the Iſlands of *Tiel* and *Bommel*, and the *Moſa-Vahalian* Territory. Upon the foremention'd Fort of St. *Andrew*'s coming into the hands of the Confederate States, care was taken to have this neighbouring Sconce (which *Mendoza*, Admiral of *Arragon*, had the ſame year deſign'd to aſſault with all his might, but the goodneſs of the Garriſon diſſwaded him from the attemt) very much improv'd and made ſtronger with new fortifications, from which time it has likewiſe been always ſupply'd with good forces for its defence; it being clearly viſible even to the ignorant and unskilful, of what exceeding great moment both places were to the preſent poſſeſſors. Nor has there ever ſince been an ordinary value put upon them by the *Dutch*, one of whoſe writers ſpeaking with ſorrow of their ſudden ſurrendry to the *French*, in *June* 72, ſtiles them the impregnable Sconces of *Voorn* and *St. Andrews*.

enck-ce. *Schenckſconce* (plac'd here by *Brietius*, tho by others diſpoſed of in another place) ſtands upon the point of the Iſland *Betaw*, where the *Rhine* divides it ſelf into two great Arms, one whereof retaining its old name runs to *Arnheim*, the other under the name of the *Waal* paſſing to *Nimeghen*. No Veſſel can ſail down or up theſe Rivers without leave from this Fort, which is therefore the key of all commerce and intercourſe between *Germany* and the beſt part of the *United Provinces*; ſo that indeed the whole trade of the *Rhine* depends in a manner upon this ſtrong Hold. Beſides this (as *Priorato* obſerves) if poſſeſs'd by an Enemy it leaves thoſe Wind-Mills and principal Ditches at his mercy, by which the inundation of almoſt all the *Betaw* is prevented. It had its name from *Martin Schenck*, upon whoſe motion it was built by the Confederate States (*an.* 1588 or 89) and who having done conſiderable ſervice for the King of *Spain*, deſerted his Arms becauſe a *Spaniard* was preferr'd to the Government of *Frizeland* before him; and afterwards did from this Sconce ſo grievouſly infeſt the neighbouring places, that when he was drown'd in attemting to ſurprize *Nimeguen*, the joy of the Citizens of that place was ſo great that there was nothing but feaſting and jollity amongſt them for ſeveral days together. The ſaid City being ſurrendred to Prince *Maurice an.* 1591, he ſhew'd ſo much honour to the body of *Schenck*, that he order'd it to be interr'd with much pomp in the very Sepulcher of the ancient Dukes of the Province; a native whereof was *Schenck* himſelf, tho but of mean parentage. But to return to *Schenckſconce*; ſo ſtrong and inacceſſible was the very ſituation of it eſteem'd, that the Prince of *Parma* would never attemt the taking of it, even when it was hardly yet made tenable; nor was it any more then taken and retaken, once before the fatal year 1672, it being the firſt time ſurpriz'd indeed, and not ſubdued by open force. For *an.* 1635, a certain baniſh'd *Dutchman* call'd *Entholts* (ſeveral of whoſe Friends and Kindred, as ſome ſay, had been put to death by the States, but as others tell us, whoſe Father had been executed for a treaſonable deſign to betray the Fort of *Tiel*) living in *Flanders*, inform'd the *Spaniards*, that this conſiderable place had in it at that time but two hundred Foot (*Blaeu* ſays the whole Garriſon conſiſted but of 120, the reſt being drawn out a little before by Count *William* of *Naſſaw*) that the Ditch might in ſome parts be eaſily waded over, that one Palliſado was weak; and (which imported moſt of all) that the Man of War which was always wont to lye in the River to prevent a ſurprize by water, was gone, upon a difference ariſing between *Nimeguen* and that City, to *Amſterdam*. Hereupon 500 *Spaniards* (as *Blaeu* tells us) being ſent privately out of *Geldre*, and coming by night to the Sluce of the Dyke of *Cleve*, diſpers'd themſelves into ſeveral ſmall parties, and skulking with their Boats among the Willows on the bank of the *Rhine*, got ſo ſecretly over, that falling upon the Sconce in the dead of the night, they in a little time made themſelves maſters of it, tho not without ſtout oppoſition and the loſs of the greateſt part of the ſmall Garriſon, and the Governor himſelf. *Priorato* ſays, the invaders were 400 *Spaniſh* Foot; but *John Cluver* will have them no fewer then 1500 drawn out of the fortified places of *Geldre*. At this time the Prince of *Orange* lay with his Army no farther off then at *Nimeghen*, or thereabouts, whom we may therefore ſuppoſe ſufficiently enrag'd at ſo unexpected and ſo near a loſs; upon the firſt news whereof he immediately diſpatched conſiderable Forces into the *Betaw*, reſolving to looſe no time, but to apply himſelf with all his might and main to the recovery of this impregnable Fortreſs, (for ſuch was it generally eſteemed,) the ſiege whereof may be ſeen at large in *Blaeu's Theatrum Urbium*, and is too long to be inſerted here. The ſame is reported by ſome to have continu'd 8 months, but *Blaeu* ſays the Fort was ſurpriz'd the 28 of *July an.* 1635, and was yielded up to the Prince of *Orange* the laſt of *July* the year following, according to whom it ſeems to have been ſufficiently ſtreightn'd for that whole ſpace of time. If we believe a certain *French* writer, ſo many of that Nation loſt their lives during the ſiege, that it was for a long time after call'd the *French* burying-place; but this man was ſo very credulous, that he ſcruples not to tell us, that not above twelve men were reported to have held it out in the uttermoſt extremity; whereas it appears from *Blaeu*, as well as others, that there were ſeveral Companies (ſome ſay no fewer then eight or nine) remaining of the Garriſon when the Fortreſs was yeilded; together with great ſtore of proviſion and arms; which may well enough be ſuppos'd, ſince the *Spaniards* were as induſtrious as poſſible both at firſt in victualing and defending, and afterwards in ſuccouring or raiſing the ſiege of this important place, tho in the laſt point they met not with the ſame ſucceſs. The foremention'd *French* Author ſays, that at the time of its being taken by his Countrymen, *viz. an.* 1672, it was fortified with a great Ditch full of water, good Baſtions and Half-moons, and a ſtrong Rampart, and that on two ſides Nature had ſo ſtrengthned it by the *Waal* and *Rhine* that it is not to be attack'd that way; but all this being ſuppos'd, the taking of it will not appear to have been ſo doughty a buſineſs, if what a *Dutch* writer affirms be true, who firſt calling it a Sconce on which depends the welfare of the *United Netherlands*, and adding, that it was ſufficiently provided of all things requiſite, and with a Garriſon

Fort Sct Andrew.

ſon able to defend it, tells us at laſt in very plain terms, that it was *commanded by a Rogue, who without the knowledg of the Council of War had ſent away the outliers* (that is, the Veſſels which lay upon the River for the defence of the place) *and demoliſhed the Forts there erected by the Lord* Wurts, *and then deliver'd it up for a ſum of money.* This is certain, the Iſland of the *Betaw* was not ſo thorowly defended or made inacceſſible by the *Arnheim* branch of the *Rhine*, and it appears from ſeveral relations, that the *French* were as much advantag'd by the ſhallowneſs of thoſe waters, in paſſing over by the *Tol-huys*, as the forces of their enemies were by the lowneſs of the River *Saar* near *Treves*, in the courſe of the ſame war, and in the proſecution of the ſiege of that City. And this ſeems more probable becauſe we find, that in the end of *October* 1675, the States took care to have certain Trenches cut near this place (which had been quitted by the *French* in *May*, the year foregoing) for conveying more water into the *Rhine* and the *Iſſel* from the *Waal*, the laſt having of late years carried away ſo much of the main ſtream, that the other was almoſt rendred uſeleſs, as not being able to bear Veſſels of any tolerable burthen. Others tell us (which is a confirmation of the ſame) that the Elector of *Brandenburgh* (who lays claim to the Fort, as having formerly belong'd to the Dutchy of *Cleve*) going along with Prince *Maurice*, about the year 1676, and other perſons of Quality, to view *Schenckſconce*, it was found upon mature deliberation, that the *Rhine* branch of the River might be made navigable, if the Fort were removed further into the Iſland, and ſuch Trenches as ſhould be found requiſite drawn in the place where it then ſtood.

Tol-huys. About a League below *Schenckſconce* on the North-ſide of that branch of the *Rhine* which ſtill retains its ancient name, ſtands a ſmall Fort, call'd the *Tol-huys*, which is a plain Caſtle with one great Tower, guarded only by a Ditch and a Wall, and ſtanding within a Musket-ſhot of the River; and has its denomination from having been formerly the Cuſtom-houſe to the Dukes of *Cleve*. Upon the tenth day of *June* 1672 *Conde* aſſaulted this place, endeavouring here to paſs the *Rhine*, which was effected by the *French* two days after, tho not without conſiderable loſs, *Conde* himſelf, with eight or ten Dukes, Earls and Lords being wounded, and the Duke of *Longueville* with ſeveral perſons of Quality ſlain in the Action; the ſucceſs whereof, and the loſs of the *Betaw* which enſued thereupon, is imputed by the *Dutch* to the treachery of one *John Barton* of *Mombas*, who was depriv'd of all Office, and condemn'd to further puniſhment; but he made his eſcape and fled to the enemy.

Buren and *Culenburgh* are put by *Brietius* and other good Geographers in this Quarter of *Geldre*; the firſt whereof ſtands not far from the River *Linghe*, upon a ſmall ſtream that runs into it, call'd *het Molen-water*, and is a mile diſtant from *Tiel*. It had an ancient Caſtle in *Bentivoglio*'s time, with a large and deep Ditch, wherein he ſays conſiſted the greateſt ſtrength of the place. It belongs to the Prince of *Orange*, to whom it deſcended from *William* the firſt, who poſſeſs'd it in right of his firſt Wife, Daughter and Heir of the Count of *Buren*. *Buren.*

Culenburgh is ſituate upon the left ſide of the *Leck*, being one mile diſtant from *Buren* and two from *Vianen*; a very fruitful and pleaſant Country lying round about it. It is a County by it ſelf, tho a very ſmall one, and is reckon'd by ſome not to be comprehended in the Seven Provinces, altho it be obliged to pay its *quota* in all public Taxes and Contributions. *Culenburg.*

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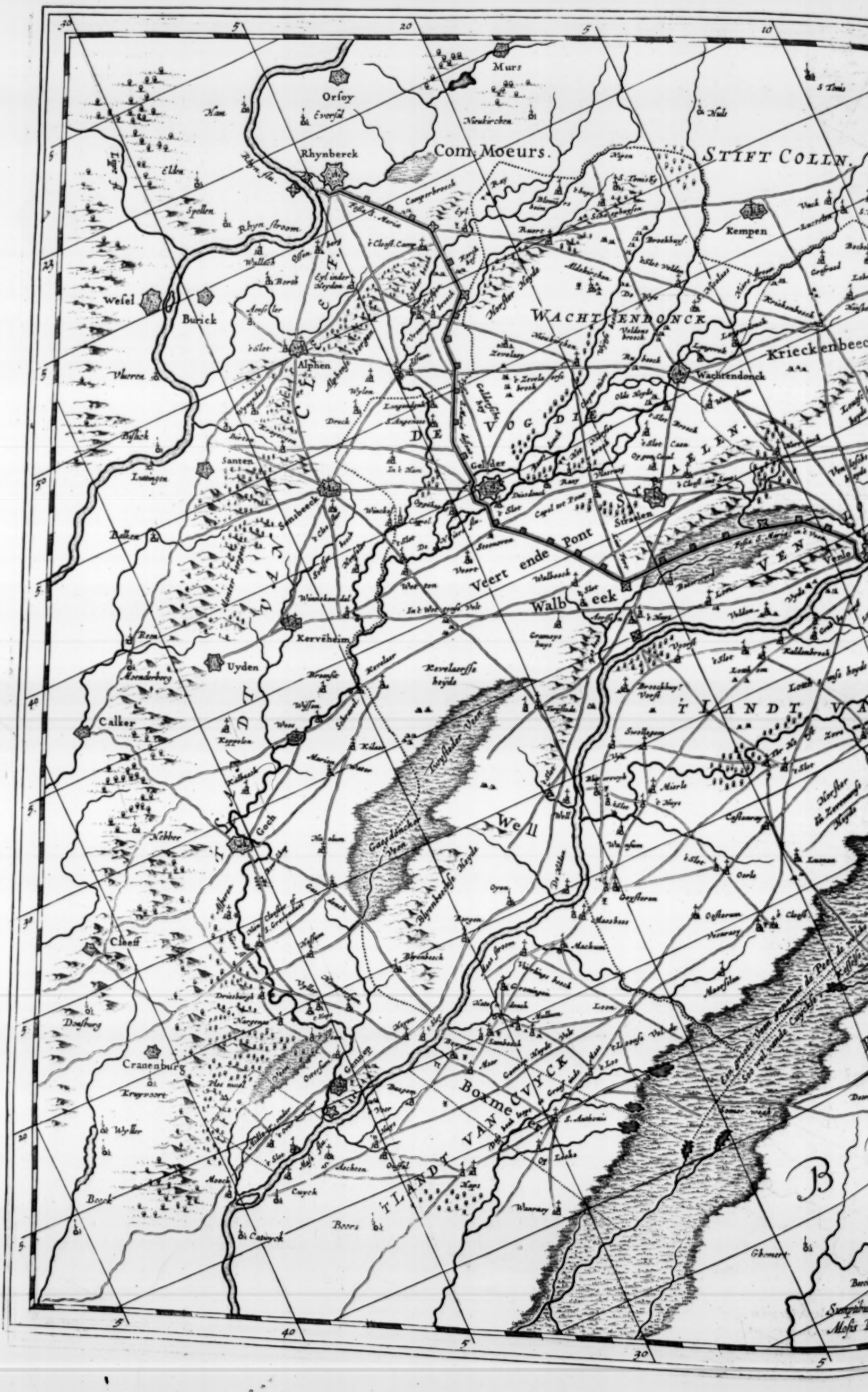
Orsoy
Murs
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STIFT COLLN.
Kempen
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Burick
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WACHTENDONCK
Wachtendonck
Gelder
Straelen
Veert ende Pont
Walbeeck
Kervēheim
Uyden
Calker
Goch
Cleeff
Cranenburg
Boxmeer
Beers
Catwyck
Santen
Uyden
Veenlo
Venlo

DVCATVS GELRIAE pars secunda Quæ est RVREMONDENSIS.

Sumptibus Ioannis Janssonio-Waesbergiorum, Mosis Pat. et Stephani Swart.

Milliaria Germanica Communia

Milliaria Gallica Communia

TLANDT VAN CVLICK

Graefschap Hoorn.

ROERMOND

MONTFOORT

KESSEL.

PEELLANDT.

't Land van Luyck

Dulcken

Dalen

Erckelens

Geelkerck

Rangeray

Marienberg

Ghisbroot

Wassenberg

Heinsbergh

Gangelt

Vucht

Tuddert

Nieustadt

Sittart

Stochem

Op Bicher

Hoorn

Weert

Breey

Helmont

Kruchten

Brusen

Rovers Heyde

Op der Hard

Swanenberg

Geerle

Leden

Drommen

Vbraid

Birreden

Romgen

Vlodorp

Montfoort

Op Oterem

Op Iseer

Doornse Hey

Zeidorp

Byanderen

Borington

Comfel

Vegelang

Breey

THE

QUARTER

OF

RUREMOND.

THE Juriſdiction of *Ruremond* makes one fourth part or Quarter of *Geldre*; tho it is very odly bounded, and hangs but looſly to the other members of the body of that Province, the Weſtern limits of it being the River *Moſe*, from the Village *Afferden*, within a mile of *Gennep*, to another Village call'd *Echt*, and lying two miles beyond the City of *Ruremond*, the Metropolis of this Tetrarchy. From *Echt* (as *Janſon* informs us) to have the Southern bounds of it, we muſt draw a line between certain Villages of *Juliers* and *Geldre*, that is, by *Poſterholt* and *Kercken*, *Vlodorp*, *Schleemkercke*, *Herckenboſch*, and *Dalenbroeck*; and paſſing by *Berck* turn our courſe to the North, which muſt be continued by *Dalem*, *Overwecht*, *Elmpt*, and *Belfeld* to *Venlo*. From *Venlo* we muſt turn about to the North-eaſt, and paſs by ſeveral good Villages of *Juliers* and *Colen* till we arrive at *Blommers*; and from thence continuing our courſe to the North, and afterwards to the Northweſt, we ſhall (as he tells us) meet with divers other good Villages in our way till we come at length to the above-mention'd *Afferden*, which bounds this Quarter at the *Moſe*.

The City *Ruremond* ſtands upon the mouth of the little River *Roer* (as the word plainly expreſſes, *Mond* ſignifying in the old *Teutonick* a Mouth, and making in like manner part of the names of other Cities in theſe Countries) juſt where it empties it ſelf into the *Moſe*, being diſtant from *Venlo* about three Leagues. *Bentivoglio* ſays, that in his time it was a large Town but not populous, yet by reaſon of its ſituation, eſteem'd of conſiderable importance; but it appears from *Blaeu*, that ſince it is become a rich and well peopled City, and is remarkable both for the ſtrength of its Walls and the neatneſs of its Buildings. Its principal Church is dedicated to the Holy Ghoſt, and was upon the new erection of Biſhopricks in the time of *Philip* II. made an Epiſcopal Cathedral. In this City is that ample and wealthy Monaſtery of the *Carthuſians*, ſo much commended by Travellers. The Country adjoining is very fertil in all ſorts of Grain and Fruits, which frequently occaſions its being viſited by unwelcom Gueſts; that is, as often as any Armies happen to come into the neighbouring parts. The City it ſelf in the firſt war with *Spain* was ſack'd and almoſt ruin'd by the Prince of *Orange*'s Army, coming out of *Germany* againſt the Duke of *Alva*. It was taken from the *Spaniards* in the year 1632, tho with the much reſented loſs of Count *Erneſt Caſimir* Governor of *Frizeland*; but was at the concluſion of the Peace of *Munſter*, and is (together with the whole Quarter, if I am not much miſtaken) at this day under the dominion of *Spain*. The learned men which this City has produc'd were as *Blaeu* tells us, *Bartolomæus Ruremundenſis*, Prior of the Monaſtery of *Bethlehem*, the Author of divers works; *Dionyſius Richelius*, a Monk in the ſame place, a learned and reverend Divine, and famous likewiſe for his ſeveral Writings; and *Theodorus Gramineus*, a learned Profeſſor of the Mathematicks.

Keſſel. About a mile from *Ruremond* ſtands *Keſſel*, call'd in *Latin Caſſelia*, and by ſome *Caſtellum*; a very large Village, upon the top of a high Hill, and under the Government of its proper Lord. It makes one of the Country Diſtricts of this Tetrarchy, being commonly call'd *t' Droſt Ampt van Keſſel*; and was, according to the probable conjectures of ſome, a place of great fame and moment in ancient times, being ſuppos'd that *Caſtellum* of *Ptolomy* which was the Metropolis of the *Menapii*.

Venlo is ſituate upon the ſame bank of the *Moſe*, and is about three miles diſtant from *Ruremond*. It is a place of note for the great quantities of Corn which are ſold at it, and for the con-

courſe of Mariners and ſuch as trade upon the River. The *Brabanſons* alſo and the *Hollanders*, with their neighbouring people, repair conſtantly hither in great numbers to buy Freeſtone, Marble, Braſs, and Coal; all which are brought down the *Moſe* out of the Country of *Liege* and other parts of *Germany*. This City was beſieged in vain by *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, Dowager of *Savoy*, Aunt of *Charles* the Fifth, in whoſe nonage firſt, as afterwards in his occaſional abſence, Governeſs of the *Netherlands*; nor could he himſelf ſome years after that (*viz. an.* 1543) gain admiſſion into the ſame with his victorious Army, before he had granted this and the reſt of the Cities of *Geldre* ſuch conditions as one would judg rather demanded by a conquering party, then indulg'd to ſuch as were ſubdued. Its name is without doubt deriv'd from *Veenen* and *Loo*, which words ſignifie flat, fenny, and paſture grounds; ſo that it really bears the ſame denomination as the City *Lovain* in *Brabant*; only in one of the names the *Veenen* is put before the *Loo*, and in the other the *Loo* before the *Veenen*. It was endow'd with the priviledges of a City by that *Reinold* who was the firſt Duke of *Geldre*, *an.* 1343. *Venlo* was the birth-place of *Hubertus Goltzius*, famous eſpecially for the diſcoveries made by him out of ancient Coins towards the illuſtrating of the *Roman* Hiſtory; to which end he travell'd thorow *Italy*, *France*, and *Germany*. *An.* 1636, The *Spaniards* having loſt all hopes of driving the Prince of *Orange* from the ſiege of *Breda*, the Cardinal *Ferdinand*, to gain ſomewhat towards the balancing of that loſs, took the City of *Venlo*, and ſhortly after that of *Ruremond*; both which places had been in the hands of the Confederates from the year 1632.

Geldre. The City of *Geldre*, (which gives name to the whole Province, tho not to any of its Quarters) receives the little River *Niers* into its Trenches, comprehending a leſs ſpace of ground within its Walls then the already deſcrib'd *Venlo*. It has a Caſtle of great antiquity, the ancient ſeat of thoſe who were Governors of this Province, under ſeveral Titles; which together with the City it ſelf is ſtrongly fortified by the Marſhes that encompaſs them both; but whether it may be imputed to this, or to the firm loyalty of the inhabitants, that it was never yet brought under the juriſdiction of the Union, I ſhall not preſume to determine. Subject to the City of *Geldre* are the three Villages *Aldekerche*, *Niekercken*, and *St. Thomas*. Learned men born here, and commended by *Blaeu*, are *Gerardus Matthiſius*, *Gulielmus Veldius*, and *Johannes Fervilius*, concerning whom he that liſts may find a larger account in the ſaid *Blaeu*'s deſcription of this City.

Stralen. The next place in dignity is *Stralen*; tho it it have no great matter of Territory. *Johannes a Stralen* is commended by *Blaeu*, and is to be found in *Trithemius*'s account of men famous for learning and virtue. Near unto *Stralen* is the Village call'd *t' Zant*, ſuppos'd by ſome to be the place mention'd by *Antoninus* in his Itinerary under the name of *Sablones* or *Sabulones*.

Wachtendonck. About a mile and half from hence, and two miles from *Geldre*, ſtands *Wachtendonck*, being ſeated upon the River *Niers*; the Territory whereof *het Droſtampt van Wachtendonck*, is reckon'd among the City Diſtricts. It is one of the ſtrongeſt Towns in all this Province, for being ſurrounded by low mooriſh grounds, there is hardly any acceſs to the Walls thereof; upon which account it is capable of holding out long ſieges, and accordingly it was begirt and vigorouſly aſſaulted by Count *Mansfield* for the ſpace of three months, *an.* 1588, (there being but 400 men in Garriſon) and was deliver'd at laſt without any neceſſity (Count *Solms* and *Schenck* being near at hand with ſuccours) by the treachery or cowardice of the Governor, who falſly pretended want of powder to the other Commanders, and fearing to be call'd to account for ſo baſe an action, fled into *Lorain*, and durſt never after appear in the Confederate Provinces. *An.* 1600 it was ſurpriz'd by *Lodowick* of *Naſſaw*, who paſs'd his Soldiers over the Trenches upon the Ice, which the Townsmen, not dreaming of an Enemy ſo near them, had neglected to break. Some three years after it was near being loſt again, by a ſtratagem of the Earl of *Bery*, which was manag'd in this manner: A certain Fiſherman having hid about 12 Soldiers under ſome bundles of Straw in his Boat, row'd to the Caſtle, and being come to the Bridge, deſired the Sentinel to lend him his hand to draw the Boat cloſe to the ſhore; which he had no ſooner done, but he was preſently drag'd off by the Fiſherman and ſtab'd in the water, whereupon the foreſaid Soldiers immediately ſtarted up from under the Straw, and poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Caſtle, ſecuring *Rihovius* the Governor thereof; but by the vigorous oppoſition of the Citizens, and the accidental coming of two troops of Horſe into the Town, (who were alarm'd at the noiſe and tumult as they were paſſing by) the ſame was cloſely begirt, and for want of victuals in ſix days time reſtor'd to the former owners. Yet *an.* 1605, this place was taken for the *Spaniard* by the Earl of *Bucquoy*, ſent thither by *Spinola* with 5000 Foot and 1000 Horſe.

Erkelins (ſuppos'd to be the *Herculis Caſtra* ſo much celebrated by *Ammianus Marcellinus* and others; tho ſome will have it call'd from I know not what Maid nam'd *Erka*) is five hours journey diſtant from *Ruremond*; and is ſeated in a ſufficiently fruitful ſoil, ptoductive of all manner of Grain, upon which account moſt of its inhabitants apply themſelves to Agriculture. This Town with its whole Territory, call'd the *Voochdye van Erckelins*, lies wholly within the Dutchy of *Juliers*, altho it appertain to the Province of *Geldre*. It was plunder'd in *May* 1674 by the *Colen* Forces, and the *French* drawn out of the conquer'd places. *Erkel*

Newſtadt is likewiſe within the Territory of *Juliers*, altho it belong to *Geldre*; being four hours journey diſtant from *Ruremond*. Its walls and fortications were all long ſince demoliſh'd. *Newſ*

Near *Ruremond* is an ancient Town call'd *Echt*, almoſt ruin'd at this day by the injuries of time and wars, yet gives name to a pleaſant Wood, call'd from thence *Echterwald*. The Town of *Echt* is within the Diſtrict of *Montfort*. *Echt.*

The Caſtle of *Montfort* was begun by *Henry* Biſhop of *Liege an.* 1251, and *an.* 1267 finiſh'd with the *Vich* part of *Maeſtricht*, lately raz'd to the very ground by the ſaid *Henry* in his wars with the *Brabanſons*. In this Tract are alſo two Country Juriſdictions, one call'd *Krieckenbeke*, the other *Middelaer*; which laſt ſome writers contend to be the *Mededacus* of *Antoninus*, for which they argue from its ſituation and the ſound of the word, condemning *Cluver* for imagining it without ſufficient ground to be *Sualen*, another ſmall Village in this Province. *Montfo*

Odilinberg, or the Mount of St. *Peter*, is hard by the *Roer* about one hours journey above *Ruremond*; where are ſaid ſtill to remain ſome footſteps of the habitation of three holy men *Wiro*, *Plechelm*, and *Other*, who were the firſt that planted Chriſtianity in theſe parts. *Odilin-berg.*

THE QUARTER OF ZUTPHEN.

ZUTPHEN is the third Quarter or Tetrarchy of *Geldre*; it being in like manner as the others, call'd from its principal City, and making formerly one of the Seventeen Provinces, but not now one of the Seven; for both by Marriage and very ancient Confederations it has for several Ages been united to the Dutchy of *Geldre*, and has more especially since the erection of the *Dutch* Commonwealth made together with that one entire Province. The first coalition of these two Provinces happen'd by the marriage of *Otho* of *Nassaw*, first Earl of *Geldre*, with *Sophia* Daughter of *Wichman* Earl of *Zutphen*; by whom he had but one Son named *Gerlac*, who dy'd without issue; and after whose death this County was look'd upon as inseparably annex'd to that of *Geldre*. This County is by the *Issel*, and *Drusus*'s Channel, deriv'd into the same from the *Rhine*, wholly separated from the *Velaw*; its other principal boundaries being *Overyssel* to the North; and to the East, Southeast, and South, *Westphalia*, *Cleve*, and the River *Rhine*. The true Etymology of its name is no question from *Veenen* and *Zudt* or *Zuidt*, which denote a situation upon the Southern Marshes or Fens, for the opinion of its being deriv'd from the *Usipetes* (whom nevertheless we acknowledg to have border'd upon the *Sicambri*, and to have been the ancient inhabitants of this Country) is a groundless fancy, and that it comes not from *Zuet* and *Veen*, that is a place of sweet pasture, as *Pontus Heuterus* would have it, is apparent from there being a piece of the like ground on the North side of the City call'd *Noortveen*, which questionless was so denominated with relation to, and in distinction from *Zuidt*, or *Zudtveen*. And indeed it is a very true observation of *Goropius Becanus*, that not only here, but in several other Countries of *Europe*, those Cities whose names either begin or end in *Veen* or *Ven* (as *Venice*, *Venlo*, *Zutphen*, *Lovain*) are all seated in a wet mooriſh level. We have from others a very probable Etymology of this word, for they tell us, that *Zutphen* in ancient times was possess'd by the *Frizons*, who inhabitated formerly a much larger space of ground then they do at present; and that this Province making the most Southern part of their Country, was upon that account and by reason of its forementionʼd low and mooriſh soil, call'd by the name of *Zuydtveen*.

Zutphen. This City of *Zutphen* is both rich and populous, and was in the time of *Alva* a place of good strength, being wall'd about after the ancient form, and every where provided of good and deep Ditches, but since it fell into the hands of the Union, it has been made one of the strongest Towns in all these Countries. When it was attack'd by the *French* in 72, it was fortified with nine Bastions, almost all coated on the outside, four half Moons, and two Horn-works; beyond all which was a very broad Ditch, besides an inner one twice as broad and flat bottom'd; having also trebble Ramparts, which together with the other fortifications render'd it a place as one would have thought impregnable; and yet it made no great matter of resistance to the *French* Forces, being yeilded up to the *Monsieur* upon the 26th of *June*, upon no other conditions, as we are told by a *French* writer, then that the Garrison should remain prisoners of War. The *Dutch* say, that the *French* King having taken *Doesburg*, march'd in hast to *Zutphen*, and possess'd himself also of that City without any trouble; in whose hands it continued till *April* 1674. In the first war with *Spain* it was wholly sack'd by *Alva*'s Army, and used after the manner of *Mechlin*; and in the same war being begirt by the Confederates, the siege was much shortned by Sir *Francis Vere*'s taking a Fort, which stood on the same side of the *Issel* with the City, and was by continually galling the Enemy, a great defence

defence to the ſame; nor could it well have been taken but by a ſtratagem, which was effected in this manner: A good number of luſty young Soldiers were habited like Country-women, and ſome like the men of thoſe parts, carrying Baſkets and Packs, and ſuch other burthens as are uſually brought to Market, with Piſtols, ſhort Swords, and Daggers under their Clothes. Theſe coming early in the morning, by two or three in a company, and reſting themſelves near the Gate of the Fort (as if they expected the Ferry-boat of the Town) ſeiz'd immediately upon the ſame as ſoon as it was open'd, and being aſſiſted with about two hundred men laid in covert not far off, quickly made themſelves maſters of the place. *Zutphen* is diſtant from *Arnheim* four miles, from *Doesburg* one and a half, and from *Nimeguen* ſix, being ſeated upon the right ſide of the *Iſſel*, juſt where the *Borkel* (a leſſer River) enters into it, which turning ſeveral Mills as it paſſes thro the City, divides the ſame into two parts, (join'd together by two ſeveral Bridges); whereof one is call'd the Old City and the other the New. The *Dutch* themſelves commend the Air of this place, tho it cannot, as one would judg from its ſituation be very healthful. The neighbouring Country is indeed very good paſture ground, bearing alſo good Corn. The Citizens are ſaid to be courteous, there being many Nobles and perſons of Quality amongſt them. That they have been in former ages very religiouſly inclin'd, appears from their ſeveral buildings erected for pious uſes; among which, beſides others of a different nature both for men and women, were an Hoſpital for ſick perſons, and another for Strangers, and a third for Orphans, and a fourth for the old and decrepit. Without the Walls and beyond the *Laer*-Gate towards *Weſtphalia* ſtood a Monaſtery of the Minorites, of the Order of St. *Francis*, call'd by the name of *Galily*; which is now quite demoliſh'd and level'd with the ground.

In the old City ſtands a very ſtately Church, dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Walburgh*, a neat ſumptuous and ancient Structure; of far greater antiquity (as appears from *Blaeu*) then thoſe imagine who would have *Otho* of *Naſſaw*, the third of that name, to have been its Founder; altho *Janſon* ſuppoſes them to be in the right, for which he brings no other argument then a handſom Monument thought to belong to the ſaid *Otho* and his Wife, and ſtill to be ſeen in the middle of the Church; the Tower whereof being of exceeding great highth, was, as is expreſs'd by inſcriptions remaining upon the doors of the ſame, twice fir'd by Lightning, *viz.* firſt in the year 1446, and afterwards *an.* 1600. The ſame was about the year 1635, by the care of the Curators or Wardens of the Church, rebuilt in a more curious and coſtly manner. This Church is enobled by a College of Canons, the Provoſtſhip whereof was in former ages accounted of ſo great honour, that the Earls themſelves have not diſdain'd to bear the Office. The Font or Baptiſtery is much admir'd by all beholders, being not only made of Braſs, but very remarkable for its capaciouſneſs, as well as elegancy and choice workmanſhip. At the Eaſt-ſide of the Church is the publick Library, indifferently well ſtor'd with Books, the number whereof is continually increas'd by the liberality of the chief Magiſtrates of the place. Near hereunto ſtood formerly the City School, tranſlated ſometime ſince by order of the Senate to the Monaſtery of the Preaching Friers, which was ſituated much about the middle of the City, and had been founded by *Margaret* Daughter of *Guido* Earl of *Flanders*, and Wife of *Rainold* the Firſt, Earl of *Geldre* and *Zutphen*, deceas'd about the year 1321. Within this City are alſo to be ſeen the remains, or rather the ruins of an old Palace, ſuppos'd to have been the habitation of ancient Earls of *Zutphen*; upon which account the place by the Fiſher's-Gate is call'd *op des Graven Hoff* to this day. Not far from thence ſtands a very high Tower, built of Brick in form of a quadrilateral Pyramid, and vulgarly call'd from one by whom it was anciently inhabited *Drogenaps-Toorn*, being a great ornament to the City, and affording a free and large proſpect thorowout the neighbouring Country. It formerly ſerv'd as a Gate into that Caſtle which *Charles* of *Egmond* built on purpoſe to curb this place, when he, deſpairing of legitimate iſſue, intended to make the King of *France* his Succeſſor in the Principality of *Geldre*, but could not prevail with the States of the Country to give their conſent thereunto. Near unto the Church, of which we have ſpoken already, ſtands a large and magnificent ſtructure, having three ſuch different fronts that a man would judg the whole to be as many diſtinct buildings; in one part whereof the Colledge of the Deputies of the County does uſually meet. Beſides theſe, the Palace of the Earls of *Bronchorſt*, built ſeveral years ago for the accommodation of that Family, deſerves to be mention'd; nor muſt we omit the old Tavern, which for the reverend face of Antiquity which it bears, is thought fit to be commemorated both by *Janſon* and *Blaeu*.

The Government of the City is Ariſtocratical, and is adminiſterd by the Conſuls and Eſchevins, who are twelve in number, according to *Blaeu*, tho in the additions made to *Guicciardin* they are 18, 15, 14, and ſometimes but 13; the two ſeniors of whom are for greater dignity call'd by the foreſaid name of Conſuls, the ſame being term'd alſo Seal-Bearers or Keepers of the Seals. Theſe meet yearly (as ſome tell us, but according to others, once in two, three, or more years, as they ſhall judg it requiſite) upon the 22d day of *February*, at nine of the Clock in the morning preciſely, to fill up their number if it be defective; and the foreſaid hour is ſo ſuperſtitiouſly obſerv'd, that if any thing happen to retard their meeting, nay if any one of the number be abſent, except upon the moſt urgent neceſſity, the publick Clock is kept back, and not ſuffer'd to ſtrike; each of the twelve Senators being oblig'd, unleſs in caſe of dangerous ſickneſs, to make their appearance in the ſame place for fourteen days together before the ſaid day of Election. The ſame day is the adminiſtration of Juſtice taken care of for the enſuing year; their Judges being two of theſe Senators (a Senior and a Junior) for every two months; whoſe Office it is likewiſe, to preſide in the Senate, and to convene the ſame upon all extraordinary emergencies. The dignity and place of Senator is for life, unleſs a man voluntarily reſign, or commit ſome offence for which the reſt think fit to turn him out. Theſe Senators chooſe out of the common people eight or nine men, whom they term *Geemens-Lieden*, and who have no vote in any caſe, being only call'd upon occaſion to give their advice. There lies an appeal in all intricate caſes from the inferior Cities hither (but not from this Court to any other) which is made in a ſolemn manner, with certain uſual ceremonies, as to a common place of Judicature; to which alſo the Town of *Gente* in the *Betawe* has recourſe in the like caſes. In deciding controverſies they are guided both by the Civil Law (wherein ſome of the Senators are ſaid to have been always very well skill'd) and by cer-

tain

STIFT

MUNSTER.

Vreden

BREDEVOORDT.

Brevordt

Lichtevoorde

LICHTENVORDE.

HOOCH

Grol

BORCKELOO.

LANDDROSTAMPT

Borckeloo

TWENTE

KELO

Lochem

SCHOLTAMPT

LOCHEM.

SCHOLTAMPT

SSEL

SALLAND

Ex Officina Janssonio-Waesbergiana.
Mosis Pitt et Stephani Swart.

DVCATVS
GELRIAE
pars Tertia
Quæ est
COMITATVS
ZVTPHANIENSIS

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA OXONIENSIS

tain Statutes and Cuſtoms of the Country; divers Cities in the *Velaw* and *Cleve* being in Judicial matters directed by their way and method of proceeding.

When affairs of a higher and more publick nature require it, the Eſtates of the Quarter of *Zutphen* (which conſiſt of their Nobles and the Deputies of their Cities) are conven'd by the Magiſtracy of this place, and thoſe Eſchevins who are Judges for the time being preſide therein, putting the queſtion, and taking the ſuffrages; all things being reſolv'd on that ſide to which the votes of the Nobility (as *Blaeu* tells us) and the Capital City of *Zutphen* it ſelf encline; the Secretary of this City regiſtring their determinations, and laying them up in the publick Archives. It is manifeſt from ſeveral priviledges and immunities indulg'd them by the Kings of *Denmark* and *Norway*, that the inhabitants of this City were in former ages much addicted to traffick and merchandiſe, which is yet made more evident from their having been anciently incorporated into the *Hanſeatic* Society, being included in the Circle of *Colen*; which confederation was renew'd by them ſince the beginning of this preſent Century, *viz.* during the Twelve years Truce with *Spain*. This City did alſo in ancient times enjoy the Royalty of a Mint; but *an.* 1604 the States General judging it for the benefit of the Union to have no money coin'd but in the name and by the directions of the Provinces, agreed with the Magiſtracy to make them an annual payment for quitting that right; which ſum has been ever ſince inſerted under its proper ſtile in their publick accounts. *Gerard* of *Zutphen* (whoſe Scholar was the well known *Thomas a Kempis*) is commended by *Trithemius* for his writings; as likewiſe *Johannes Vorthuſius*; the latter eſpecially, for his Book entituled the *Phœnix*, wherein he draws a parallel between the exploits, counſels, and ſucceſſes of the two famous Emperors *Charles* the Great and *Charles* the Fifth. I omit others to be found in *Blaeu*.

The County of *Zutphen* is in point of Juriſdiction divided in this manner: It conſiſts of four Baronies, the firſt whereof is that of *Broncborſt*, which not many years ſince (as I ſuppoſe it may to this day) belong'd to the illuſtrious Family of the Earls of *Limburg*, Lords of *Stirum*. *Broncborſt* is ſeated upon the right ſide of the *Rhine*, about a mile from *Zutphen*, and is an indifferent good Town. The ſecond is that of *Berghen*, the chief place comprehended therein being the Town of *Heerenberg*. Both *Broncborſt* and *Berghen* have gone by the name of Earldoms, but their poſſeſſors were in their ancient Aſſemblies of the States only accounted Barons, and at preſent they are reckon'd among the number of the prime Nobility of the Province. The third in order is the Barony of *Wiſch*, according to *Janſon*, tho *Conringius* (who ſays it belongs to the Lords of *Anholt*) makes it the fourth. The fourth is the Barony of *Baer*, according to the foreſaid *Janſon*, who tells us, that it was purchas'd from the Admiral of *Egmond* by *James* Lord of *Bronchorſt* and *Batenburgh*, for the Lord of *Anholt*.

burg. Next to the Baronies come the Cities; the firſt whereof, after *Zutphen*, is that of *Doesburg*; which has not long been a place of any account, that is, not till the Confederate States found it neceſſary for the preſervation of their Commonwealth to fortifie all Towns and paſſages upon the *Iſſel*. It is ſuppos'd to take its name from *Druſus* (and therefore call'd by ſome in *Latin Druſiburgum*) by whom it was built, as well as ſituate about the place where the Channel cut by him derives the waters of the *Rhine* into the foreſaid *Iſſel*. Concerning *Germanicus*'s paſſing by this Channel, as his Father *Druſus* had done before him, into the Lake *Flevus*, and ſo to the Ocean, we have an expreſs account from *Tacitus* in his ſecond Book of Annals; whoſe words are theſe, *Jamque Claſſis advenerat, ad principium Agri Batavi* (that is, to the place where now ſtands *Schenckſconce*) *cum præmiſſo commeatu, & diſtributis in Legiones ac Socios Navibus, Foſſam cui* Druſianæ *nomen, ingreſſus* (Germanicus) *precatuſque* Druſum *Patrem, ut ſe eadem auſum, libens placatuſque exemplo ac memoria conſiliorum atque operum juvaret; lacus inde & Oceanum uſque ad* Amiſiam *fluvium ſecunda navigatione advehitur.* His ſailing to the River *Ems*, was becauſe thereabout began the Country of the *Cheruſci*, againſt whom this expedition was undertaken. *An.* 1672 it was found by the *French* to be a Town in a very good condition of ſtrength, having no contemptible fortifications, which for the moſt part were coated on the outſide. It is defended on the one ſide by the River, and on the other by a great Marſh, lying between it and *Arnheim*, which together make it inacceſſible ſave only by one neck of Land. Nevertheleſs it was immediately yeilded to the *French* King upon his appearance before it, towards the latter end of *June* in the foreſaid year; altho it was provided of a reaſonable good Garriſon, as the *Dutch* tell us, tho indeed the *French* ſay otherwiſe. Upon the taking of *Doesburg* at that time there was a deſcant (by ſome accounted ingenious) made upon the names of three *French* Gentlemen, *viz. Martinet*, *Sourry*, and *Ciron*, beſides whom there were very few *Frenchmen* ſlain at the attacking of this place, *viz.* that *Doesburg*, for the preſervation whereof the *Hollanders* were ſo ſolicitous, had coſt the *French* King but one *Swallow*, one *Mouſe*, and one *Worm*; alluding to the genuine and original ſignification ot the foreſaid words. This place was wholly diſmantl'd by the *French* in *April* 73.

Dotecom (call'd in *Latin Dotechemum*, *Deuthecomium*, and *Deutecomium*) is ſeated upon the old *Iſſel*, about a mile above *Doesburg*, and is encompaſs'd with a brick wall, but of no conſiderable ſtrength. Not far from hence ſtood in former days two Religious Houſes, one whereof call'd *Bethlehem* was inhabited by *Monks*, the other nam'd *Sion* belonging to a Society of *Nuns*. *Dotecom* was ſurrender'd to the Prince of *Conde* on the 9th of *June* 72. *Dotecom.*

Lochem was in the ſame month taken by the Biſhop of *Munſter*. It lies upon the little River *Berckel*, and is diſtant from *Zutphen* about two miles. *Lochem.*

Groll is about as far from *Lochem*, as that place is from *Zutphen*; ſuppos'd to have been at firſt call'd *Groenlo*, which ſignifies a green level. Its natural defence on one ſide is the River *Slinck*; and in the firſt war with *Spain* it had on the other ſide a Line well flank'd, and beyond the chiefeſt Ditch there ſtood other Flanks with Ditches likewiſe. It was in vain beſieg'd by Prince *Maurice* *an.* 1595, *Mandragone* Commander of the *Spaniards* in thoſe parts, with almoſt equal forces cauſing him to deſiſt from the enterprize; yet was it yeilded up to him *an.* 1597, without having made any conſiderable reſiſtance, the reaſon whereof was judg'd to be its want of proviſions for undergoing a ſiege. It was alſo taken in a few days by *Spinola an.* 1606; by whom it was the ſame year reliev'd with a ſmall Army, when beſieg'd by Prince *Maurice*. The Confederates nothinking that *Spinola* would have undertaken a deſign wherein he muſt probably meet with *Groll.*

ſuch infinite dangers and difficulties, had made no great haſt in fortifying their Quarters; wherefore upon the approach of the *Spaniards*, Count *Maurice* not judging it expedient to come to the deciſion of a Battel, drew off with his Army, and fairly quitted the ſiege. It was obſerv'd by *Charles* the Fift to be ſeated upon an important Paſs, as lying upon the borders of *Germany*; and he in conſideration thereof is ſaid to have rais'd its firſt fortifications, which were (like the Art it ſelf at that time) but rude and imperfect; tho they were afterwards much improv'd by the *Spaniards*, when they likewiſe endeavour'd with great coſt and labour to make *Bois-le-Duc* in *Brabant*, and *Damme* and *Hulſt* in *Flanders*, places of greater ſtrength and conſideration. The famous ſiege of *Groll* (taken at laſt by Prince *Maurice* for the United Provinces, tho the acquiſition was leſs welcome to the States for the death of *William* of *Naſſaw*, a perſon of great hopes, ſlain with a Musket-bullet) *an.* 1627, is written at large by the learned *Hugo Grotius*, from whom *Blaeu* has his account of the ſame in his *Theatrum Urbium*, to either of whom we refer the Reader, who cannot expect to have all the particulars thereof in a work of this nature; yet ſome things we ſhall inſert here, which more immediately relate to the Town it ſelf. Its fortifications at that time conſiſted of five large Bulwarks, ſhooting forth in ſhape of a wedge, the inmoſt parts thereof being join'd together at right angles by a very broad and high Wall, which paſſes from one to the other; ſo that the aſſailants muſt at the ſame time expoſe themſelves to the ſhot of the beſieged from ſ veral quarters. Along the foot of the Wall on the outſide ran a lower Rampart or Wall, thorow which (themſelves being defended by the ſame) the beſieged might greatly endammage the Enemy in their neareſt approaches. Beyond this was the Ditch, ſupplied with water from the River *Slinck*; and ſomewhat farther, a way ſufficiently cover'd by a Rampart to ſecure and hide the ſmall ſhot that ſhould be placed there; the ſaid Rampart being made to ſlope on the outſide, in ſuch a manner that the ſhot of the Town had a direct paſſage to the Enemy, but that of the Enemy was occaſion'd to fly over the Walls without doing them any prejudice. Upon the 25th of *May an.* 1236 the Town of *Groll* was purchas'd by the Earl of *Geldre* and *Zutphen* from *Henry* of *Borckelo*, to the Lordſhip of which place it had to that time belong'd. To conclude our account of this place, it has been of late years reckon'd the ſtrongeſt Hold in the County of *Zutphen*; yet was it after very little reſiſtance given up to the Biſhop of *Munſter* on the 9th of *June* 1672.

Hattem. *Hattem* is ſituate upon the bank of the River *Iſſel*, being two miles diſtant from *Elburg*, and but half a mile from *Swoll*. This place was in former ages defended by a very ſtrong Caſtle, built by that *Reinold* that was the firſt, and fortified with new Works and Trenches by *Charles* of *Egmond*, whom ſome account the laſt Duke of *Geldre*; tho its ancient greatneſs appears now only in its ruins.

Breevoort (call'd in *Latin Bredefordia* as well as *Brefurdia* and *Brefurtum*) was about 120 years ago fortified in an indifferent manner by *Martin* of *Roſsheim*. It is ſo abſolutely begirt by Marſhes and Fens that there is no acceſs to it but by a very narrow path, and a bank caſt up for that purpoſe, which leads into the Town on one ſide and out at another. The nature of the ſoil round about is ſo ſpungy and moiſt, that if the ſeaſon be but indifferently wet, an Army can neither caſt up any Works, nor by the beſt art and help of Wind-Mills be able to drain it to any purpoſe. Upon this account Prince *Maurice* beſieging it *an.* 1597, could not aſſault the place either in the exact way of a Land or Water fight, being forc'd to make an amphibious kind of ſwimming Veſſel, or Machine, which was not properly to be term'd either Bridge or Boat, tho it carried an exceeding great weight, and ſerv'd as occaſion offer'd it ſelf inſtead of either. But notwithſtanding all his skill and diligence, he loſt more men in taking this place, then in poſſeſſing himſelf of many other Towns the ſame Summer, altho *Oldenzyll*, *Linghen*, *Otmarſen*, and *Groll* were in the number of them; which made the beſiegers at length attack it with ſuch rage and fury that nothing was able to reſiſt them; nor did the Princes commands ſignifie any thing, when he perceiv'd the Town was won, and would have prevented the uſual and diſmal fate of places carried by ſtorm; the prayers and tears of the women which met the Soldiers in the moſt ſupplicating manner proving likewiſe ineffectual; ſo that they preſently fell to the dividing of the ſpoil, which was found exceeding rich, (the Country people having brought their goods hither as to a place of ſecurity) wholly plundering the Town, and committing ſeveral acts of cruelty and violence upon the inhabitants; tho the ſlaughter and bloodſhed prov'd not near ſo great and univerſal as generally happens in caſes of the like nature. It continues I ſuppoſe to this day by way of pawn or mortgage in the poſſeſſion of the Princes of *Orange*, to whom it was formerly in that manner engag'd by the Provincial Eſtates of *Geldre* and *Zutphen*.

Next to the Cities of this Quarter come thoſe Juriſdictions which they call Prefectures, the firſt whereof is that which they term *het Landt-Droſtampt des Graef-Schaapes Zutphen*, which has two Courts of Judicature, one at *Dotecom* and the other at *Doesburg*; the ſecond is the Prefecture of *Zutphen*, call'd *het ſcholt ampt van Zutphen*; the third that of *Breevoort* or *Bredeford*, nam'd *het Droſt ampt van Bredeford*; the fourth is ſtil'd *het Richter ampt van Doesburgh*, and belongs to the Town of *Doesburgh*, as the fift and laſt does to the Town of *Lochem*, from whence it is denominated *het ſcholt ampt van Lochem*.

THE

THE QUARTER OF GELDRE.

THE fourth Quarter of *Geldre* takes its name from its chief City, call'd *Arnheim*, and in *Latin Arnhemum*, and by ſome *Arnehemium*, which imports as much as *the habitation of the Imperial Eagle*; and indeed not only the City it ſelf, but divers of the prime Nobility of this Province, give Spread-Eagles in their Coats of Arms. Moſt learned men agree in the opinion that this was the *Arenacum* mention'd by *Tacitus* in the fifth Book of his Hiſtory. Not far from *Arnheim* ſtands a little Village call'd *Rencum*, from whence ſome derive the ancient name of this City, ſuppoſing only A, which denotes a River to be prefix'd to it; for that makes *Arencum*, between which and *Arenacum* there is little difference; but this is no more then conjecture, and has in reality no foundation at all, ſince the name of the foremention'd Village appears in the writings of former Ages to have been not *Rencum*, but *Redinchem*.

Arnheim is the capital City of the *Betaw*, and the ſeat of the ſupreme Council of the Dukedom of *Geldre*. It is ſeated on the right ſide of that branch of the *Rhine* which retains its name, being about two *German* miles diſtant from *Nimeguen*, and as many from *Doesburg*; and is a very large, neat, and ſtrong City. The *Rhine* waſhes its Walls at the Gate call'd *Sabels-poort*; and ſome part of it ſtanding upon a higher, ſome upon a lower ground, the whole is on the *Velaw* ſide commanded by a Hill, which in requital for the injury it may therby do it, ſends forth a large current of water, which does not only turn ſeveral Mills in the Suburbs, and one within the Walls of the City, but fills alſo a large flat bottom'd Ditch, all lin'd with Free-ſtone, which almoſt ſurrounds the place, and is ſaid to be the faireſt and largeſt that is any where to beſeen. The other fortifications are all lin'd with Brick, their Ramparts being great and well built; ſo that upon the whole they have not many ſtronger Towns in all their Provinces. Altho it was in ſuch a condition of ſtrength in 72, yet was it then attack'd and ſurrender'd the ſame day; and the *French* in the beginning of the following year judg'd it requiſite to add to its fortifications, raiſing alſo a large Magazine for all manner of proviſions, and bringing hither the great Guns from *Utrecht* and *Harderwyck*; which thing, together with their enlarging the Works of this place, even after they had thrown up the greateſt part of their Conquetts in the *United Netherlands*, rais'd great jealouſies among the *Dutch* of ſome farther deſign; but their minds were ſoon quieted, the *French* at length departing hence alſo, after an agreement made of 170000 Gilders to be paid as a ranſom for this City and the whole *Velaw*. The hard uſage which this Town met with from *Charles* of *Burgundy* is to be ſeen in the Annals of theſe Countries. It was taken by the Earl of *Mœurs* in the time of the Prince of *Parma*, about the year 1585.

From the foremention'd Hill, which on the *Velaw* ſide overlooks this place, there is a very pleaſant proſpect into the fields of the *Betaw*, which in the proper ſeaſons of the year are cover'd all over with Wheat, Barley, Oats, and all manner of Grain and Pulſe. Towards the North you behold the ſeveral Hills, Woods, and Heaths of the *Velaw*, which are principally reſerv'd for hunting, being ſufficiently ſtock'd with moſt ſorts of Game; as was formerly in a more eſpecial manner, a Park of the Dukes of *Geldre*, not far from *Arnheim*, wall'd and ditch'd about for that purpoſe; where the Citizens at preſent take the air, applying it to little other uſe, and only making it ſerviceable in that manner to their health and ordinary recreations.

Arnheim has five Gates, four whereof (being built of Brick) were made ſo very ſtrong that they ſerv'd in ancient times as ſo many Fortreſſes againſt any foreign aſſault; and that which is

call'd St. *Johns*-Gate, was *an.* 1537, by order of Duke *Charles* of *Egmond*, upon the apprehenſion of *Charles* the Fifth's approach with his Army, fortified at the charge of the City with exceeding large Works; the neighbouring Bulwark towards the *Rhyngate* (which exceeds all its other fortifications) and that call'd *de Gelderſche Toorn*, that is, the *Geldre* Tower (of which the ruins are ſtill to be ſeen) being alſo the ſame year erected by command of the foreſaid Duke *Charles*. Near unto the *Rhyngate* is a paſſage over a bridge of Boats into the *Betaw*. Before the firſt tedious and ſacrilegious War with *Spain* here was a College of Canons, which having been founded at firſt by *Walgar* Lord of *Teirſterbant*, in the Town of *Tiel*, was afterwards, *viz. an.* 1328, tranſlated hither, as to a place of greater defence and ſecurity. In the South part of this City ſtood alſo a Convent of *Franciſcan* Friers, in the Eaſt part of the Chappel whereof is the Heart of *Charles* Duke of *Geldre* (I ſuppoſe the foreſaid *Charles* of *Egmond*) reported to have been interr'd. In the Eaſt ſide of *Arnheim* was another Convent of Nuns; and on the North-ſide an Hoſpital of the fraternity of *Rhodes*; the laſt whereof was a building of exceeding great antiquity, as appears from its Church (dedicated to St. *John*) tho much impair'd and depriv'd of one of its Towers by that dreadful Fire which *an.* 1525 is recorded to have burnt the whole City in a manner down to the ground. *Arnheim* did in former Ages receive a Toll or Tribute for all commodities brought to its Fairs out of the *Velaw*; but this was bought off by *Otho* the ſecond, about the year 1240. Among the three publick Buildings for pious uſes, whither is made the laſt and beſt retreat of honeſt poverty, is the Hoſpital for aged perſons, call'd anciently the *Iſland of God*, endow'd with very good Revenues, and made the comfortable receptacle of the poorer Citizens; where thoſe whom the world (as we ſay) has frown'd upon are neatly and plentifully maintain'd. The Church of St. *Martin* (for to him was it dedicated at firſt, tho from the year 1453 it has been denominated from St. *Euſebius*) is a very noble building, adorn'd with a ſtately and beautiful Tower. The Hall or Palace, formerly one of the Habitations of the Princes of *Geldre*, was thro the careleſneſs of thoſe who ſhould have kept a better eye upon ſo terrible an inmate as Gunpowder, almoſt wholly blown up and ruin'd about the year 1589. Beſides that at *Redinchem* or *Rencum*, there were three other Monaſteries in the Suburbs and neighbourhood, all of them ſeated in the moſt pleaſant part of the Country, and very near equally diſtant from *Arnheim* it ſelf. The firſt in dignity was that of St. *Auguſtine*, and famous beyond the others for its charity to the poor. The ſecond was built by *Reinald* the ſecond Duke of *Geldre*, and his Dutcheſs *Leonora* Daughter of the King of *England*; memorable for the Tombs and Vaults of divers Princes and perſons of higheſt Quality; the Intrals of the ſo often mention'd Duke *Charles* being laid up in this place. It was a magnificent Building, and of a very great circumference, as appears from Duke *Arnold*'s having his Lodgings in it, diſtinct from the reſt of the Convent; where he made almoſt his conſtant abode, and did not now and then take up only for want of a better accommodation. The third was call'd *Bethany*, and belong'd to a Society of Nuns; whereof, as of the other two, there is nothing now remaining, but ſome broken pieces of ancient Walls, and other awful remembrances of antiquity. Nor muſt we paſs by *Ooſterbeck*, a ſmall adjoining Village, but ennobled by the birth of *Henry* the third, as is recorded in the Hiſtory of *Geldre*, under the year 1027; which was a lucky accident to one *Bernoldus* the ordinary Paſtor of the Village; for he immediately carrying the news to the Father, at that time Emperor, was by him preſently gratified with the Biſhopric of *Utrecht*.

The Government of this City is thus conſtituted. In the firſt place they have a Judg, who claims that Title not only over *Arnheim*, but over that other particular Diſtrict which is call'd the Border or Skirt of the *Velaw*; and preſides in all Judicial affairs, whether of a Civil or Criminal nature; as likewiſe in ſuch cauſes as lye between Strangers, or between Strangers and Citizens, and are determinable in the inferior Courts. The abſolute appointment of this Judg did I ſuppoſe when *Janſon* wrote (that is, in the vacancy of the Stadtholderſhip) belong to the States Provincial; but both before and ſince the cuſtom was for the Tetrarchy to nominate, and the Governor or Stadtholder, together as ſome tell us with the Chancellor and Provincial Senate, to chuſe and ultimately reſolve on the perſon. Next to him they have two Burgomaſters, who yearly upon the Feaſt of the Converſion of St. *Paul* are choſen by the Eſchevins out of their own number. Their Office is to preſide over, and direct the Eſchevins in all cauſes whether Civil or Criminal; the number of the ſaid Eſchevins being twelve, who together with the Burgomaſters hear and determine all ſuits and controverſies of what nature ſoever, audit the publick accounts, and have the ſuperintendence in all things relating to the common weal and ſtate of the City. When an Eſchevin dies, or in any other manner quits his Office, another is choſen into his place by the votes of thoſe who remain, according to the Grant of *Otho* of *Naſſaw*, the firſt Earl of *Geldre*. In the fourth place there are ſix Maſters of the Guilds, or Fraternities, inferior and ſubſervient, eſpecially in matters of Taxes and publick ſales and impoſitions, to the Burgomaſters, by whom, together with the Eſchevins, they are choſen out of a certain number propos'd to them by the Guild-maſters of the precedent year, and the Tribes or Companies of the people. Beſides theſe there are forty-eight Jurats (ſtil'd by them *de Geeſwooren Gemeente*) elected in the ſame manner, and concern'd in matters of the like nature, but under the Guild-maſters, the ſenior of whom conſults and employs them upon occaſion. The Magiſtracy of this City is reported to have been ſeveral ages ago of ſo great fame for wiſdom and juſtice, that divers foreign Towns, particularly that of *Culenburg* in the *Betaw*, were wont to have recourſe hither in the moſt difficult and intricate controverſies.

Arnheim was firſt wall'd about and fortified by *Otho* Earl of *Geldre*, about the year 1233; and was afterwards endow'd with very large priviledges; ſuch as were, the exemtion of the Citizens from paying any Toll or Cuſtom thorowout the whole Dutchy and Earldom, and the immunity from arreſts in any part of the *Betaw*; to which we may add, the priviledge term'd *De non evocando*, enjoy'd by them in common with the inhabitants of the reſt of the Cities of this Province; this place having alſo, about the year 1443, been incorporated into the body of the *Hanſeatick*, or Free Cities of *Germany*. *Anſelmus de Boot* tells us of falſe Diamonds found near unto *Arnheim*, ſuch as are likewiſe natural to ſome places of *France*, *Bohemia*, *Sileſia*, *England* and *Hungary*. The *Geldrians* are us'd to ſay,

DVCATVS GELRIAE pars Quarta Quæ est ARNHEMIENSIS, Siue VELAVIA.

Diepenhem
Wildenburg
Vorden
Lienden
GRAEFS: ZVT-
Gouw
Aemes
Zutphen
Gorssel
Deventer
Zaland
Raek
Oostt
Dalfsen
Hasselt
Zwoll
Swartesluys
Geelmuyden
Campen
Elburgh
Harderwyck
DE ZVYDER

VII

Seventer
Deventer
Doesburg
Nimmegen
Huessen
Arnhem
Wageningen
Rhenen
Tiel
Buren
Wyck te Duerstede
Amersfoort
Zutphen
Harderwyck

D E
B E
T V
W E .

Steden
Forten
Redouten
Dorpen
Edelhuysen
Clooſters
Boerſchappen
Water molens
Wint molens
Gecommuneerde Edelhuysen

Milliaria Germanica Communia
Milliaria Gallica Communia

Apud Janſſonio-Waesbergios
Moſem Pitt et Stephanum Swart.

ZEE.

BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL

ſay when they compare thoſe Cities together; that it is *Nimeguen* the Ancient, *Ruremond* the Great, *Zutphen* the Rich, and *Arnheim* the Pleaſant.

Reinerus Tegnagelius, a perſon of noble deſcent, Profeſſor of Law in the Univerſity of *Lovain*; wrote, (beſides other things) an Hiſtorical account of the Princes of *Geldre* down to *Charles* the Fifth. 2. *Fredericus Sandius* wrote an excellent Book of the *Feudal* Law, publiſh'd after his death by his Brother *John*. 3. *Henricus Aquilius*, his Compendium of the *Geldrian* Chronicle is well known in theſe Countries.

Harderwyck ſtands upon the South ſide of the *Zuyder-Zee*, the waters whereof make ſuch continual encroachments upon it, eſpecially to the Eaſtward, that they have taken full poſſeſſion of thoſe places where not many years ſince were rich fields of Meadow-ground; the inhabitants being at a great and conſtant charge in maintaining their old, and caſting up new banks and fences, whereby to ſecure the very Walls of the City, not only to the North, where it lies altogether upon the Sea, but alſo on the Eaſt and Weſt parts thereof. Over againſt *Harderwyck*, or between it and *Frizeland*, lies a little Iſland call'd *Urck*, ſuppos'd to have been the ſeat of the ancient *Urii*, but now reduc'd to very ſmall dimenſions; there being men alive about thirty years ago who remembred large parcels of Land taken from it by the Sea; upon ſome part whereof ſtood a Church not above eighty years ſince, the ruins whereof are only to be ſeen at low water. Not far from *Urck* is another ſmall Iſland, wherein are two poor places inhabited by Fiſhermen, call'd *Emeloort* and *Ens*; and near to which, when there is a very calm Sea, Cawſeys and pav'd ways are plainly diſcover'd, with Poles and Oars; there being ſometimes no conſiderable depth of water in ſuch places, from whence we may very well conclude, that a large portion of this South Sea was formerly inhabited and poſſeſs'd by men; and indeed it ſufficiently appears from ſeveral teſtimonies of Chronologers, that the inmoſt part of the ſaid Sea between the *Vlie* and the mouth of the *Iſſel* have been exceedingly enlarg'd ſince the time of the *Romans*; it having been then of nothing near the preſent bredth and capacity.

Harderwick is ſo call'd either from the hardneſs of the ſoil, which is eſpecially remarkable where at preſent is the ſtation of their Ships; or as others will have it from its having been formerly a Village of Shepherds. It was anciently poſſeſs'd of a famous School, which has been by the Provincial States ſome years ſince (*viz. an.* 1648) erected to the dignity of an Univerſity; (having been augmented and made more illuſtrious about twenty years before under the patronage and by the authority of the *Velavian* Tetrarchy or Quarter of *Geldre*) at which time Profeſſors in the Languages, Divinity, Law, and Philoſophy were inſtituted, together with their certain Salaries aſſign'd them, and a publick Auditory or piece of Building for their ſolemn Lectures. The Library belonging to the ſame is much commended by their own writers; by whom it is reported to be excellently furniſh'd with all ſorts of Books; not only in *Latin* and *Greek*, but alſo in the Eaſtern Tongues, ſuch as are *Hebrew*, *Syriack*, and *Arabick*; having moreover ſeveral Volumes brought out of *China*, and printed in the language of that Country. The Students of this place enjoy the uſual exemtions and priviledges of foreign Univerſities; among which one is that whereby they are excuſed from paying the uſual Taxes and Cuſtoms upon Beer and Wine. The Rector, who is the ſupreme Magiſtrate, is choſen yearly by the ſix Curators. Here is alſo a Staple of Fiſh, call'd *den Afslagh*, and granted to this Town, with excluſion of all other places, by *Arnold* Duke of *Geldre*, *an.* 1443. *Harderwick* is ſaid to owe its moſt ancient Walls to *Otho* of *Naſſaw*, the firſt Earl of the Province; whereunto long after, that is in the time of the firſt war with *Spain*, a Rampart of Earth and ſome other fortifications were added on the *Velaw* ſide. About the year 1503 there happen'd a moſt dreadful fire, by which it was almoſt utterly conſum'd, not above ſix or ſeven Houſes remaining; a great number of men and women being deſtroy'd in the flames, among whom were not a few Scholars. The preſent Buildings are ſaid to reſemble thoſe of *Lubeck* and *Hamburg*; the Porches and Entries whereunto are large, and proportionable to the ſtories of the Houſes which are very high; this being eſpecially remarkable in that Street which in their own language they call *de Donckerſtraete*. Among their publick Edifices, the Cathedral Church of St. *Mary* excells all the reſt. It has an exceeding high Tower, which may ſerve as a Sea-mark to thoſe Ships and Veſſels that paſs to and fro within ſight of it; not only the outward appearance of the Church it ſelf being ſtately and auguſt, but the workmanſhip of its inward parts, eſpecially Roof and Arches, ſuch as very powerfully detain the eyes of admiring ſtrangers and travellers. This place was moreover adorn'd in former Ages not only with an Hoſpital for the poor, but ſix Religious Houſes, three whereof belong'd unto Friers, and the other three to Nuns; all of them being at this day either inhabited by the Townsmen or (which may ſeem to anſwer the end of their firſt inſtitution, or at leaſt to come much nearer to it) are converted to the uſes of the Univerſity; the Library of which takes up ſome part of thoſe ancient Buildings. The firſt and chief of them ſtood without the City, and was dedicated to St. *John*; the ſecond belonging to the order of St. *Jerom*; and the third to the *Franciſcans*, which laſt was founded by *Elenor* Wife of *Reinold* the ſecond, who took care to have it provided of a very good Church, and endow'd with conſiderable revenues. The ſame was utterly ruin'd at the taking of this place *an.* 1572, the Church being burnt down, and part of the Church-yard converted to the publick uſes of the City. The other three Religious Houſes were appropriated to Female Societies, of the Orders of St. *Auguſtin*, St. *Catharine*, and St. *Francis*; the firſt of them being dedicated to St. *Agnes*, altho the Vow of its Nuns and their courſe of life and devotion was according to the Rule, as is ſaid, of St. *Auſtin*. I omit their old Caſtle, on the Eaſt ſide of the City, and ſome other buildings long ſince buried in their own ruins.

The Woods near *Harderwick* abound in the ſeaſon (which continues but ſix weeks) with great plenty of that Berry which is call'd in their language *Blaeuwe-beſien*, *Kraeck-beſien*, *Klappe-kornen*, and *Ever-beſien*. They will not keep above three or four days, and are reckon'd at *Amſterdam* and thorowout *Holland* among their chiefeſt ſecond Courſe Dainties; into which Province there are ſuch quantities of them tranſported during the foreſaid ſmall ſpace of time, that the very fraight amounts uſually to above 3 or 400 Crowns.

About the beginning of 1673, the *French* leſſening the number of their Garriſons, for the reinforcement of ſuch as muſt be maintain'd (not being able to ſpare men out of their Armies for that purpoſe) caus'd the Walls of this Town among others to be pull'd quite down; and in *Auguſt* the ſame year part of it was burnt

by *Luxemburg* as he march'd to the relief of *Naerden*; it being again ſet on fire by the *French*, even to the ruining of one third of the whole, in *October* following, at which time they were upon quitting this together with ſeveral other conquer'd places. They demanded 12000 Gilders to ſave the City from total deſtruction, and blowing up two of its Gates, left it ſo naked and defenceleſs that it was in effect no other then an open Village; nor did the States judg it a place of ſo great conſideration as to deſerve the care and charge of having its fortifications thorowly repair'd; yet by the induſtry of the Citizens it was in a ſhort time fenc'd about with Paliſadoes, and a Breaſt-work caſt up to ſecure them from roving parties.

Learned men. *Petrus Guinellus* wrote a Book of the Doctrine and Art of Demonſtration, *an.* 1554. *Gerardus Voetius* is commended for his skill in the Law, and ſeveral Embaſſies wherein he acquitted himſelf very well; and is ſaid together with *Elbertus Leoninus*, his predeceſſor in the Chancellorſhip of *Geldres*, upon the erection of the *Dutch* Commonwealth, to have contriv'd the model of the preſent Ariſtocracy of this Province.

Wageningen. *Wageningen*, a Town of very great antiquity, is two *German* miles from *Arnheim*, and as many from *Nimeguen*. In ſome ancient writings it is call'd *Wagen-eynd*, and *Wagenuwega*; and is concluded by moſt to be that *Vada* mention'd together with *Arenacum* and *Grinnes* by *Tacitus*, by whom they are term'd indifferent good Villages. The ſame *Vada* was aſſaulted by *Civilis* the *Batavian*, but ſtoutly defended by *Julius Briganticus*, his Siſter's Son; who out of a hatred conceiv'd againſt his Uncle, join'd with the *Romans*, and ſerv'd them in the war. *Wageningen* is at this day not ſeated upon, but near unto the *Rhine*; ſtanding on a mooriſh and clay-ground, which adds much to its ſtrength and defence; nevertheleſs neither it nor *Elburg*, *Hattem*, *Harderwick*, *Amersfoort*, *Rhenen*, or *Naerden* were capable of making any manner of reſiſtance to the *French* in 72; the reaſon whereof was (as is ſuppos'd) that lying ſo far within the Dominions of the States, it was thought ſuperfluous to furniſh them with good Garriſons, or to keep up their Works in conſtant repair; this place having at that time, as we are told, hardly any other fortification beſides its Rampart. On the upper ſide of *Wageningen* lies a Heath, four or five Leagues broad in the narroweſt place; and on the other ſide are very good paſtures, intermixt with ſome very fruitful arable lands.

Hattem. *Hattem* ſtands upon the Weſt ſide of the *Iſſel*, and has the proſpect of *Swoll*, from whence it is diſtant but half a *German* mile; being about four times as far from *Elburg*. It was furniſh'd in ancient times with a very ſtrong Caſtle, built by *Reinold* the firſt, whereunto *Charles* of *Egmond*, accounted generally the laſt Duke of *Geldre*, added new works and fortifications; whereby it was put into ſo good a poſture of defence, that it held out a ſiege againſt *George Schenck* Governor of *Frizeland*, who begirt and aſſaulted it with exceeding great forces. It is now quite demoliſh'd, and only ſhews by its ruins what it has been. *Hattem* was wholly deſtroy'd by fire about the year 1429.

Elburg. The laſt City of the *Velaw* is *Elburg*; concerning which place it does not appear of what antiquity it is; yet that it is not ſo ancient as any of the former, ſeems probable both from the faſhion of its buildings, and from its not having been wall'd about before the time of *William* the Son of *Reinold* the third; altho it be found together with *Arnheim*, *Harderwick*, and other places of *Geldre*, in the number of the *Hans*-Towns. It is of a ſquare or oblong figure, and ſtands upon the ſhore, and in a kind of a Creek of the South-Sea; having three Gates, whereof two are directly oppoſite to one another, the third opening to the Port, which was begun to be built not many years before the time of *Iſaac Pontanus*. A ſmall River paſſes thorow the middle of it, over which are built five Stone-bridges; from the middlemoſt whereof (upon which is kept the Fiſh-market) you have a clear view of all the three Gates. Some will have the name deriv'd from *Edel*, (which in *Dutch* ſignifies Noble) and *Burgh*. The opinion of *Stephanus Pighius*, who brings it from *Ælius Gracilis* Legat under *Nero* in *Gallia Belgica*, ſeems far fetch'd and meerly conjectural, having indeed no other foundation but the reſembling ſound of a very ſhort ſyllable. Others will have it ſo nam'd from a long Street in it call'd *Elle*. But *Iſaac Pontanus* approves rather of an etymology which he ſays was accidentally hinted to him by a friend and fellow Student; who told him, that the beſt part of this Town ſtood upon a field formerly call'd *Elle*, and that he did not queſtion but from thence it took its denomination.

Velaw. The *Veluwe* or *Velaw*, which makes at this day a conſiderable part of *Geldre*, and was at firſt cut off from the Body of *Germany* by *Druſus*'s Channel; is in moſt places, eſpecially in the middle, very barren and cover'd with Heath; from whence it is ſuppos'd to have had its name, for the *Dutch Ouwe* or *auwe* denotes a field, and *vael* ſignifies an aſhy or heathy colour; or ſuch a one as is proper to thoſe places which are ſeldom bedeck'd with a fruitful green; the Country between the *Waal* and the *Rhine* being call'd in oppoſition to this (which is no way comparable to it for the goodneſs of ſoil) *Betuwe* or the *Betawe* (from *bet* or *bat*, which ſignifies *better*, and the foreſaid *ouwe* or *auwe*) which plainly imports more rich and fruitful fields and paſture grounds. The *Betaw* indeed is very reaſonably thought to be the ancient *Batavia*, or at leaſt the beſt part of it; nor will this opinion ſeem inconſiſtent with the newly mention'd etymology, if we conſider the ſtability as well as great antiquity of the *Teutonick* Language; and may believe it probable, that this tract of ground took its name rather from the nature of the ſoil, then from its firſt *German* inhabitants the *Batavi*; of whom we muſt give a more large account hereafter.

A large portion of the *Velawe* was annex'd to *Geldre* by *Henry* the firſt, third Earl of the Province, to whom it was given in Dowry with *Sinarda* Daughter of *Godfry* Duke of *Lorain*; having before that time appertain'd to the Dukedom of *Brabant*. The whole was anciently honour'd with the title of an Earldom, as appears from an old Charter bearing date in the year 1196. It is bounded at this day by the *Zuyder-Zee*, the Biſhopric of *Utrecht*, the *Rhine*, and the *Iſſel*; and is water'd only by ſome ſmall currents, not deſerving the name of Rivers; ſuch as are the *Grebbe*, which runs between *Wageningen* and *Rhenen*; the *Grift* by *Hattem*; and the *Doorvaert* betwen *Deventer* and *Zutphen*. The Lake, or rather ſtanding Pool, which lies towards the middle of the *Velaw*, call'd *Uddermeer* and *Uddelermeer*, is of no great compaſs, hardly equalling (as *Janſon* tells us) the *Italian Avernus*, near *Naples* in *Campania*.

In the *Velaw* are divers good Mannors and Seats of Noblemen; ſuch as are *Scarpenzeel*, *Staverden*, *Roſendael*, *Kannenburg*, *Vorſt*, *Middachten*, *Hagh*, *Mars*, *Dorſweert*, *Hulkenſtein*, *Haſſeloo*, *Putter-*

Kernhem, *Schoonderbeeck*, *Halle*, *&c.* In former ages were many more, among which we find the ſtrong Caſtle of *Suaneburg*, whereof famous mention is ſeveral times made in the Actions of Duke *Arnold*, about the year 1425. On the *Utrecht* ſide, towards the *Zuyder-Zee*, the Town of *Niekerck* is a great ornament to this Country, it being a place particularly commendable for its pleaſant ſituation. Here was a Fortreſs of good ſtrength built by *Charles* of *Egmond*, in the courſe of that war which happen'd between him and the *Burgundians* about the Title to the Dutchy of *Geldre*. A great part of the *Velaw* is cover'd (as has been ſaid) with large Woods, which conſiſt not wholly of Copſes and Thickets, but in many places are made up of goodly Oaks and Beech-trees. Among theſe are the *Putter-boſch*, *Gortler-boſch*, *Speulder-boſch*, *Boerolſche-boſch*, *Soerder-boſch*, *&c.* with ſeveral others to be found in the Map.

The Country Prefectures, or Governments, in this Quarter, are of two ſorts, the Greater, call'd by them *Groot-Ampten*; and the Leſſer, term'd *Kleyne-Ampten*. The Greater, and which include the Territory of the leſſer, are thoſe of the *Velaw* and the *Velve-zoom*. The Lower *Velaw*, which lies to the Weſt-ward, is ſurrounded by the Upper, the *Rhine*, the Dioceſs of *Utrecht*, and the *Zuyder-Zee*; and contains within its Juriſdiction five Tribunals, or Courts of Judicature, call'd by them *Scholtampten*, and ſeated at *Eede*, *Barnevelt*, *Niewkerck*, *Putten*, and *Ermel*; under which are again other lower places of Juſtice, as under *Eede* are *Veen* (part of which Village belongs to the Biſhopric of *Utrecht*), *Beanekom*, *&c.* under *Barnevelt* are *Vorthuyſen*, *Garderen*, *&c.* The *Velvezoom* lies along the bank of the *Iſſel*, and has its name from its ſituation; for the *Dutch* word *zoom* ſignifies a skirt, hem, or border of a Garment; and ſuch ſeems this tract to be in relation to the body of the *Velaw*, the Upper Diſtrict whereof is bounded on the Eaſt ſide by this, and on the Weſt by the Lower *Betaw*; but concerning any inferior Courts either in that or the *Velvezoom*, I find no mention in *Janſon* or others. They tell us, that from any of theſe Country Prefectures there lies an Appeal to a place call'd *Engelander-Holt*, which is ſituate towards the middle of the whole Tetrarchy.

AN

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Ancient Batavia.

The Batavi deſcended from the Catti.

THE Ancient *Batavi* are generally ſuppos'd to have deſcended from the *Catti*, they being one part of that Nation whilſt they continued in *Germany*; but being upon certain inteſtine diſcords, forc'd to retire, and ſeek out a new ſeat for themſelves in ſome remote and foreign Country, they came at laſt to the borders of *Gaul*, and are ſaid to have taken poſſeſſion of the Iſland of the *Rhine*, and ſome other places then void of inhabitants; but as for the exact limits of the ancient *Batavia* they cannot be agreed upon by the moſt learned and inquiſitive of the *Belgic* Writers. The foreſaid deſcent of the *Batavi*, and their tranſmigration into theſe parts, are very evident from the words of *Tacitus*, in his Book *De Moribus Germanorum* where he ſays, *Omnium harum Gentium virtute præcipui* Batavi, *non multum ex Ripa, ſed Inſulam Rheni amnis colunt; Cattorum quondam populus, & ſeditione domeſtica in eas ſedes tranſgreſſus, in quibus pars Romani Imperii fierent.* The ſame *Tacitus*'s words are yet more full and clear, as to this point, in the twentieth Book of his Hiſtory, for there he tells us, that *Batavi donec trans Rhenum agebant, pars Cattorum, ſeditione domeſtica pulſi, extrema Gallicæ ora, vacua Cultoribus, ſimulque Inſulam, inter vada ſitam, occupavere; quam mare Oceanum a fronte; Rhenus amnis tergum ac latera circumluit.* A further confirmation of this, if any were wanting, would be the two *Catwycks*, one upon the ancient Channel of the *Rhine*, and the other not far from thence upon the Sea; as alſo *Catz*, a Town of *Zealand* drown'd many years ſince by the Sea, the memory of it being in the time of *Hadrianus Junius* preſerv'd by an high Tower, or Spire, which ſtill appear'd above the waters. Concerning the part of *Germany* inhabited by the ſaid *Catti*, the opinions are various; but that of the newly mention'd *Junius*, who would have it to be the preſent *Haſſia*, ſeems moſt probable; for he brings very good proof thereof, as that *Tacitus* ſays their Country began at the *Hercinian* Wood, and border'd upon the *Cheruſci* and *Hermunuduri*, the laſt of which people are ſuppos'd, by the beſt modern Geographers, to have inhabited *Miſnia* and the Upper *Saxony*, as the firſt the territories of *Lunenburg* and *Brunſwick*. Add to this, their long diſcord, and fatal battel with the *Hermunduri* for the poſſeſſion of the River *Sale*; and the River *Adrana* (now *Eder*) being ſaid by *Tacitus* to run thorow part of their Country; together with the County of *Catzenelnbogen* in the Landgraviate of *Haſſia*, and the Caſtle there call'd by the ſingle name of *Catz*. But the ſame *Junius* is deſerted by moſt learned men in his opinion concerning the etymology of the name *Batavia*; affirm'd by him without any doubt or ſcruple to come from *Have*, which ſignifies a poſſeſſion or eſtate, and *Bato* the name of a Prince of the *Catti*, whom he reports to have been led and commanded by him in their tranſmigration into this Country. This he hopes to confirm by telling us, that *Bato* was an uſual name among the *Germans* and *Dalmatians*, whereof he brings two inſtances; which I think will hardly ſerve turn, ſince no Author before him ever made mention of this *Bato*; neither is there ſo much as his name in *Tacitus*, tho the ſame *Junius* ſays (by what miſtake I cannot tell) that he reports *Civilis* to have been deſcended from the ſaid *Bato*; whereas he ſays no more but that *Julius Paulus* and *Cl. Civilis* excell'd all others, as being of the progeny of their Kings, or (as ſome will have it tranſlated) Princes, or ſupreme Commanders. Their trifling is altogether as notorious, who in as pedantical as precarious a manner will needs have *Batavia* come from the *Greek* word Βαθὺς, and that forſooth becauſe the ſituation of the Country is very flat and low. Thoſe ſeem to come nearer the truth who affirm the

The u
Batavia

Ysel steyn
Schenauw
't Gey
Schalick wyck
Twisel
Vianen
Lecker zelt
Mydringe
Vianen
Hoeckelen
Asperen
't LANT VAN ASPEREN
't GRAEFSCHAP VAN CUYLEMBORCH
CUYLEMBORCH
Leerdam
Culemborch
Buren
BUEREN
Rhenen
Americk
Limbeck
Wyck
Duerstede
Die Leck
Schoonhoven
Gorcum
Dalem
Vuren
Hoeckelen
Asperen
Tiel
TIELER WAERT
Zoelen
Kapel
Wageningen
Ommeren
Lee
Ling stroom
Wyldern
Zandbeck
Tusschen Maes en Wael
Bommel
BOMMELER WAERT
Nieuwkoop
Gameren
Brackem
Kerck
Velt hoef
Meteren
Hedel
Heusden
Maes Land
Creveceur
Crevecoeur
Oosmaal
Schalkwyck
Capelle
Besoyen
Sprang
Waerdenburg
Genderen
Hedikhuysen
Hedikhuysen
Hertogenbosch
's Hertogenbosch
Berlicum
Vlymen
Cromvoort
Cromvoort
Kaas beurs
Hedikhuysen
Helvoirt
Vlymen
Loo dreck
Oudheusden
Ham
Ophemert
Zoelmond
Zuylichem
Ochten
Kesteren
Heteren
Elden
Arnhem
Yssel oort
Westerfiet
Grootsheym
Spalbeerch
Heeren beerch
Malburg
Celdre
Huesen
Angeren
Doornenburg
Drimmelen
Arnhem
Klingebeek
Grey see
Aede
Haraart
Tolhuys
Meyerick
Driel
Parc
Elst
Rossum
Bemmel
Dornick
Lent
Falkery
Oosterholt
Nieuwland
Knodsenburg
Broeckhorst
Duyven dael
Nimmegen
Hees
Bergharen
Berck
Wisch
Cranenborch
Grypsbeeck
Zeffbergen
Claer beeck
Nieuwkuyck
Loodt
Niel
Dooshorck
Grauwael
Meer
Cleef
Kranenburg
Driesberg
Asperen
Bebber
Nieuwkuyck
Goch
Holt
Hyssel
Reken
Spaerdorp
Tissel
Bisonsburg
Dussel waert
Kekerdom
Schenkenschans
Millliare unum Germa
Milliaria duo Gall
Apud Janssonio - Waesbergios
et Stephanum Swart
51 grad. Latitud.

DESCRIPTIO FLUMINUM
RHENI, VAHALIS et MOSÆ
a Rheno Berca ad Goricomium usque, comprehendens
IMPERIUM NOVIOMAGENSE, BATAVIAM, TIELÆ et BOMELII INsulas, regionesque conterminas.

Milliare unum Germanicum.
Milliaria duo Gallica.

Arnhem
Wageninge
Rheenen
Huesden
Elst
Reesen
Doornick
Zevenaer
Nimmegen
Cranenborch
Cleeff
Calcar
Alphen
Rhynberck
Goch
Dreeck
Sambeek
Burick
Orsoy
Rees
Emmerich
Cleef
Gelder
Zutphen
Deventer
Arnhem
Nimmegen
Cranenborch
Cleef
Calcar
Alphen
Rhynberck
Burick
Orsoy
Rees
Emmerich
Zutphen
Deventer
Gelder

22 grad. Longitud.
Wensem
Blitterswijck
Castenray
Zwollegem
Broekhuysen
Lottum
Campi Vehlo
de Heyde
Venlo
Heyde van Wal beeck
Straelen
Campi Walbe censis
Kriekenbeck
Kinsbeck
Brugge
Grafrad
Kempen
Ingenbeckolt
Lobbrecht
Tisschen
Carl. Velden
Longerdonck
TLANT VAN KES
GELDRIÆ
PARS
IULIACENSIS DUCATUS
COLONIENSIS
DIŒCESIS
Tabula haec 143000.ma pars est verae magnitudinis terrae hic dimensae, omnesq; et singulae distantiae totidem spatijs reapse longiores sunt quam repraesentantur.
Milliare Germanicum, cuiusmodi quindecim gradum conficiunt.
Iter Horae.
Mille mensurae Singulae viginti pedum.
Palma sive quarta pars pedis Geometrici, quo opus hoc dimensum est
Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios. Mosem Pitt et Stephanum Swart.
40 supra 22 grad. Longitud.
45
51
51 grad. Lat.

CLIVIÆ

TERRA COLONIENSIS

DVCATVS GELRIÆ PARS

Rhenus fluvius

Hegenbeich 45

50

Santen

Iullingen

Alpen

Moers

Comitatus

Rhynberck

Burick

Graff

Dinfurt

Bislich

Spellen

Loenen

Voogdije

Heyde.

Gel: derſche

FOSSA EUGENIANA
quæ a Rheno ad Moſam duci
cœpta eſt, Anno clɔ Iɔc xxvii
ductu Comitis Henrici
vanden Berge.

EXPLICATIO NUMERORUM

1. Statio Comitis Henrici	3. Statio equitum Cruz.	6. Statio Palatinorum.
2. Statio Comitis a Berge	4. Stat. Commiſſarii Generalis	7. Receptus vulgo Redout.
	5. Turmæ Sylvæ-Ducenſes.	

the Country to have been denominated, not from any particular perſon, but from the body of the people themſelves; but whether they brought this name with them out of *Germany*, or had it afterwards impos'd for ſome ſpecial reaſon, or upon any particular emergency, ſeems not eaſily determinable. *Tacitus*, it is true, in one of the foreſaid places ſays, *Batavi dum trans Rhenum agebant pars Cattorum, &c.* but why may not this be ſuppos'd a very natural *Prolepſis*, and to import no more then that the people when he wrote call'd *Batavi* were in *Germany* part of the Nation of the *Catti*; eſpecially ſeeing it is more then probable they brought the name of *Catti* along with them into theſe parts (as is manifeſt from the two *Catwycks*), and the name of the *Batavi* does not appear to be of equal antiquity. Which if true, the etymology of *Betuwe* or *Betaw* (and from thence the *Latin Batavia*) given in our foregoing account of the *Velaw*, may perhaps (if we conſider, as is there ſaid, the great antiquity of, and little change that has been made in the Language) prove even as good as the beſt.

The Territory of theſe ancient and famous *Batavians* (for ſuch they were in the moſt flouriſhing times of the *Roman* Empire) is certainly by ſome too much contracted, who confine it to that ſpace of ground which is almoſt encompaſs'd about by the two preſent branches of the *Rhine*. For it is manifeſt from ſeveral evidences, and particularly from *Tacitus's non multum ex ripa*, in diſtinction from the *Rhine*-Iſland it ſelf, that the beſt part of the tract between the *Rhine* and the *Moſe* made a portion of their firſt and original ſeat in theſe Countries; *Nimeguen* having been undeniably their chief City and Metropolis. Beſides this, thoſe that maintain the foreſaid opinion ſeem to forget that the *Rhine* in former ages, and for a long time, as is believ'd by ſome, after the cutting of *Druſus's* Channel, or (if we grant the courſe of it to have been firſt alter'd by *Civilis*) for a long time at leaſt after that the *Batavi* left *Germany*, and came to ſeat themſelves in theſe Countries, ran from *vick de Duerſtede* to *Utrecht*, and from thence to *Woerden*, *Bodegrave*, *Leyden*, and ſo by *Rhinburch* and *Catwyck* to the Sea, it being not above 8 or 900 years ago (in the judgment of many) ſince (partly by accident, and partly by art) it was turn'd into the *Leck*, whoſe Channel it afterwards made its own; ſo that to exclude out of the ancient *Batavia* any part of that tract of ground which would have been encompaſs'd by that River had it continued its ancient courſe to this day, ſeems altogether unreaſonable. Upon the former conſiderations we may very ſafely adhere to the opinion of *Hadrianus Junius* in this matter, who puts theſe down for the principal Towns comprehended in the true old Iſland of the *Rhine*; *viz. Heuſſen, Tiel, Buren, Vick de Duerſtede, Vianen, Culenburg, Aſperen, Heuclom, Leerdam, Iſſelſtein, Montfort, Woerden, Oudwater, Gorcum, Schoonhoven, Dort, Goude, Leyden, Delph, Rotterdam, Sciedam*, and the *Brill*; omitting *Nieuport* and *Haeſtraet*, becauſe other Towns have been ſince built upon the places formerly poſſeſs'd by them. For a further confirmation of this point, and to make it ſufficiently evident, that the Iſland of the *Batavi* was bounded on the far ſide by the old Channel of the *Rhine*, we have *Ptolomæus Alexandrinus*, who liv'd in the Reign of *Marcus Antoninus*, expreſly putting *Leyden* (which he calls Λιγόδουνον Βαταβῶν) among the Towns of that people; and certainly if it had not been ſo, *Tacitus* would not in ſo ſolemn a manner have given us the *Mare Oceanum* for a boundary of it on one ſide; which certainly has little or nothing to do with it, eſpecially to ſuch an intent, according to the oppoſite groundleſs opinion.

We ſhall not inſiſt here upon the old courſe of the *Rhine* by *Utrecht* and *Leyden* (which *Pliny* calls its middle Channel), nor upon the Channel by which *Druſus* deriv'd a great part of its waters into the *Iſſel*, having ſpoken ſufficiently of both towards the beginning of our firſt General Deſcription; but we muſt take notice, that by the latter the property as well as face of the whole Country was perfectly alter'd, for thereby a large tract of ground was cut off from the body of *Germany* and added in effect to the poſſeſſions of the *Batavians*; whoſe Territory (call'd by ſome *Pliny's Batavia*, and the *New Batavia*) was accounted not long after to comprehend *Holland*, *Utrecht*, and part of *Geldre*; including the whole of that much larger Iſland made by the *Rhine* and *Leck* on the one ſide, and the *Rhine* united with the *Iſſel* on the other; beſides the whole *Betaw*, and a good part of the Country between the *Waal* and the *Moſe*. This is the *Batavia* deſcrib'd by *Hadrianus Junius*. And as for the former, which we have affirm'd above to be the true old *Batavia*, even that is much larger then what is eſteem'd the old *Batavia* by *Blaeu* and *Janſon*, as appears from the Inſcription of their Maps and account of places contain'd therein, moſt whereof (and no doubt with excluſion of all others) they ſuppoſe within the real bounds of the *Batavian* Territory; wherein their opinion ſeems to be as erroneous as their pains are certainly ſuperfluous, to ſay no worſe, in deſcribing ſeveral Towns, and ſome of them *totidem verbis*, both here and in the Provinces whereunto at this day they belong; which for our part we ſhall only enumerate in this place, referring the Reader for a full account of them to their ſaid reſpective Provinces. It cannot be imagin'd, that they ſhould mention ſeveral of thoſe places as comprehended within their own *Batavia*; and yet there ſeems no great reaſon why they ſhould deſcribe them here meerly for neighbourhood or good fellowſhip: for certainly it would be very impertinent for Geographers in their deſcription of one Country to do any more (and that only when ſome particular conſideration makes it requiſite) then barely mention the adjacent places of thoſe that lye next it. *Schenckſconce* (with which we begin) is in the firſt, as *Arnheim* and *Wageningen* in the fourth Quarter of *Geldre*. *Rhenen, Vyck de Duerſtede*, and *Venendal* are in the Biſhopric of *Utrecht*. *Vianen, Leerdam, Aſperen*, and *Heuckſom*, in South *Holland*. *Nimeghen, Buren, Culenburg, Tiel*, and *Bommel* in the firſt Quarter of *Geldre*. *Gorcum, Worcum*, and *Heuſden* in South *Holland*, *Bois-le-Duc*, or the *Buſs*, in the fourth Quarter of *Brabant*; as alſo are *Crevecœur, Raveſtein, Gennep*, and *Grave*. The leſſer of the two Maps given us together by *Janſon*, contains the courſe of the *Rhine* down from *Rhynberg*, or the utmoſt bounds of the Territory of *Colen*, to the diviſion of the River at *Scenckſconce*, and thence to *Arnheim* and *Nimeghen*; upon each ſide whereof ſtand *Burick*, *Weſel*, *Rees*, and *Emmeric*; all which Towns, as well as the foreſaid *Rhynberg*, were famous in the wars between the *United Netherlands* and *Spain*, moſt of them having then held out very conſiderable ſieges; but nevertheleſs by a ſtrange (tho I think not unaccountable) fate, were given up the other day to the *French* King as faſt in a manner as his Armies could move from one place to another.

THE

Channel of Eugenia,

Otherwiſe call'd

St. Mary's Channel.

ALMOST infinite is the number of the Channels made for the convenience of Trade in the *Low-Country* Provinces; but the moſt capacious, and of greateſt note and antiquity, are thoſe of *Druſus*, *Corbulo*, and *Civilis*. The firſt (whereof we have already made frequent mention) was cut by *Druſus Germanicus*, to bring a good part of the *Rhine*, for reaſons ſpecified in our firſt General Deſcription, to the River *Nabalia*, afterwards call'd the *Iſſel*; that is, from the Village of *Iſſeloort* to the Town of *Doesburg*, which are about 8 or 10 miles diſtant from each other. The ſecond is that of *Corbulo*, recorded by *Tacitus* in the ſecond Book of his Annals, to have been drawn for the ſpace of twenty-three miles (*Italian* no doubt) between the *Rhine* and the *Moſe*. The third being dug by *Claudius Civilis* (that there might be another fence beſides that of the *Waal* to ſtop the progreſs of the *Roman* Arms), and ſuppos'd by *Cluver* and others to have given beginning to the *Leck* branch of the *Rhine*, which before in thoſe parts paſs'd only by *Utrecht* and *Leyden* to the Sea. An attempt of the like nature, tho not ſo ſucceſsful as the former, was that of the *Spaniards* under the Arch-Dutcheſs *Iſabella an.* 1626, and *an.* 1628; in which years they with great labour and charge endeavour'd to unite the *Moſe* and the *Rhine*, by a Channel of great length drawn between *Venlo* and *Rhynberg*; not at all doubting, but if this were once effected, they might with equal facility continue the ſame to the *Demer* and *Scheld*, and ſo at once both enrich their own Provinces by the trade of Iron, Braſs, Timber, and ſuch other commodities as the *German* Countries afford, and impoveriſh in ſome meaſure the Confederate States, by cutting off ſo conſiderable a part of their Commerce. Beſides, another advantage would thereby accrue to them, and that was the hinderance of the *Dutch* Cavalry, which was wont to forage thereabouts, and in roving parties mightily infeſted the extremity of *Geldre* and the neighbouring Territories. Add hereunto, a great point of policy, as 'tis ſaid to have been accounted at that time not only by themſelves but the *Engliſh* and *French*; and that was the ſtopping of all paſſage, at leſt by Land, to ſuch foreign aſſiſtance as ſhould upon occaſion be ſent to the Confederates; which for ſome time had been eſteem'd a thing of very great moment, eſpecially ſince Count *Mansfield*'s joining with Prince *Maurice* (*an.* 1622) and ſo compelling *Spinola* after a vaſt expence of blood and treaſure, to give over the ſiege of *Berghen-op-zoom*; that enterprize of the *Spaniards* being then by no means in a deſperate condition. As for the ſo far draining the main body of the *Rhine* into the *Moſe*, that there ſhould not water enough paſs downwards to its two great branches below *Schenckſconce*, whereby the natural and principal defence of the United Provinces would have been taken away, it preſently appear'd altogether impoſſible; for the ſituation of the interjacent Country was found in many places ſo much higher, that if the *Spaniards* had never been interrupted in the perfecting of this great work, they could not have contriv'd the ſupplying of it generally with water from the *Rhine*; ſo that they muſt have made vaſt Receptacles, with proportionable Sluces, as well for the *Niers* as for ſuch ſmaller ſtreams as might be brought by Trenches out of the neighbouring Fens and Marſhes; for otherwiſe they would not be able eſpecially in the drier ſeaſons, to paſs to and fro with their Veſſels even in an ordinary way of traffick.

Upon the 21 of *September an.* 1626, was this grand deſign put in practice, the Earl of *s' Herenberg*, and after him the Earl of *Iſenburg*, and other chief Officers of the *Spaniſh* Army, in a very

very ſolemn manner throwing up the firſt Earth; and in that year was the Channel made fourteen foot broad and as many deep; being no leſs then 10 horary miles (as they ſometimes call them in theſe Countries) in length; which I ſuppoſe may be near equal to the like number of Leagues. There were alſo built twenty-four ſmall Fortreſſes, and ſeveral other leſſer places of retreat, intended for the ſecurity of thoſe that labour'd in the work. The Confederate States we may well imagine were not aſleep all this while, nor yet could they be ignorant how far it concern'd them to hinder the accompliſhing of this great undertaking; wherefore in *June* following the Prince of *Orange* by their order having got together a good Body of Horſe and about four hundred Foot, and being provided of four Field-pieces, and furniſh'd with proviſion for ſeveral days, march'd with all expedition to give the *Spaniards* ſome interruption; nor did he fail therein, for at the firſt aſſault he maſter'd one of their largeſt fortifications, ſlew forty of their Soldiers, and took an hundred priſoners; and having ruin'd divers Sluces and Water-Mills, and demoliſh'd ſeveral Blockhouſes and Sconces, burning the Timber and other materials provided for this great work, return'd in triumph into the Confederate Territory, bringing back with him a great Braſs Gun, taken formerly from the enemy from Count *Mansfield*. This misfortune was ſo far from diſcouraging the *Spaniards*, that they ſet about the buſineſs with more ardor then before, above three thouſand Labourers being employ'd therein; ſo that the Confederates thereupon, tho to little purpoſe, caus'd it to be proclaim'd in ſeveral places of *Geldre*, that whoever were found employ'd in this work ſhould without quarter or compaſſion be deliver'd up to the firſt rage of their Soldiers. About the latter end of *June* the Arch-Dutcheſs *Iſabella*, accompanied by the Cardinal *de Queva*, and Marquis *Spinola*, with thirty Troops of Horſe and 2000 Musketeers, came to ſee what progreſs was made in this grand undertaking; to which a further ſtop was put by the *Dutch* in *Auguſt* following; for one Captain *Wolfe*, with about 1000 Musketeers, fell upon that which was call'd the Kings Fort, and having ſlain ſuch as refus'd to yeild, and burnt the Huts of the Labourers, return'd home with 400 priſoners and two pieces of Ordinance. Nevertheleſs in the month of *January* 1628, the *Spaniards* apply'd themſelves anew to the perfecting of this Channel, being eſpecially employ'd between *Geldre* and *Rhynberg*; and indeed ſo far had they now proceeded therein, that there appear'd tolerable hopes of ſucceſs, and its proving uſeful for ſome of thoſe ends at leſt for which it was originally deſign'd, when the Cavalry of the Confederates gave them a third interruption, and forc'd them to deſiſt. From that time forwards this work has not receiv'd any tolerable advancement; for upon the taking *Burick* and *Weſel*, which happen'd the following year, thoſe that labour'd therein were ſo continually expos'd to the incurſions and aſſaults of their enemies, that they were forc'd to leave off and wholly abandon their deſign. It was call'd the Channel of *Eugenia*, from *Iſabella Eugenia*, Arch-Dutcheſs of *Auſtria*, and at that time ſupreme Governeſs of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*; the other name being given it in honour of the bleſſed Virgin, whom they hop'd by that means to oblige to their aſſiſtance, and the furtherance and accompliſhment of their undertaking. At the two ends of this Channel, ſtand *Venlo* in *Geldre*, and *Rhynberg*, anciently under *Colen*, but now and for a long time paſt poſſeſs'd by the *United Netherlands*; the City of *Geldre* being about the middle of it, and not far off on the Southern ſide, *Stralen*, *Mœurs*, and *Wachtendonck*, an account of which places the Reader may find in the deſcription of the Counties whereunto each of them belong.

THE PROVINCE OF OVERISSEL.

THE Province of *Overiſſel* was ſo call'd from its lying beyond the *Iſſel*; altho ſome places (particularly the Town of *Campen*) are at this day on the *Geldrian* ſide of the ſame River. It is bounded by *Frizeland*, *Groningen*, part of *Weſtphalia*, the County of *Zutphen*, the *Iſſel*, a ſmall part of *Geldre*, and the *Zuyder-Zee*. This County lies more open then any other of the Seven to the incurſions of a foreign enemy, upon which account it has ſuffer'd much, eſpecially by inroads made into it on the ſide next *Germany*; whereunto it is the more expos'd becauſe it is but ill furniſh'd with thoſe natural Gaurds of Woods and Rivers.

Soyl. There is nothing more ſtrange then to meet with ſuch different accounts as are given of the ſoil of this Province, in reſpect of ſterility and fruitfulneſs. *Gotofredus* commends it, and ſays it is in moſt places very fertil, producing good Wheat in abundance. *Janſon* tells us, that its ſituation is generally flat and low, that the fields produce great quantities of Corn, eſpecially excellent Wheat; and that it is likewiſe furniſh'd with very rich paſture grounds. He confeſſes indeed that ſome part of it is mooriſh and boggy, and that in other places it is barren and heathy, which he principally affirms of the Country of *Twente*; but as for that of *Drente*, acknowledging it not to be very conſiderable for Graſs and Paſture, he aſſures us it does ſo abound in Corn (except where there are ſome few Marſhes and Heaths) that the people of the adjoining Countries, eſpecially the *Groningers*, look upon it as their principal Granary. After this if we conſult *Conringius*, he'll tell us, that it is by no means happy in grazing Grounds, and that ſo much of it is either heathy or lies upon a ſand and gravel, that upon the account of ſoil ſcarce a third part of it can deſerve commendation. And as for *Drente*, he ſays it is a gravelly, ſandy, and barren County, there being very little of good Land contain'd in it; the ſame *Conringius* telling us afterwards of the Country in general, that it is not very populous, and that it can never be expected it ſhould be ſo (except it could draw to it ſelf a great trade, which the nature of its ſituation will hardly bear) becauſe its natural barrenneſs is ſuch, that it cannot produce what is ſufficient to maintain any conſiderable number of inhabitants.

This Country is ſuppos'd by *Cluverius*, in the more remote ages of dark antiquity to have been inhabited by the *Bructeri*, to whom *Schulteſius* adds another people, call'd by him *Anſuarii*. Others (not without reaſon) make it one part of the Seat of the ancient *Frizons* (of whom more hereafter) denominated before the conqueſt of *England* by them *Saxons*, from a weapon in ſhape of a Scythe, with the edge outwards, us'd ordinarily in their wars. The *Tanſiſalanians* have it is true ſuffer'd great alterations in ſucceeding ages, both as to their language, habit, and manners; yet do they ſtill retain ſome obſcure indications of their true origine and deſcent from the old *Frizons*; ſuch as are, the liberty of the Peaſants, and the immunity they enjoy from Taxes, which is much greater then can be found in moſt other Countries; together with their manner of proceeding in the diſtribution of Juſtice; and the right of Hunting and Fowling, which belongs to the meaneſt of them, if poſſeſs'd of any Lands in the place. This Province was formerly ſubject to the Biſhops of *Utrecht*, by whom the ordinary Prefect or Governor was appointed, whoſe Right and Title to this Principality was grounded partly upon force of Arms (to which ſome give the better ſounding name of Conqueſt) and partly upon Imperial Donationss; but in the year 1628, the Temporal Juriſdiction of *Overiſſel* was (as ſhall be more fully related anon) reſign'd upon certain terms

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GELDRIÆ
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SALLAND
TWENTE
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Elburg
Kampen
Zwol
Deventer
Zutphen
Lochem
Borkeloo
Grolle
Diepenheim
Ryssen
Almelo
Delden
Oldenzel
Oetmarsen
Enschede
Vreeden
Hattem
Veenen
Moer
Nienhuis
COMITA
BENTHI
MASTE
Miliaria Germanica communia

DITIO TRANS-ISULANA

FRISIAE

SEVEN

PARS

WOLDEN

GRO:

NIN:

GÆ

PARS

OLDE:

AMPTEN

DUL

LAERT

WESTER

WOLDT

DRENTE

HOGHE SMIELDE VEEN

ECHTER GROENE VEENEN

Nordevelt

Steenwyck

Meppel

Coevorden

Ellers velt

Suydevelt

Mussel Broeck

Winschoote

Emeloort

Kuynder

Slyckenbroeck

Oldemarcke

Oldehelpade

Oldeboorn

Northoorn

Asserdiep

Reyder Dingspil

Rolder Dingspil

Oostermoer

Asser

Roordinck

Rourdinck

Dr. Rourdinck

MONASTERIENSIS EPISCOPA PARS.

Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios, Mosem Pit et Stephanum Swart.

ORIENTALIS FRISIÆ PARS

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA OXON

to *Charles* V. by *Henry* of *Bavaria*, Biſhop of *Utrecht*. In ſome parts of this Province, that is in the Country of *Drent*, are ſtones of ſuch a prodigious bigneſs, that neither the ſtrength nor art of men or beaſts can be imagin'd ſufficient to have brought them thither; nor is there any reaſon to ſuppoſe them the natural productions of the places where they are found. Some of them ly upon the ground, on the top of which others are plac'd in ſuch a manner that there is room for a man to creep under and between them; which (according to tradition) ſuch miſerable wretches were in the times of Heatheniſm compell'd to do, as being ſadly bedawb'd in their paſſage with the ordure of the rabble, were afterwards ſacrific'd to Pagan Idols. This barbarous cuſtom they ſay was not aboliſh'd before the time of *Boniface* Biſhop of *Utrecht*; a very filthy name being likewiſe continu'd unto this day among the inhabitants for ſuch bloody and execrable Altars.

This Province is divided into three members or parts, whereof that which lies next the *Iſſel*, bears the name of *Iſeland* (or rather *Iſaland*), and *Salland*, or *Sallant*; that which is ſituate to the Eaſt of it towards *Weſtphalia* being call'd the *Twente*; as the third, which lies to the North and beyond the *Vecht*, *Drent*. An account of the principal Towns and Villages within the two former we ſhall deliver here, referring for what concerns the laſt to its proper Map and deſcription.

Daventer (or *Deventer*) the principal City of this Province, ſtands upon the Eaſtern bank of the *Iſſel*, about four Leagues above *Swoll*. It is a large Town, and the buildings of it, both publick and private, are exceeding neat; the inhabitants being alſo very numerous, and (as *Conringius* tells us) in former ages, as well as at this day, much addicted to learning and traffick. When it came into the hands of the Confederate States it was judg'd a place of ſo great moment, that Prince *Maurice* took care nothing ſhould be omitted whereby the fortifications might be any ways improv'd; altho the double wall, and broad and deep Ditch whereby it was encompaſs'd, with ſeveral other good works, had render'd it before a Fortreſs of no mean account. It is ſeated in a pleaſant as well as fruitful Country, abounding both in excellent paſture grounds and in fields producing all ſorts of grain. It has a large Market-place, upon which ſtands a publick building where the armed Companies of Citizens keep continual watch. Cloſe by the Cathedral Church is their Guild-Hall; a very ſpatious but old faſhion'd ſtructure. The ſaid Church is dedicated to St. *Lebvin*; contiguous to which on the Weſt ſide is a leſſer, conſecrated to the Virgin *Mary*; there being alſo a third, call'd St. *Nicolas*'s Church, and from its ſtanding in the higher part of the City, the *Berghkerck*. There were formerly in this place five Monaſteries or Religious Houſes, with their reſpective Churches; beſides divers other publick Buildings, and amongſt them five Hoſpitals for Strangers and one for Orphans. This was one of the *Hanſeatick* or Free Towns of the Empire, to which it was ſuppos'd by ſome that the Biſhop of *Munſter* would the other day have reſtor'd it. It is poſſeſs'd of the prerogative of Coining money; and beſides the weekly Markets, has five great Fairs or ſolemn Marts in the year; having alſo a School, ſaid to have flouriſh'd about 150 years ago, wherein the famous *Eraſmus* is alſo reported to have ſtudied; and which about forty years ago had its Profeſſors of Philoſophy, Divinity, Law, and the *Hebrew* Tongue, aſſign'd it by the States of *Overiſſel*. It has ſix Gates, whereof ſome are of curious workmanſhip, particularly that which they call *Brinckpoort*, and which is adorn'd with ſeveral Statues and Inſcriptions, and among others with that of *Charles* the Fifth; as is expreſs'd in theſe words, *D. Carolo Cæſ. V. Imperatori max. S. A. P. L. Vindici P. P. S. P. Q. Davonturienſis monumentum hoc defenſionis ergo poſuit anno M.D.XLIV. poſteri diligenter conſervanto.* But the Tower of *Noremberg*, adjoining to the Gate of the ſame name, excells all the public Buildings in *Daventer*, whether you conſider the ſtrength or neatneſs of its work; for it is eighteen foot thick, nor can the moſt ſteady hand with the beſt pair of Compaſſes draw a line more accurately circular then is the body of this Fabric from the bottom to the top; the lower and uppermoſt parts whereof are of Freeſtone, the middle being built of Brick. The ſhape of this City would be almoſt an exact Oval, did it not fall in and contract it ſelf into a dent about the *Brinckpoort*. This place was treacherouſly deliver'd to the *Spaniard* by Sir *William Stanly*, the Governor thereof in the time of the Earl of *Leiceſter*, *viz. an.* 1587, to the great ſcandal and reproach of the *Engliſh* Nation; upon whom notwithſtanding it cannot ſo much reflect if we conſider what *Bentivoglio* tells us, *viz.* that *he was a Catholick, and ſeem'd to do it chiefly out of a zeal for Religion.* Some years after, *viz.* in *May* 1591, it was recover'd by Prince *Maurice*, and continu'd under the juriſdiction of the States to the fatal year 1672, at which time it was taken by the Biſhop of *Munſter*, tho ſince return'd under the dominion of the United Provinces. When the ſaid Biſhop came with his Army before it, it is ſaid to have been gallantly fortified and provided of all things, with a ſtrong Garriſon, beſides 1450 South *Hollanders*, and ſuch a number of arm'd Citizens as together with the others made at leaſt 10000 Soldiers, and ſuch as were univerſally accounted reſolute men; yet (as their own writers inform us) by the treachery of ſome of the chief Civil Magiſtrates, and the artifices of one Colonel *Broerſma* (remov'd hither from being Governor of *Coeverden*, upon ſuſpition of his intending the ſame kindneſs for that City which he effected for this) who chiefly wrought upon the Governor of the Town, it was without the knowledg or conſent of the Garriſon or common Burghers, betray'd on the 21th of *July* at night to the enemy; who we may ſuppoſe judg'd five days well enough employ'd in patiently waiting for the voluntary ſurrendry of a place of ſo great conſideration. I cannot tell whether the Keys of this Town were anciently kept by the Civil Magiſtrate, or whether it had been ſo here as in many other places only ſince the year 1650; but however it is not amiſs to obſerve from this baſe and treacherous yeilding up of *Daventer*, that the States General were much out in their policy when they made that conſiderable change in the cuſtody and government of their Garriſon'd Cities. Upon the diviſion of the conquer'd places between the military Prelates this fell to the ſhare of the Biſhop of *Colen*; by whom it was quitted in *April* 74; 42000 Rix-dollars being demanded and agreed upon as a ranſom for the Fortifications and Guns.

Learned men.

Here were born, that *Gerard* who for his ſignal vertue and writings was ſirnam'd the Great; *Alexander Hegius*, memorable for having been the Schoolmaſter of the unparallel'd *Eraſmus*; and *Jacobus Daventrius*, commended for his Geographical writings.

Government.

The Government of *Daventer* belongs to two bodies of Magiſtrates, the firſt whereof conſiſted

not long ago of twenty-four, and the ſecond of ninety-ſix men; each of whom had a particular denomination with relation to the ſeveral Streets and Quarters of the City; the account of the authority of both as we have it from the *Dutch* writers, running thus: The twenty-four were the Conſuls, Eſchevins, and Senators, whoſe Office was annual; and in whoſe daily meetings (for ſo they term them) were ſeveral things tranſacted relating to the publick, particularly ſuch as concern'd the ordinary adminiſtration of Juſtice. The ninety-ſix repreſented the whole Community, and met about four or five times, or oftner if there were occaſion, in the year; their buſineſs being to conſult about matters of the higheſt nature, ſuch as are the making of Peace or War, impoſing of Taxes and Contributions, enacting or abrogating of Laws, and the like. This it ſeems was the power, and theſe were the numbers of their Magiſtrates of both kinds (tho the firſt are more eſpecially ſo denominated) in former times; concerning whom the reſt of the Diſcourſe to be met in *Blaeu* and *Janſon* (and from this laſt in the *additamenta ad Guicciardinum*) is very intricate, and perplex'd; Neither do they wholly agree in their accounts of the way and method of the yearly elections of Magiſtrates in this City, which we ſhall therefore put down according to the relation of *Conringius*, both becauſe of the diſcrepancy of the others Diſcourſes, and becauſe he is at leaſt in this matter a more coherent and intelligible writer. The publick Government of this City (among the inhabitants whereof are a great many Nobles or perſons of Quality) is (ſays he) manag'd by ſixteen men, call'd Conſuls, Eſchevins, and Senators, and vulgarly *Borger-Meeſters en Raedt*; four of theſe being particularly term'd Senators, as the other twelve are Eſchevins; two of which twelve bear the Office of Conſuls together for as many months, ſo that it comes to each of their turns in the courſe of the year. To theſe is added a Council of Forty-eight, who are in the nature of Tribunes of the people, and are commonly call'd *Gemeenſluyden*, and by contraction *Mientſluyden*; being divided into eight ſeveral Claſſes; according to the number of the chief Streets of the City, from which all of them have their particular denominations. Theſe make yearly choice of the other Magiſtrates, which is done upon the Feaſt of St. *Peter ad Cathedram* (that is on the 22th of *February*, New Stile) in this manner: Firſt, they all go with the Conſuls, Eſchevins, and Senators of the laſt year to the publick Church, and having heard a Sermon and had Prayers celebrated according to the manner of the place, repair to the Guild-Hall of the City. Here the foreſaid eight Claſſes, or Wards, reduce themſelves to the odd number of ſeven, which is done by putting ſeven white Beans and a black one into a Hat together; after which, thoſe ſeven Wards that happen to draw the white Beans are ſworn by the Magiſtrates of the laſt year to give their voices for none but thoſe whom they in their conſciences believe to be moſt inclin'd to the publick good, and beſt qualified for ſuch an employment. After this the four firſt Wards chuſe each of them two Eſchevins, as each of the others do an Eſchevin and a Senator. The above mention'd writers tell us, that the firſt Officers they chuſe are two *Weydegraves*, whom we may call Land-Bayliffs, their buſineſs being to look after the common paſture grounds belonging to the City, and lying on both ſides of the *Iſſel*, into which every free Denizon has the liberty of putting a Bull, three Cowes, and a Horſe. All theſe cited writers tell us that there being juſt eight votes in all (according to the number of the chief Streets, ſome of which have the preference of others) if in the Election of the Eſchevins and Senators they happen to be equally divided, (which ſuppoſes not their being reduc'd as *Connigius* had told us before to an odd number) the Magiſtrates of the laſt year give it to which ſide they pleaſe; to whom alſo it appertains to approve of the choice made by the others, and if ſufficient cauſe appears, to null the firſt and order them to go to a ſecond Election. After all is over they go again to Church, from whence they return to the Guild-Hall, or Court, and ſwear the newly choſen Sixteen; who upon the eighth day following divide the ſeveral charges and buſineſs of the City among themſelves; one of whom, and generally out of the ſeniors, is made Chamberlain, or Treaſurer. We are told alſo of four Secretaries belonging to this place, whoſe Office is for life, unleſs upon committing ſome heinous crime or miſdemeanor it be judg'd expedient to turn them out. *An.* 1677, ſome of the Officers of this City (call'd by thoſe who give us an account of the matter Jurats, and as may be gather'd from *Conringius* the ſame with the Council of Forty-eight) refus'd to own the authority conferr'd by the States General upon the Prince for ſetling the Government of *Overiſſel* and the other Provinces, lately cut off from the Union. They pretended that ſuch a power was deſtructive of the ancient Soveraign Rights of the three Cities, *viz. Deventer*, *Campen*, and *Swoll*; but upon the diſplacing of two or three and twenty perſons, the reſt ſubmitted, and all things were quieted.

Campen (in *Latin Campi* and *Campæ*) the ſecond City of this Province, is ſeated near the place where the *Iſſel* empties it ſelf into the *Zuyder-Zee*, but ſtands on the *Geldre* ſide of that River, altho it be under the Juriſdiction of *Overiſſel*. It has its name from thoſe pleaſant fields that are round about it. 'Tis a large and neatly built Town; and about five leagues diſtant from *Daventer*. Its Churches are memorable for their capaciouſneſs and curious workmanſhip, as alſo is the Guild-Hall upon the later account. The Cuſtom-Houſe not far from the Bridge, does not only attract the eyes of every ordinary Traveller, but is deſervedly admired by the moſt skilful Architects; it being in this place that Princes and perſons of the greateſt quality are uſually lodg'd and entertain'd with the beſt accommodations. The Bridge over the *Iſſel* is of a great length, and ſtands only upon vaſt pieces of Timber driven into the bottom of the River, over which it ſeems to hang in a very uncouth manner. Its farther end is defended by a Fortification with its Bulwarks, all made of earth; and as for the City it ſelf, it is encompaſs'd by a high thick wall, with frequent Towers built very ſtrong after the ancient faſhion, but of no great conſideration in reſpect of the modern way of ſieges and aſſaults, ſo that its main ſtrength lies in its ſituation. The *Dutch* tell us, that upon the treacherous ſurrendry of *Daventer an.* 1672, this place preſently capitulated and yeilded up it ſelf; being afterwards upon the diviſion of the conquer'd places allotted to the *French*; by whom it was forſaken towards the later end of 73, and no fewer then 80 thouſand Gilders exacted to ſave the City from being fired and plunder'd; to which there was nevertheleſs conſiderable prejudice done, particularly by almoſt ruining the Fort upon the *Iſſel*, and making ſeveral breaches in the wall. *Campen* is likewiſe ſaid to enjoy the prerogative of a Mint; beſides divers large priviledges and exemptions; but has of late years ſuffer'd a decay in its trade, the mouth

Campen

of

of the *Iſſel* being ſo far choak'd up that it cannot admit Veſſels of great burthen; yet were the Citizens in *Blaeu*'s time both wealthy, induſtrious, and courteous to ſtrangers. *Albertus Pighius* was a Senator of this place; a man of great Learning for the age wherein he liv'd, being commended for his skill in Coſmography and Mathematicks, and his writings againſt *Martin Luther*; upon all which accounts he was in great honour and eſteem with Pope *Adrian* the ſixth, *Clement* the ſeventh, and *Paul* the third; by whom being ſufficiently enriched during his abode with them at *Rome*, he at length return'd into his own Country; for what *Paulus Jovius* relates in the 26th Book of his Hiſtory is far from truth, *viz.* that at the time of the inauguration of the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth (which was about the year 1530) *Albertus Pighius* was ſlain at *Bononia* by the accidental fall of a Bridge..

The Government of *Campen* is manag'd at this day by fourteen Magiſtrates, whereof ten are call'd Eſchevins, and the other four Senators; two of the firſt number preſiding by the name of Conſuls and Burgomaſters for the ſpace of ten weeks, after which time they are ſucceeded by others in Office and authority. To theſe fourteeen are added twenty-eight Jurats, call'd by them *Mienſluyden*, who are not conven'd but upon extraordinary emergencies, and about matters of the greateſt concern. Twelve out of this laſt Body (which is divided into four Tribes or Wards, call'd *Eſpelen*) do upon the next Sunday after Epiphany, call'd by them the day of the three Kings, elect the firſt mention'd Magiſtracy for the year following. The two Conſuls for the time being make a kind of inferior Tribunal, diſcuſſing and determining cauſes of leſſer value and moment; but thoſe of a higher nature are brought before all the ſixteen; thatis, the two Conſuls, eight Eſchevins, and four Senators; and from the ſentence pronounc'd by theſe there lies no appeal to any other Court of Judicature.

Swoll had its name (if we believe *Blaeu*) from a kind of a diſeas'd ſwelling to which the Cattle was formerly ſubject that graz'd in the neighbouring fields, being anciently call'd *Middlewyck*; at which time it was only a ſmall Village. The priviledges of a City were granted it about the year 1230 by *Wilebrord* the 35th Biſhop of *Utrecht*, as a reward for the experienc'd valour and fidelity of the inhabitants in his wars with the people of *Drent*. It is ſeated in a fruitful ſoil, two miles from *Campen*, and four from *Daventer*, and about half an hours journey from the *Iſſel*, upon a little River which running afterwards into the *Vecht*, paſſes along with it to the *Zuyder-Zee*. The ſame ſmall River is deriv'd at firſt out of the ſaid *Vecht* into thoſe which are call'd the *black waters*, and running afterwards thorow the City is the chief cauſe of the cleanlineſs of its ſtreets; being yet more obliging to the place by affording it the manifold advantages of commerce, wherein it is aſſiſted it ſelf by the tide which conſtantly flows up its Channel. The proſpect into the neighbouring Orchards and Meadows, and the rows of trees planted ſome years ago both within and without its Trenches are much commended; as likewiſe are its three Suburbs, reſembling ſo many Villages, unto which open three Gates, very large and ſtrong, and anſwering to the old Walls and Towers (in number twenty-four) the principal defence of the City in former ages. But to the Wall and double Ditch were added before *Blaeu*'s time ten good Baſtions, built according to the Rules of modern fortification. There was ſeveral years ago a double Trench, as there is now but a ſingle one drawn between *Swoll* and the *Iſſel*; and upon the preſent one are four good Fortreſſes, three whereof are ſo large that they may be accounted ſmall Tonws. The trade of *Swoll* conſiſts moſt in Timber, Cattel (fed eſpecially in the neighbouring paſture grounds of the Country call'd *Maſtebroeck*), *Benthem*-ſtones, Wool, Corn, and ſuch meats as are made of Milk. The inhabitants are commended for their courteous behaviour towards ſtrangers, and their charity to the poor.

Buildings.

The Church of St. *Michael* excels all their other public Buildings, ſtanding upon the great Market-place, and poſſeſſing a very large ſpace of ground. It is much celebrated for the workmanſhip in general, and particularly for that of its porch or entrance; its Organ alſo, and Pulpit, its harmonious Bells, and more eſpecially its wonderful high Steeple and Tower, are all of them reported to be eminent in their kinds. We paſs by the Church of St. *Mary*, and thoſe belonging to the ſeveral Monaſteries, formerly flouriſhing in this Town, the chief whereof are that of *Bethlehem*, and that which formerly appertain'd to the Order of St. *Dominick*. Their Guild-Hall is commended for its antiquity; as alſo the adjoining Tavern for the Image of St. *Chriſtopher*; neither are there wanting in this place divers public Hoſpitals of different natures, as likewiſe a good Arſenal and Granary. *Swoll* had a Grammar School from the very foundation of the City, in which was afterwards erected a Colledge for the benefit and improvement of young Students. As the School deſerves to be remembred for its antiquity, ſo does it alſo for its number of Scholars, which ſince the year 1470, is ſaid to have frequently amounted to at leaſt five hundred at a time.

Famous men.

Blaeu commemorates *Arnoldus ab Haerſolthe*, *Franciſcus Sonsbekius*, and *Paulus Buſius* as famous Writers, and oblig'd for their education to this place; as likewiſe one *N. N.* Abbot of *Spanheim*, who is recorded to have obtain'd for it the Royalty of Coining, which together with other large priviledges, particularly ſuch as are enjoy'd by *Deventer* and *Campen*, and ſeveral chief Cities of theſe Provinces, it is, (as far as is conſiſtent with the conſtitution of the Union) poſſeſs'd of unto this day. Here all Cauſes, as well Civil as Criminal, are ultimately determin'd; but there are frequent Appeals made to the Judicature of *Swoll* from divers of the ſmaller and inferior Towns of *Overiſſel*, as *Steenwyck*, *Geelmuyden*, *Hardenberg*, *Gramsberg*, *Wilſem*, and *Graffhorſt*.

Government.

The Government of this differs little from that of the two laſt deſcrib'd Cities; for it conſiſts of an annual Magiſtracy of ſixteen; whereof eight by couples preſide as Conſuls; and a Council of forty-eight Jurats, by twelve of whom (pick'd out for that purpoſe by lot) the foreſaid ſixteen are yearly choſen out of the whole body of the Citizens; which election is celebrated upon the 25th day of *January*, or the Feaſt of the converſion of St. *Paul*.

Out of the number of the eight Eſchevins or Conſuls, and ſometimes out of the eight Senators or Councellors, is one conſtantly appointed to reſide in the Colledge of the Deputies of the Provincial Eſtates; to which are brought Cauſes of a more public nature; thoſe, together with ſuch matters as concern the whole body of the Province, receiving a full hearing, debate, and determination from the ſaid Deputies; although things of the higheſt nature are ſaid to be referr'd to that univerſal Convention (as *Blaeu* ſtiles it) which uſually but once in the year paſſes in manner of a movable or itinerant Court of Judicature between the three Capital Cities.

Moreover, one or two of the foreſaid Eſchevins or Senators reſide in thoſe Colledges or Conventions of the Generalty which conſult and determine concerning the affairs of the whole Union.

Territory. Under this City is a Juriſdiction call'd from it the *Præfecture* or Majoralty of *Swoll*, in which are comprehended no fewer then eighteen Villages, and thoſe both large and populous. The Prætor or Mayor is choſen by the ſixteen, out of their own number, though they generally pitch upon the ſenior, except there be a conſiderable diſparity between him and others. Not only from the ſentence of the ſaid Major, but from his Court upon the very firſt commencing of a Suit, the Defendant may without ever pleading Appeal to the Magiſtracy of *Swoll*.

Within this Diſtrict of *Swoll* ſtood in ancient times two Monaſteries or Religious Houſes, of great fame thorowout the world. The firſt was call'd the Priory of *Winſem*, under which were at leaſt ſeventy Convents of the ſame Order or Rule. The other had the denomination of Mount *Agnes*, made for ever memorable by *Thomas a Kempis* Prior thereof; by whom was written that pious and uſeful Treatiſe *De Imitatione Chriſti*.

This City is much blam'd by the *Dutch* for its behaviour in the late dreadful invaſion of theſe Countries, it being reported upon the ſurrendry of *Deventer* to the Biſhop of *Munſter*, not only to have capitulated and yeilded to the enemy, but in the name of the States of *Overiſſel* to have ſummon'd all the Cities of the Province, commanding them to ſend their Deputies, and make the beſt agreement they could for themſelves. *Thus* (ſays our Author the *Netherland* Hiſtorian) *were Hattem, Campen, Swaertſluyce, &c. and in effect the whole Overiſſel Provincially given up to the enemy; Frizeland being alſo by this means put into a fair probability of undergoing the ſame fate.* In the month of *April* 74, *Swoll* was quitted by the Biſhop of *Colen*'s Garriſon, by whom the two Burgomaſters, and as many other Citizens were ſent to *Maeſtricht*; there to remain priſoners till ſuch time as this City ſhould pay an hundred thouſand Gilders for its ranſom.

Not only the three principal Cities *Daventer*, *Campen*, and *Swoll*, but all other places of *Overiſſel* were of old (as *Aitzema* tells us) poſſeſs'd of the right to chuſe their own Magiſtrates, without any approbation to be had of the Prince or Governor of the Province; yet towards the end of 74 the Prince of *Orange*, being thereunto impower'd by the States General, found it requiſite to make an almoſt univerſal change in the Magiſtracy of this County, the ſame having been done a little before by him in *Geldre* and *Zutphen*.

Arms of Swoll. The ancient Arms of *Swoll* were St. *Michael* the Archangel (to whoſe patronage the place did originally ſubmit it ſelf) beſtriding the Dragon, and bearing in his hand a Shield wherein was painted a white Croſs. But now they are only a Croſs Argent in a Field Azure.

Theſe are the three principal Cities of *Salland*; beſides which there are in the ſame Diviſion of *Overiſſel* (according to *Conringius*) ſix leſſer ones, *viz. Haſſelt*, *Ommen*, *Hardenberg*, *Wilſem*, *Geelmuyden*, and *Graſhorſt*; which tho they have their peculiar Magiſtrates, choſen by their own inhabitants, yet ſend they no man to the Convention of the Provincial Eſtates, but are for the moſt part ſubject to the juriſdiction of certain Preſidents and Majors aſſign'd them by authority of the whole Province; concerning the number of whom and their ſeveral Diſtricts, he that pleaſes may ſee more in the newly mention'd Author's account of Republics.

Haſſelt ſtands upon the River *Vidrus*, or *Vecht*, about two leagues from *Vollenhoven*; and is an indifferent rich and pleaſant City, made ſuch by the Biſhop of *Utrecht an.* 1252, having its priviledges confirm'd by the following Biſhops, and by *Charles* the Fifth *an.* 1527. Its ſituation is convenient to oppoſe the *Frizons*, to whoſe Province it was in a fair way of uniting it ſelf, had it not been prevented by Prince *Maurice*, Governor of *Overiſſel*, about the year 1589. It is govern'd by a Council of Eight; whereof four are Eſchevins and four Senators; the Election of whom is made much after the manner of the three principal Cities. *Haſſelt*

Ommen is diſtant from *Hardenburgh* about two ſmall leagues, being ſituate upon the *Vecht*. *An.* 1382 it was wall'd about by Biſhop *Florent van Wevelinckhoven*. About a ſmall league from thence in the marſhy grounds ſtands a Fortreſs call'd the *Ommerſconce*; the Soveraignty whereof was in *April* 1674 by ſolemn Act of the States General conferr'd upon the Provinces of *Frizeland* and *Groningen*. *Ommen*

Hardenberg is ſeated alſo upon the *Vecht*; of which we have no more to ſay then that it was encompaſs'd with Walls by *John* of *Arckel*, Biſhop of *Utrecht ann.* 1355; and that *an.* 1385 the foreſaid *Florent* built a Fortreſs in this place with a Stable for two hundred Horſes. *Hardenberg.*

Geelmuyden ſtands at the mouth of the *Vecht*, about midway between *Vollenhoven* and *Haſſelt*, each of which places are a league diſtant from it. It was made a City by *John* of *Naſſaw*, Biſhop of *Utrecht*, and had formerly a good ſtrong Caſtle, which ſtood upon the *Swaart water*; the ruins whereof are ſtill remaining. *Wilſem* and *Graſhorſt* are (as *Blaeu* tells us) no other then ordinary Villages. *Geelmuyden.*

The ſecond Diſtrict of *Overiſſel* is (according to *Conringius*) that of *Twente*, call'd in *Latin Twentia* and *Tubantia*; and containing within its diviſion ſeveral leſſer Towns, *viz. Oldenzyl*, *Almelo*, *Enſchede*, *Goor*, *Delden*, *Diepenhem*, *Gramberg*, and *Otmarſen*; which like the inferior Cities of *Salland*, chuſe their own Magiſtracy, but have no Repreſentatives among the Provincial Eſtates. The whole of *Twente* is divided into nine Juriſdictions, each having its peculiar Court of Juſtice; concerning which we refer the Reader to the frequently mention'd *Conringius*. *Twente*

Oldenzyl (in *Latin Oldenſalia*, and *Oldſalia*) ſeems to have been the ſeat of the ancient *Salii*, and from them to have taken its denomination; of whom we find mention made in the ſeventeenth Book of *Ammianus Marcellinus*. It is about a league from *Otmarſen*, and was never of any fame for ſtrength or magnitude; tho by reaſon of the frequent changes that were made of its maſters, it be often met with in the Hiſtories of the wars with *Spain*; in the firſt of which it was ſurrendred to *Hoenlo* ſent thither by the Prince of *Orange*; and afterwards retaken by *Rennenbergius*, and *an.* 1596 from the *Spaniard* by Prince *Maurice*, as again *an.* 1605 by *Spinola* from the Confederate States. Being recover'd by Prince *Henry Frideric* in the courſe of the ſecond War, its Walls were demoliſh'd, and it was render'd a place of no defence. Upon the retaking of this Town and *Almelo* by that excellent Soldier Colonel *Rabenhaupt*, the whole *Twente* was freed from the enemy in *April* 1674. Altho the inhabitants of this whole Province are generally of the Reform'd Religion, and much more unanimous in matters of Faith then thoſe of *Holland*; yet is liberty ſaid to be granted in *Oldenzyl* *Oldenzyl.*

denzyl to the *Roman* Catholic Profeſſion.

Almelo is three leagues from *Otmarſen*, and about as far from *Oldenzyl*, lying to the Weſt and Southweſt of thoſe two places. Of this Town and of *Enſcheden* I find nothing memorable; and I think the like may be ſaid of *Goor*, *Delden*, and *Diepenheim*.

Gramsberg is one of the ancient Caſtles of the *Twente*. It lies between *Hardenberg* and *Coeverden*, and is become more memorable ſince 1672, for in that year having only a Garriſon of 36 men it was twice ſtorm'd by 900 *Munſterians*, to whom at laſt it was yielded upon good terms; but the foreſaid ſmall Garriſon had made themſelves ſo conſiderable by their oppoſition, that contrary to their Capitulation they were kept priſoners of War. The Biſhops men afterwards thought it worth while with great labour and care to fortifie this place, and put it into a full poſture of defence; the Biſhop himſelf coming hither in perſon to expedite the finiſhing of a great Bank caſt croſs the *Vecht*, and deſign'd partly by ſtopping the waters to diſtreſs *Coeverden*, and hinder all incurſions which might be made from thence; and partly to facilitate his own paſſage thro the Marſhes into *Drente*; there being likewiſe three or four good Sconces caſt up for the ſecurity of the ſaid Bank.

Otmarſen, diſtant about three leagues from *Almelo*, is a Town of great antiquity, having been formerly encompaſs'd by a Rampart and double Ditch; and owning (if we believe *Trithemius*) *Odomarus* King of the *Francs* for its Founder. By him it is ſaid to have been built at the place where one *Vechtanus*, a learned Druid and his moſt intimate favourite, lay buried; tho others will have it, that *Odomarus* himſelf was here entomb'd, and that from him the Town had its denomination. This place was in 72 plunder'd by the *Dutch* forces of *Coeverden*; it being then in the Biſhop of *Munſters* hands, by whom it was afterwards quitted upon the retaking of *Niewenhuyſe* for the United Provinces.

Vollenhoven, according to ſome, gives name to a particular Diviſion of this Province, call'd by them *het landt van Vollenhoven*; and comprehending the four following places of remark.

Vollenhoven, ſtanding upon the *Zuyder-Zee*, about two leagues from *Steenwyck*, is a neat and handſome Town, and is very commodiouſly ſituated for trade, eſpecially for the importation of Corn, which is brought hither in great abundance both by land and water; upon which account chiefly it was the ſeat of the King of *Spain*'s Grand Council in theſe parts, while under the juriſdiction of that Crown. There was alſo no appeal from the Magiſtracy of this Town, tho their power was reſtrain'd and limited; neither were they to pronounce ſentence but in the preſence of the Provincial Governor, whoſe reſidence was therefore generally here (altho he were at the ſame time entruſted with the Government of *Frizeland* and *Groningen*) where alſo at this day the greateſt part of the Nobility of the Province are ſaid to make their uſual abode.

Steenwyck is but a ſmall Town, and not above 1500 paces in compaſs; neither was it accounted a hold of very conſiderable ſtrength before its being fortified by Prince *Maurice*, who recover'd it from the *Spaniard an.* 1592, after a very ſharp ſiege of about five weeks and three days; the Governor ſaying at the ſurrendry thereof, that he had been *dug out like a Fox*, and that otherwiſe he would never have valued their great Guns, with which nevertheleſs he could not deny but he had been ſufficiently ply'd. The Garriſon at firſt conſiſted of 1000 Foot and 60 light Horſe, of which number upon the rendition there were remaining 600 ſound men and 200 wounded. Some years before, *viz. an.* 1581, it had been beſieg'd by the *Spaniards*, under Count *Rhenenberg*, and (as *Bentivoglio* tells us, who calls it a place of importance) freed at laſt, after ſeveral vain attemts made upon the Ice, to bring relief into it, by our Colonel *Norris*, who being recruited with ſome freſh forces, compell'd the enemy, after a ſiege of three months, to raiſe his Camp and be well ſatisfied that he could march off in good order. Towards the end of 1673, *Steenwyck* was forc'd to pay a ranſom of 10000 Gilders to the Biſhop of *Munſters* forces, who being about to march off, threatned utter ruin and deſolation to the place and inhabitants except they would come to a compoſition; and after all compell'd the Country people, whom they had ſummon'd in for that purpoſe, to ſleight the Breaſt-work, chop off the Thorn-hedges and Palliſadoes, and as far as could be ſuddenly done, to ruine the Fortifications; they themſelves upon their departure blowing up two Gates of the Town and the Ammunition-houſe.

It ſtands upon the very confines of *Overiſſel* and *Frizeland*, and is contiguous to a riſing and well cultivated Country, which lies to the Eaſt and South of it; but towards the Weſt and North it has the proſpect of a mooriſh bottom, yet ſuch as generally produces very good paſture. The River *Aa*, which riſes in *Drente* and emties it ſelf at *Block-zyll* into the *Zuyder-zee*, runs cloſe by one of its Gates, but its courſe lies ſo conſiderably lower then the level of the Town, that in the foremention'd famous ſiege of 1592 the inhabitants were forc'd to make uſe of Windmills for the filling of their Ditches with water.

Blockzyll. Among the ſeveral Fortreſſes built by the Confederate States in the courſe of their Wars with *Spain*, *Blockzyll* is none of the leaſt conſiderable. It ſtands at the mouth of the *Aa*, not far from *Vollenhoven*, and on the edge of the *Zuyder-Zee*, upon the traffic and navigation whereof it has no ſmall influence; having it ſelf ſeveral years ago attain'd to a good commerce, and upon that account, and the great number of its inhabitants, become able to vie with divers Towns and Cities of tolerable note. In *Blaeu*'s time there were, beſides a good number of leſſer ones, above two hundred of thoſe Veſſels which they call *Caravels* belonging to this place.

Swartſluce. *Swartſluce*, ſo call'd from the Sluce that is there, and the *ſwart* (that is black) water that runs by it; is moſt commodiouſly ſeated, as being in the public road from *Embden*, *Groningen*, and other circumjacent Countries, into the Province of *Holland*. The Turfs which are dug at *Meppel*, and part of them made at *Giethorne*, and other neighbouring places, paſs this way to the ſeveral Towns and Cities of theſe Provinces, where they are afterwards diſtributed and vended. It was a neat Fortreſs (comprehending the greateſt part of the inhabitants houſes) ſeveral years ago; but in the late Wars it ſeems to have been a place of more then ordinary conſideration; for *an.* 1673 it was more ſtrongly fortified by the Biſhop of *Munſters* men, who rais'd a high Wall by the Haven, fencing off the *ſwartwater* with vaſt pieces of timber; in which work the the Citizens of *Geelmuyden* were compel'd to labour. In the courſe of the ſame war the recovery of this Sconce was thrice with great loſs

loſs and without ſucceſs attemted by the *Dutch*, whoſe forces the third time were in great danger of being all cut off; the enemy upon notice given before of the deſign, having for that purpoſe drawn conſiderable forces together at *Campen* and *Swoll*.

Thus have we done with all places of any note in *Salland* and *Twente*, and (according to *Conringius* his diviſion) in the Diſtrict of *Vollenhoven*; and for an account of *Drent*, our thitd part of *Overiſſel* (tho ſome diſcourſe of it as of a wholly diſtinct and ſeparate Juriſdiction) we refer to the next Map; proceeding now to what concerns this Province in general.

Governors and Government.

While *Overiſſel* continued under the Biſhops of *Utrecht*, it was far from being govern'd by them in an arbitrary way; for the ſupreme power and authority was ſtill inherent in the States of the Province, that is, the Nobility and the three chief Cities, *Daventer*, *Campen*, and *Swoll*; the Biſhop only preſiding over them, and being obliged after the end of the Convention to put their Decrees and Reſolutions in execution; claiming no juriſdiction over the three foreſaid Cities, nor ſo much as over any Eccleſiaſtical perſon belonging to the ſame. Nevertheleſs, what by inteſtine diſſentions, and what by the ambitious deſigns of powerful neighbours, *Overiſſel* was frequently in great danger of being utterly ruin'd, ſo that the Biſhops of *Utrecht* being alſo unable to defend it, this Province was neceſſitated at length to caſt about for ſome more powerful Prince, from whom it might expect ſafety and protection; which being moſt likely to be obtain'd from *Charles* the Fifth, at that time Emperor, and hereditary poſſeſſor of almoſt all the the neighbouring Countries; the States of *Overiſſel*, with the conſent of *Henry* of *Bavaria*, then (which was *an.* 1528) Biſhop of *Utrecht*, ſubmitted themſelves to the foreſaid *Charles* and his Heirs and Succeſſors, Dukes of *Brabant* and Earls of *Holland*, upon the following terms and conditions: Both all and ſingular the priviledges and immunities of *Overiſſel* ſhall be preſerv'd inviolate. There ſhall be no alteration made in the Courts and methods of Judicature; neither ſhall the inhabitants be forc'd to ſeek Juſtice elſewhere [*ſuch certainly muſt be the true ſenſe of this Article, for I ſee not otherwiſe how it is reconcilable with one of thoſe which comes afterwards*]. *Ceſar* and his Succeſſors ſhall at their own charges oppoſe and repel any enemy whatſoever making war againſt this Country; the true bounds and limits whereof ſhall by them likewiſe be aſſerted, and ſuffer no diminution nor contraction. The pecuniary Contributions requir'd of them in time of War ſhall be moderate, and proportion'd to the abilities of the Cities. The inhabitants ſhall not be compell'd to appear, or be detain'd in any other Province ſubject to *Ceſar*, upon the account of any public Debt, whether contracted by the Prince, or the Province, or any private perſon; but for private Debts between man and man they may. *Ceſar* ſhall at his own charge make war againſt the Duke of *Geldre*, till ſuch time as the ſaid Duke ſhall make reſtitution of what he has taken from the Province. It ſhall be lawful for the States of *Overiſſel*, by authority from *Ceſar*, to impoſe ſuch Taxes upon the inhabitants as ſhall be found requiſite for diſcharging the public Debts contracted in time of War. *Cæſar* ſhall take care, either by perſwaſion or courſe of War, that the pecuniary mulct, for the payment whereof the Biſhop with thoſe of *Swoll* ſtood engaged by Bond to the Duke of *Geldre*, be remitted or reſtor'd. If any difference have or ſhall ariſe between the inhabitants of the Province, *Cæſar* and his Heirs and Succeſſors ſhall with all poſſible expedition procure that the ſame be reconciled; defending them equally with the reſt of his Subjects from all injury and violence. The exportation of the Fuel-turfs ſhall not be permitted but in certain manner and quantity; and care ſhall be taken, within the ſpace of three years, that the Province it ſelf be reduc'd into a better ſtate and condition. The yearly Revenue receiv'd hitherto by the Biſhop ſhall henceforward be paid to *Ceſar*; till ſuch time as there be ſome further courſe taken in this matter. As for what concerns the Coining of Money, the buſineſs ſhall be tranſacted with thoſe who belong to the Imperial Mint. The annual Contributions paid in the Biſhops time for the occaſions of War, ſhall be ſtill continued. Theſe things being agreed upon, *George Schenck*, Baron *Tautenbergh*, and Governor of *Frizeland*, in the name of *Ceſar* took poſſeſſion of the Province, and in all conſiderable places had ſolemn Inauguration.

The preſent State of Overiſſel.

At this day the States of *Overiſſel*, who enjoy the ſame ſupreme power as thoſe of the other Provinces, conſiſt of two members; the firſt whereof is made up of ſuch as they call Nobles, and theſe are the Country Prefects, with others of the Order or Dignity of Knighthood. The Country Prefects, whom they term *Droſten*, are either of higher rank and quality, and ſuch are thoſe of *Salland*, *Twente*, and *Vollenhoven*; or of an inferior nature, and theſe are the Prefects of *Haexberg* and *Iſſelmude*; the firſt whereof may be reckon'd to be comprehended under that of *Twente*, as the other under that of *Salland*; tho each of them enjoy and exerciſe a peculiar and diſtinct juriſdiction. The Knights are ſuch as have a priviledge grounded either upon more ancient or modern Right and Cuſtom, of voting in their Conventions. The Magiſtrates of their three principal Cities, *viz. Daventer*, *Campen*, and *Swoll*, conſtitute the other Member or Order of their Eſtates; which we muſt not ſuppoſe to meet always in their full number, for in this as in the other Provinces there are certain perſons deputed and impower'd to act in the name of the whole Community; theſe being in *Overiſſel* ſix, three whereof are nominated out of the three ſuperior Prefectures, and the other three out of the often mention'd principal Cities, which Cities are made by turns the ſeat of their public Aſſembly. The ſame perſons are generally continued in this truſt and office for the ſpace of three years.

Towards the beginning of *March* in the year 1774 (according to our account) the Deputies of *Overiſſel* and *Geldre* were readmitted into the Aſſembly of the States; and ſo, as one of their writers obſerves, *the Union of Utrecht made* 1579, *and of late almoſt ruin'd, was entirely reſtor'd.* For it muſt be remembred, that as ſoon as the three Provinces of *Geldre*, *Overiſſel*, and *Utrecht*, had been conquer'd by the *French* and Biſhop of *Munſter*, or (to ſpeak more properly) had baſely (becauſe in a manner voluntarily) ſubmitted their necks to the foreign yoke, it was judg'd expedient to prohibit their Deputies from entring into the Aſſembly of the States General, againſt which prohibition there was a large Manifeſto publiſh'd by the ſaid Deputies, who therein endeavour'd to

prove

prove by ſeveral reaſons, that they ought not to be excluded and debarr'd Seſſion, and power of acting in the public concerns of the Commonwealth. But all their arguments appearing as weak and invalid as moſt of their Towns had ſhew'n themſelves impotent and defenceleſs (the effect of their fear or treachery rather then real ſtate and condition) in the ſmall, or rather no oppoſition made againſt the common Enemy, the Repreſentatives of the unconquer'd Provinces found no reaſon why they ſhould recede from their former order and reſolution, and therefore they peremptorily commanded them to abſent themſelves for the future, and their Clerks to deliver up the Keys of their reſpective Offices; there being alſo thereupon iſſued out a Proclamation, whereby all perſons were forbidden, under the ſeveral penalties, to hold any manner of correſpondence with the enemies of the State.

In the three greater Cities all Cauſes both Civil and Criminal are, as we have already related, determin'd by *Arreſt* as they call it; neither is it lawful for any man to appeal from the ſentence of their Courts; but from all others kept in the leſſer Cities and Villages of the Province there lies an Appeal to a certain kind of Tribunal or Court of Judicature, which they call by the name of *Claringe*, and which is not held above once in eight or ten years, except it ſhall ſeem expedient to the Provincial Eſtates to have it more frequently conven'd. The place where it ſits is by ancient cuſtom the City of *Daventer*; the Judges or Juſtitiaries being the Governor of the Province, or which (as *Conringius* tells us) was formerly uſuall, in his name and by ſpecial deputation, the Treaſurer of *Salland*; thoſe of the Order of Knighthood; four Eſchevins of *Daventer*, with two of *Campen*, and as many of *Swoll*. The ſentence pronounc'd by theſe is deciſive and concluding; there being no further Appeal in any cauſe whatſoever.

THE

THE

County of Drent

AND

Lordſhip of Weſterwold.

THE County of *Drent* lies between *Salland*, the *Twent*, *Benthem*, and ſome other parts of *Weſtphalia*, *Weſterwold*, *Groningen*, and the Province of *Frizeland*, call'd by many writers (tho improperly as we have already ſhew'n) *Weſt-frizeland*; to the laſt whereof it is almoſt equal in extent and magnitude, but much inferior in riches and cultivation. A great part of it is poſſeſs'd by Marſhes and Heaths; but thoſe two large Fens call'd *Smilder-veenen* and *Echter-veenen* (the firſt of which lies between *Groningen* and *Steenwyck*, and the other between *Coeverden* and *Meppel*) do ſufficiently recompenſe the owners for the want of other productions, with the Fewel-turf which they afford them, and which are convey'd in great quantities into the neighbouring Countries, and particularly into the Province of *Holland*.

Drent is a diſtinct County by it ſelf, yet makes it not one of the United Provinces, altho it be oblig'd to pay its *quota* in all public Taxes and Contributions; having moreover as well as each of thoſe, the right to chuſe its own Governor, as alſo an ambulatory Court of Juſtice (call'd *Lottinch*) which paſſes thorow the Villages, and from whence there is no appeal. Notwithſtanding theſe priviledges, as alſo its having power within it ſelf to nominate Commiſſioners for the Treaſury as well as matters of Juſtice (theſe are the Governor and four Deputies, who hold their ſolemn meetings in the Village of *Aſſen*) yet has it not hitherto obtain'd Seſſion in the great Aſſembly of the States General; the reaſons whereof are aſſign'd by ſome, that it did not come into the Union ſo early as the other Provinces; tho I find it urg'd by thoſe of *Drent* themſelves as one reaſon for their admiſſion to be a member of the State, *an.* 1651, that they *had ſigned together with the reſt at the very beginning of the ſaid Union.* At the ſame time they alſo pleaded their having a particular Stadtholder and Governor, and that they had a ſummons ſent to them, dated the 6th of the foregoing *November*, wherein they were order'd to ſend their Commiſſioners to that Grand Convention of the States, which being produc'd the Lord Preſident deny'd his knowledg of any ſuch ſummons (altho it appear'd to have been ſign'd by him) throwing it upon the error or corruption of the Secretary. Among other things which they ſuppos'd to make for them, was their having been admitted into and continu'd a diſtinct member of the Union till they were torn from it by the loſs of *Groningen*, *Coeverden*, and *Steenwyck*; their having been look'd upon as a diſtinct Province not only when under the Biſhops of *Utrecht*, but afterwards in the time of *Charles* the Fifth, by whom the States of the Country of *Drent* were (*an.* 1555) as ſolemnly ſummon'd as any others, to give their conſent to the Reſignation of all the Low-Countries to King *Philip*. But notwithſtanding theſe and other allegations (to be ſeen at large in *Aitzma*) and their complaining, that they were now *aw'd by their own Confederates, and dealt little better with then Tributaries*, they were at length remitted to the ordinary Aſſembly of the States General, from whom I do not find that they have to this day obtain'd their deſires.

Upon the Southern extremity of *Drent*, and not far from the *Vecht*, ſtands *Coeverden* the chief place of the County; and a Fortreſs for the ſtrength of its Works inferior to none in *Europe*, altho it is reported to be not above 650 paces in compaſs. It is diſtant from *Hardenberg* one mile, from *Groningen* ſeven, from *Steenwyck* ſix, from *Swoll* five, from *Daventer* nine, from *Oldenzyll* five, and from *Lingben* in *Weſtphalia* as many. It is a place of greateſt moment in time of War, being ſo ſeated that it commands conſiderable Paſſes into both the *Frizelands*, as well as into

Coeverden.

Drent

2

DRENTIA
COMITATVS.
Transisulaniæ Tabula II.
Auctore Cornelio Pynacker I.C.

DOMINII

FRISIÆ

SEVEN WOLDEN

PARS.

ZALANDIÆ

PARS.

Nyen

Oorter veen

Veenen

Veen ofte Heyde

Hycker veenen

SMILDER VEENEN

Echter groote v

Steenwyck

Diverder

Derde Dingspil

Dingspil

Mepped

Swarte Sluys

Geelmuyden

Vollenhove

Zuyder Zee

Milliaria Germanica.

GRONINGE

OLDE

Dollaert.

Groningen

Dingspil

Nordevelt

Aßen

Sesde Dingspil

Vierde Dingspil

Rolder Dingspil

Twee de Dingspil

Beyler Dingspil

Ellers velt

Eerste Dingspil

Suydevelt

Gramsberge

Coevorden

Hardenberg

Winschooten

Bourtange

Moeras

Bourtangh, desertum, ob paludes et aquas inaccessum.

een groote moeraßige heyde

MONASTERIENSIS PATVS

EPISCOPATVS

BENTHEIMENSIS COMITATVS PARS.

PARS

A. van den Broeck fecit.

Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios, Mosem Pit et Stephanum Swart.

BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA

Drent and the *Omlands*; all the public ways near about it, except that which leads to *Groningen*, being moreover ſo narrow and incommodious that he who leads an Army in thoſe parts muſt encounter great trouble and difficulty. It is guarded on the North-Eaſt as far as *Wedde* in *Weſterwold* by an ouzy and impervious Country; and on the Weſt by a Marſh, which reaches beyond *Haſſelt*; having to the Northward the Village *Daelhem*, and a Heath continued even to *Groningen*; and on the other ſides ſuch mooriſh and fenny grounds as together with its ſtrong Works have been judg'd to have render'd it an impregnable Fortreſs. In the year 1581 it was preſently ſurrendred to the Earl of *Rhennenberg*, after his having routed the Confederate forces under the Earl of *Hohenlo* in the fields of *Hardenberg*. Not long after, *Hohenlo* having got freſh forces together out of *Holland*, *Brabant*, and other Countries, and endeavour'd in vain to draw *Rhennenberg* to a Battel, turn'd ſuddenly aſide with his Army and recover'd *Coeverden*; altho it was a little while after, *viz.* upon *Hohenlo*'s being beaten a ſecond time by *Rhenenberg*, retaken by the *Spaniards*. *An.* 1592 it was beſieg'd by Prince *Maurice*, who advantag'd by the dryneſs of the Summer ſeaſon (which made the very bogs and marſhes paſſable) made Galleries cover'd with earth croſs the Ditch, and ſo came to the ſapping of the Rampart without any poſſibility of being hinder'd; ſo that upon his beating the *Spaniards* under *Verdugas*, who were ſent to raiſe the ſiege, and aſſaulted the Prince in his Trenches, the Defendants, whoſe Parapets were alſo beaten down, ſo that they durſt hardly appear upon the Works, deſpairing of relief, ſurrendred the place upon the ſame terms that had been granted thoſe of *Steenwyck*. *An.* 1593 it was begirt and aſſaulted by the foreſaid *Verdugas* for no leſs time then one and thirty weeks; but it was effectually reliev'd by Prince *Maurice*, the enemy finding themſelves oblig'd to quit the ſiege. In the fatal year 1672 *Coeverden* ſtood fortified by a large and deep double Ditch, with very high and exceeding ſtrong Ramparts. It was alſo defended by ſeven good Baſtions, bearing the names of the ſeven Provinces, with excellent Parapets, falſe Brays, and other Outworks; and a Caſtle by ancient writers eſteem'd impregnable. Yet ſo univerſally at that time had Cowardice or Treachery overrun theſe Countries that it was quickly yeilded up to the Biſhop of *Munſter*, who came before it upon the eighth of *July*, and had it ſurrendred on the 12th of the ſame month; the beſieg'd having been ſcarce at the expence of one mans life in defence of ſo conſiderable a Fortreſs. The *Dutch* writers tell us, that tho the drought at that time was ſuch as had not been known in the memory of man, yet the enemy in their approaches were fain to run knee deep into the water, and could not poſſibly have had any ſucceſs if the Garriſon had made but tolerable reſiſtance. In *December* following it was recover'd by ſome *Dutch* forces ſent privately from *Groningen*; yet was it not abſolutely taken by ſurprize, for the *Munſter* Garriſon in the Town had notice of the deſign given them the day before, and upon that account had ſent to *Swoll* for ſuccours; ſo that the place was carried by little leſs then an open aſſault, being in all reſpects very well provided, and in expectation of ſuch an attack, which coſt the Aſſailants at leaſt 150 men. They indeed confeſs, that their coming thither ſeveral hours later then the appointed time (a thing which has made many attempts of the like nature miſcarry) did very much contribute to the happy ſucceſs of their enterprize; for upon that account they ſay the Defendants began to disbelieve the information given them by the Renegadoes, the greateſt part of them, who were pretty well tir'd with watching, and the more becauſe it ſeem'd to be to no purpoſe, having betaken themſelves to bed. To this they add, the thick fog, which happen'd to fall in the morning, and which as it did them ſome prejudice by hindering the Guides from readily finding the way to the appointed places of aſſault, ſo did it abundantly recompenſe the ſame by hiding the numbers and approach of their men. Towards the end of 73 there was a very troubleſom Blockado put to it by the Biſhop of *Munſter*, who with great charge and labour had rais'd a high bank almoſt round it, whereupon the Town was preſently ſo annoy'd by the high waters, thus coop'd and pent up, that there was little probability of its holding out to the end of Winter. The *Dutch* were contriving all manner of ways to cut thorow the bank and let out the waters, when an obliging ſtorm ſav'd them the labour, and made three conſiderable breaches in it, whereby not only the place was reliev'd, but ſome part of the Biſhops forces, which lay encamp'd about it, were ſurprized and drown'd.

Volter-ſconce.

Not far from the Lordſhip of *Weſterwold* is a Fortreſs call'd *Valter-ſchans*, of ſo great ſtrength (as the *Dutch* tell us) that it is able to reſiſt the moſt powerful enemy; between which and *Coeverden*, but much nearer the latter, ſtands another, tho ſmaller and of leſs conſideration, the name whereof is *Schans-ten-Hole*.

The reſt of the County of *Drent* is poſſeſs'd by the Villages, ſeveral whereof are both neat and large, eſpecially *Meppel*, which is ſituate upon the borders of *Salland*, and is call'd by one an open Market-Town, others alſo telling us, that it is more like a Town then Village. In the Reſcripts of the Council of State, the Lordſhip of *Runen* is uſually mention'd together with the County of *Drent*. The ſame did formerly belong to the ancient Family of *Munſter*, and has of late years endeavoured to throw off all relation to *Drent*, aud aſſert it ſelf into the condition of a free and independant Dominion. Beſides theſe, there are ſeveral other good Villages in *Drent*, the chief of them being *Eeld*, *Rold*, *Dever*, *Andlo*, *&c.* to which may be added the Monaſteries of *Aſſen*, *Dicling*, *Schoonbeeck*, *&c.*

Concerning the deſcent of this people from the ancient *Frizons*, and their being formerly ſubject to the Biſhops of *Utrecht*, we ſhall ſay, or rather repeat, nothing in this place; as having ſpoke of theſe things in the foregoing General Deſcription of *Overiſſel*, within the limits whereof, in thoſe reſpects at leaſt, this County muſt be ſuppoſed comprehended. The ſame is divided into ſix Prefectures or Diſtricts, the names whereof are *Dingſpil Suydevelt*, *Beyler Dingſpil*, *Diverder Dingſpil*, *Rolder Dingſpil*, *Dingſpil Nordevelt*, and *Dingſpil Oſtermoer*. Each of theſe has four Judges, appointed by yearly election, and taken promiſcuouſly out of the Nobles and Country-Boors; whoſe office it is, not only within their proper Juriſdictions every week to diſtribute Juſtice, and determine Suits and Controverſies, but to meet all together three times in the year, and hear ſuch Cauſes as are of a higher nature, and concerning which there is an Appeal made to the ſupreme Tribunal of the Province; and from the ſentence of that Court, which is held in the open air, and wherein the Gover-

Governor of *Drent* preſides, there lies no further Appeal. Beſides theſe, there is a kind of a Judg in every Village, call'd a *Scultes* or Scout, to whom it belongs to put an end to the leſſer controverſies of the common people, and who has power to make diſtreſs upon their Goods. *Coeverden* and *Runen* are exempt from the juriſdiction of all their Courts; the latter of them being only ſubject to certain Nobles, and the other to the Governor of the Province; whoſe general reſidence is in the Caſtle of *Coeverden*.

Weſterwold.

Weſterwold lies between *Drent* and *Eaſt-Frizeland*, and the ſoil of it is generally mooriſh, except in thoſe parts which are next the Bay of *Dullert*. This Territory was anciently poſſeſs'd by part of that people, from whom the tract of ground between the foreſaid Bay and the River *Ems*, call'd *Reyderlandt*, receiv'd its denomination; but afterwards for ſome ages it did belong to the noble Family of the *Addinges*, Lords of the ancient Caſtle of *Wedde*, and better known by that which they took from this Lordſhip then by their proper and original name. It has ſince deſcended to the Family of *Aremberg*; and contains about twelve Villages, and two Religious Houſes; and is ſituate in ſuch a manner between *Drent* and *Eaſt-Frizeland* that each County may ſeem to lay a good claim to it, tho its Language, Laws, and Cuſtoms for ſeveral Ages paſt muſt needs give it to the former. Its moſt ancient Governors were the *Groninbergii*, from whom it came to the *Selverdi*, and from them to *Utrecht*, and afterwards to *Geldre*; but at length deſcending to the Houſe of *Burgundy*, it was by them beſtow'd upon the Senate and people of *Groningen*, who were oblig'd to make no alteration in the Laws, nor abridge the liberty of the Villagers, as *Janſon* tells us; who therefore would I think have done well to have given an account of it rather in the Deſcription of this Province then in that of *Drent*.

THE

THE

PROVINCE

OF

GRONINGEN.

GRONINGEN, comprehending the *Omlands*, is encompaſſed by *Frizeland*, the Ocean, the Bay and Waſhes of the *Emms* and *Dullert*, and by *Eaſt-Frizeland* and the County of *Drent*. Its ancient inhabitants are upon good grounds ſuppoſed to have been the *Frizons*, who formerly were poſſeſs'd of a far larger tract of ground in theſe parts then that which at preſent goes by the name of *Frizeland* and *Weſt-Frizeland*; tho that Country which is now call'd *Eaſt-Frizeland* is peremptorily denied by good Authors to have been ever inhabited by them. *Emmius* tells us, that but an Age or two before his time it was call'd the Leſſer *Frizeland*; and that altho the name of *Groningen* was in common uſe to denote the whole Country, yet it was by public Order to be call'd only *Omland* in their ſolemn Acts and Decrees; but at preſent the uſual ſtile in all caſes is *Groningen* and the *Omlands*. According to *Blaeus* Map, and his own illuſtration of the ſame (which is very imperfect) this people and Country are divided into two, tho unequal parts; ſeparated by that River which is made at *Groningen* by the confluence of ſeveral ſtreams as well out of *Drent* and *Fredewold* as from divers marſhy parts of the Province on all ſides of it, and which after an irregular and winding courſe empties it ſelf into the Bay of the *Lauwers*. Theſe are the *Langovaldians* next to *Ooſtergo* in *Frizeland*, poſſeſſed of thirteen Villages with Churches; next to whom are the *Fredewoldians*, bordering upon *Drent*, having ten Villages, and being ſeated as well as the forementiond in a poor ſoil. Then come the *Hommerzians*, bordering upon the Bay of the *Lauwers*, reduc'd by inundations to the ſmall number of three Villages, but poſſeſs'd of a rich and fertil Country. Along the courſe, and on the ſame ſide as the foreſaid, are the *Medachians*, whoſe Villages are no fewer then nine, and whoſe ſoil exceeds in goodneſs that of the others already mention'd. On the other, that is the Eaſtern ſide of the River, are the *Hunſingonians*, who poſſeſs a large tract of ground, both rich by nature and by art well cultivated. Beyond theſe are the *Fivelingonians*, who border upon the Bay of the *Ems*; and whoſe Country is divided into two parts, the firſt whereof contains thirty-one Villages, and has not only a fruitful ſoil but is enrich'd by the traffic which the foreſaid Bay and the neighbouring Sea afford it; the other comprehends but nine Villages, and is very boggy and mooriſh, being call'd by the particular name of *Durſwald*. Beſides theſe ſeveral people (as he terms them) there are the *Weſterwoldians*, of whoſe Territory we have ſpoken in part already in the foregoing Deſcription. But to trouble our ſelves no further with the more ancient and indeed obſolete diviſion of this whole Province, that which we ſhall follow and which is more modern and more comprehenſive, is in this manner. Firſt, the whole is divided into two parts, *Groningen* and the *Omlands*. The Lordſhip of *Groningen* conſiſts of the City with its neighbouring Territory, as *Goorecht*, the old *Ampt* and *Weſterwold*; upon the ſoil of which laſt the City it ſelf is accounted to have been built. The *Omlands* are made up of *Weſtquartier*, which lies towards *Frizeland*; and of *Hunſingo* and *Fivelingo*, which lie upon the Sea and towards the mouth of the River *Ems*. *Langacker-ſconce* (otherwiſe call'd *Nieue-ſconce*), *Bellingwolder-ſconce*, and the Fort of *Bourtang*, which ſtands in the great Marſh that ſeparates *Drent* from the Biſhopric of *Munſter* in *Weſtphalia*, are accounted by ſome as appendixes to the Province of *Groningen*, altho moſt of them ſeem to be ſituated in one or other of the foreſaid Diſtricts.

Groningen is but of ſmall extent, being ſcarce

half ſo large as *Frizeland*; the ſoil of which Province and this are very much alike, tho that of *Frizeland* be richer, eſpecially in Graſs; the moſt fertil part of *Groningen* lying upon the Sea and towards the River *Ems*. Hardly any thing is more rare in this Country then Stones and Wood, ſo that their Fuel is altogether Turf, which they dig in great abundance. They have plenty of freſh and ſalt water Fiſh; and keep good Herds both of great and ſmall Cattel, but have ſcarce any wild Beaſts, the number of their very Hares being inconſiderable. The City it ſelf is populous; and ſo are thoſe parts which border upon the Sea and the Bay of *Dullert*. The Air is ſharp, like that of *Frizeland*, and is made wholeſom by the continual breezes which purge it; ſo that men ordinarily live here to 70, 80, and 90 years. The inhabitants ſomewhat reſemble the *Frizons* in humour and inclinations, but they are more wary and more induſtrious, which is imputed to their commerce and the great number of ſtrangers which dwell among them. Indeed the body of this people is at this day made up of *Weſtphalians* and *Drentians*, who ſeating themſelves here, have in proceſs of time bought out the ancient poſſeſſors of Houſes and Lands; both their modern language and manners wholly differencing them from the neighbour *Frizons* (from whence the other were certainly deſcended) whom they outgo in exceſs of Diet and Apparel, and other ſorts of intemperance. The *Groningers* are (as one tells us) at this day of a fierce and turbulent ſpirit, and much given to innovations; altho their martial Genius be much enervated by the long and conſtant uſe which they have made of a foreign and mercenary Milice.

Groningen.

The Metropolis of this whole Province is the City of *Groningen* (written alſo *Groeningen* and *Groeninghen*) which for want of a better muſt be contented with one *Grunius* a *Trojan* for its Godfather (if he may be ſo term'd), whom *Munſter* makes a *Franc*, and *Guicciardine* ſuppoſes may properly enough be accounted both, becauſe the latter, as he ſays, derive their pedegree from the former. It is ſituate, according to *Guicciardine*, in 28 deg. 24 min. of Longitude, and 53 deg. 16 min. of Latitude, and is ſix leagues diſtant from *Leewarden* in *Frizeland*; being water'd with ſeveral Currents, which cut it in divers places, and are convey'd along both in natural and artificial Channels. *Groningen* appears to be ſituated in this manner. In the North and North-Eaſt part of *Drent*, that is in the *Ooſtermoer Dingspill*, and a little above *Valterſconce*, ariſe two ſmall Rivers, call'd the *Huneſus* and *Aha*, which running from the South-Eaſt to the North-Weſt, are generally not above ſix or eight, nay ſometimes no more then four furlongs aſunder. The courſe of theſe two Rivers is thorow two low and marſhy levels, ſeparated by a riſing ground of the ſame ſpace and extent as the diſtance of the ſaid Rivers, to the conjunction whereof it runs along in the ſhape of a Tongue, and upon the Tip or end of this Tongue ſtands the City of *Groningen*, which formerly took up only the very ridge of the riſing, but has ſince extended it ſelf on both ſides upon the ſloping deſcents, ſo as to take in the flat bottom. From hence it muſt appear to be very commodiouſly ſeated, having both the advantage of conveyance by water and land-carriage; which is common to it with very few places in theſe Countries. The foreſaid ridge is continued but about ſome two furlongs beyond the City, for in the midway between it and the Monaſtery of *Selwerdt* it ſinks into an even plain and level. The River *Aha* approaching the City on the South-Weſt ſide, is admitted into the ſame thorow large Arches made under the Works, and having in its courſe within the Walls a Bridge of Brick built over it, paſſes out again towards the North-weſt thorow the like Arches, where it has a deep and broad Channel capable of a great number of Veſſels; and where the *Huneſus*, running without the Walls and environing the Eaſt and North parts of the City, mixes waters with it. *An.* 1605, *Groningen*, meaſuring along the outward edge of the Ditch, was 2618 paces in compaſs; but after that the Wall on the South-ſide was new built, and ſet further out, being alſo made double, the lower and outmoſt whereof was plac'd upon the brim of the Ditch (which is of a bredth and depth rarely to be met with elſewhere) at twenty-eight foot diſtance from the inner one, which is much larger and higher. In the year 1615 the like alteration was made on the oppoſite ſide of the City, where an Area or plat of ground was taken in almoſt equalling that on which the whole of it ſtood before; the Ditch which encompaſſes thoſe new Walls being at the ſurface of the water 270 foot broad. In ſhort, it has ſeventeen vaſt Baſtions or Bulwarks, and other fortifications proportionable; ſo that it is become a place of very great ſtrength, and reckon'd, if well Garriſon'd, in a manner impregnable.

In *Groningen* there were formerly three Pariſh Churches; beſides which were alſo five others belonging to as many Religious Houſes, and four to Hoſpitals. The chief of them, which ſtands at the end of the great Market-place, was dedicated to St. *Martin*, being before the Revolt from *Spain* ſubject to the Biſhop of *Munſter*; wherein was formerly to be ſeen an Organ, which *Rodolphus Agricola* was reported to have made with his own hands. Next to this both in place and dignity was that of St. *Walburgh*, to which is adjoining a very high Tower, as there is likewiſe to St. *Mary*'s Church (it is call'd alſo from the neighbouring River the *Aa* Church) which ſtands in the Weſt part of the City, and near unto the other Market-place. The firſt of theſe two laſt mention'd is of a roundiſh form, and a building of very great ſtrength, and in it is ſaid to be a never-failing Spring, and ſuch as is ſubject to no abatement or decay. A late Traveller prefers the Tower contiguous to it (tho the very top thereof was ſome years ſince deſtroy'd by Lightning) before all buildings of the like nature thorowout theſe Countries; one of the Bells in it, which are in number ſixteen, being alſo much admir'd by him for its bigneſs. At this day *Groningen* (as *Blaeu* tells us) conſiſts but of two Pariſhes; thoſe two which formerly belong'd to St. *Walburgh* and St. *Martin*'s Churches being united and made one. But there was a few years ſince another Church building in this Town, call'd therefore the *Nieu-kirck*; which I ſuppoſe is before this time wholly finiſh'd; and has its parochial bounds aſſign'd it. The Church and Monaſtery of St. *Francis* are ſituate almoſt in the middle of the City; and that of St. *James*, with the Monaſtery of the *Dominicans*, ſtand on the North-ſide of the ſame, and not far from the City Walls. Beſides theſe, *Groningen* was formerly beautified with ſeveral other public Buildings, tho of leſs note; ſuch as was the Friery near St. *Walburgh*'s Church, converted afterwards into the Biſhops Palace, and ſince that become the Habitation of the Provincial Governor. One

Class

MARIS GERMANICI

Schiermonk oogh

Busch

Rottumer oogh

Schelbach

Lauwers

Gronninger Watt

FRISIA

Aenum

Dockumer lugt

Buirumer Nylant

TRANSLAVIANÆ

Collum

Munke nyl

Ruigewaert.

Hummerzijl

Gerrits Clooster

Gryfskercke

Lange woldyn.

Smidhorn

Leegsmeden

Oostwolde

Medachtyn.

Vbbega.

Innerstdijken

Nordyck

GRONNINGEN

Middelbert

Harstede

Scharmer

Clase

Colham

Wolde

Suitlarer mer

Fredewoldyn.

Saltemeer

Veenwerts Veenen

Dockumer Nyl

Fries

DRENTIA

PARS.

Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios.
Mosem Pet et
Stephanum Swart.

Milliaria Germanica communia.

Milliaria Gallica communia.

GRONINGA DOMINIVM.

Auctore
Bartholdo Wicheringe.

PARS

Borcum

A. I. Huis

Norden

Marienhave

Griet Zyl

Schoonort

Pilsum

Eilsum

Wirdum

FRISIÆ

TRANSAMASA:

NÆ PARS

Watt.

Amasius Fluvius

Risum

Emden

Wirdum

Knocke

Nesserland

NOTARVM EXPLICATIO.

Pagi

Monasteria

Nobilium ades

Oldersum

Oldendorp

DOL

Anno 1277 Maris inundatione triginta tres pagi hoc in loco periere

Middewolde

LERT

REI

DER

LAN

DT

Immingum

Marienveer

Bunde

Leer oert

Werner

Schip

Schip

Schip

Schip

WESTERWOLDIÆ PARS

of the two principal Market-places (for there is a third indifferent large one call'd the Ox-Market) is 179 paces long, and almoſt as broad, being upon that account call'd the *Brede Merckt*; and the other call'd the Fiſh-Market, taking in the Area of the *Aa* Church, exceeds it in length, tho it be inferior to it in bredth. In the former of theſe ſtands the Guild-Hall, of which I find no great matters ſpoken; but at theſe two Market-places are no fewer then ſeventeen large Streets reported to terminate, ſix whereof lead in a ſtrait line to ſo many Gates of the City; and on each ſide of thoſe in the old City are ſaid to be Walks ſo neatly pav'd, that one may paſs ſecurely in the darkeſt night without either Torch or Candle. The number of ſpatious Streets thorowout the Town has been along time twenty-ſix, to which was added ſome years ſince a new one, drawn croſs the *Franciſcans* Garden, and adorn'd with very curious Buildings. There are eight leſſer Gates in the Rampart, at one whereof the cruel *Alva* began to build a Cittadel (which was to have been a regular Pentagon) to bridle the inhabitants upon his firſt coming to the Government of the *Low-Countries*, but the enſuing wars and continual troubles hinder'd him from finiſhing it; and as ſome tell us, it was utterly demoliſh'd upon the Pacification of *Gaunt*, tho others ſay it remained to the year 1607, and that then at the earneſt requeſt of the Citizens it was laid open on that ſide which look'd towards the Town. The large Suburbs call'd *Schutendiep*, being formerly encompaſs'd by a deep Ditch and Earthen Rampart, are now taken into the City.

Upon the 23d day of *Auguſt* (upon which day has been ever ſince celebrated the yearly inauguration of the Rector) *an.* 1614 was an Univerſity founded here by the Provincial States, by whom, as *Blaeu* tells us, it was liberally endow'd out of the old Monaſtic Revenues, the place aſſign'd them being hard by the Church of the *Franciſcans*. There is a Table provided for forty Scholars, each of whom pays yearly to the public Steward the ſum of forty-five Carolin Crowns; the overplus of all expences being defray'd by the States. They have Profeſſors in all Faculties, as alſo of the *Greek* Tongue and of the Mathematicks. The firſt Rector of this Univerſity was the famous *Ubbo Emmius*, whom we may juſtly ſtile the *Friziſh Cambden*. In the Library hangs a Tablet, with an inſcription containing a very ſtrange ſtory, tho atteſted by very credible perſons, of a Soldiers having liv'd ſixteen days after a wound receiv'd in the right Ventricle of the Heart. A late Traveller takes notice of their public School in the ſame place with their Univerſity, wherein he ſays ſeven Maſters teach at the Provincial charge, having their Houſes Rent-free, and 2680 Carolin Crowns annual ſtipend allow'd them. At the entrance into the School is this Moral inſcription, *Fac ea quæ moriens facta fuiſſe voles.*

The Prince's Palace, call'd *Provinz-huys*, ſtands on the North-ſide of the City, where that Religious Order was formerly ſeated which they call'd by the ſingle name of Friers; and in one of its Chambers are to be ſeen the Pictures of all the Princes of *Orange* and Earls of *Naſſaw* that have been. Adjoining to this, is an excellent Garden, and not far from it the Stadthouſe; eaſily known by this inſcription, *Jure & Tempore. Hic conveniunt proceres Civitatis, Nobiles* Omlandi, *& Ruſtici, de rebus ad Provinciæ ſalutem pertinentibus deliberantes.*

The chief Magiſtracy of this City conſiſts of four Conſuls and twelve Senators, whoſe Office continues for two years; one half of them, that is two Conſuls and ſix Senators, going out yearly, into whoſe room there are as many choſen by the Jurats upon the eighth day of *February* in this manner: Having heard a Sermon, they meet in the Council-Houſe, and the Conſul for the time being puts 24 Silver Beans, anſwerable to the number of Jurats, into a Hat, among which there are 5 colour'd, by the drawing whereof are 5 Electors pitch'd upon, who being lock'd up together are not ſuffer'd to come forth till they have made choice of 8 perſons to ſucceed thoſe whoſe Office is then expiring. This was lately the method when theſe Provinces had no Stadtholder, but to him, as may be collected from *Blaeu*, the nomination of theſe 5 Electors did formerly belong; which authority whether it be reſtor'd to him ſince the Revolutions of 1672 I know not. This firſt Council has full Juriſdiction within the City and Territory of *Groningen*, in putting forth Orders and Edicts, in Citing, Apprehending, and Committing to Cuſtody; in granting Pardons, or inflicting Capital Puniſhments; in managing the public Revenues, and creating ſeveral ſorts of Magiſtrates, eſpecially the *Hovetmanni* and the Governors of the Country Diſtricts ſubject to the City: but in ſuch things as are of the higheſt nature and concern to the whole Republic, *viz.* the making of Peace or War, the concluding of Leagues and Alliances, and the like; it has been uſual for them to call to their aſſiſtance thoſe eight Senators who went laſt out of Office, together with the twenty-four Jurats. The Council of Jurats undergoes the ſame yearly change as the Senate, twelve of them quitting their places and as many being elected in their ſtead by five of their own number, appointed in the ſame manner as thoſe that chuſe the Senators. They are call'd Jurats from the Oath they take yearly to the Conſuls, whereby they eſpecially oblige themſelves to meet and be aſſiſting to the other Council whenever they ſhall be conven'd; and that they ſhall not raiſe or abett any factions or tumults, or hold any ſeparate meetings. Three of theſe are as it were the Preſidents or Rectors of the whole Council, whoſe ſenſe and reſolutions are deliver'd by this Triumvirate both in the Senate and elſewhere; upon which account they are commonly call'd the *Talemans* or *Taelmans*, that is, Spokesmen. It is cuſtomary alſo with the Senators for the gaining of greater authority to their higheſt Acts and Sanctions, to call to their aſſiſtance ſome Citizens of the beſt rank and intereſt, eſpecially (till of late) the two Ædils, or Tribunes, who were the Maſters and Guardians of thoſe Societies into which the Opificers are divided (theſe are ſaid to be Eighteen, beſides Brewers and others of higher Callings and Employments) and upon whom they have therefore a very great influence. But it ſeems they have been ſeveral times found to make very bad uſe of the ſway they bore among the Commonalty, nay to have employ'd it for the promoting of ſedition and tumults, ſuch as happen'd particularly in the year 1657 and 1662; upon the account of which in *March an.* 1663 the Senate judg'd it expedient by public Edict utterly to aboliſh that Office. There is another Colledge of Magiſtrates in this City, call'd the Chamber of the *Hovetmans* or *Hoofmanns* (that is Prefects or Governors), into which no Citizen is admitted except he has bore the Office of Conſul; altho their juriſdiction is only over the Country Territory and the *Omlands*; there having

having been lately upon occaſion of the tumults *an.* 1657 (as ſome tell us, tho this thing appears from others to bear an elder date) three *Omlanders* admitted into this Court of Judicature, who preſide in the ſame by turns, in ſuch order as is determin'd by lot. The Country Juriſdiction of this City comprehends two large Prefectures, call'd the Old one and the Suburban; the firſt whereof contains ſeventeen larger, and the other twelve ſmaller Villages, and formerly five Monaſteries or Religious Houſes. The Senate, or Council of Sixteen, appoints and changes at pleaſure the Governors of theſe Diſtricts; the Prefect of the greater being generally of Noble deſcent and of Conſular Dignity; and he of the other ſeldom under the quality of a Senator or Councellor. But concerning theſe, the foremention'd Court of the *Hoofmans*, the Maſters of the Quarters or Wards of the City, as alſo the *Gildrecht* (to which laſt it appertains to inſpect and ſuperintend all maritime affairs, and the higher matters of trade and commerce) we cannot inſiſt in this place, but muſt refer the Reader to *Blaeu* and others who have wrote more largely of theſe and other things of like nature; tho ſometimes their accounts ſeem ſtale and obſolete, by reaſon of ſeveral alterations which time and different emergencies have introduc'd among them. None formerly were admitted into the Council of Sixteen but ſuch as were of ancient and noble Families, ſeveral of which came ordinarily out of all parts of the Country, and ſetled themſelves here; which courſe, as long as it obtain'd, is obſerv'd by ſome to have conduc'd very much to the quiet and proſperity of this City; nor is it at all improbable, ſince it has been abundantly experienc'd in all States and Governments that *new men* are moſt inclin'd to *innovations*.

The Citizens are reported to be very courteous and obliging, both crafty and induſtrious; and yet of a haughty diſpoſition, and almoſt profuſe in Diet and Habit; great lovers of liberty, and as greedy of gain as any of the *Netherlanders*. They are ſaid alſo to be very tenacious of their Religion; that which is principally authoriz'd among them being the *Calviniſtical* Reform'd, altho the Sect of the *Anabaptiſts* have a public toleration, which is granted to the *Lutheran* Profeſſion. Some ſuppoſe that at leaſt one half of the Inhabitants, tho they conceal their inclinations, are privately addicted to the Church of *Rome*. We are told moreover, that the women in this City generally wear Breeches; that at Marriage-Suppers there are by public Order to be but three Courſes, and at each Courſe not above two Diſhes of meat; that God-Fathers are not in uſe with them, but the Miniſter gives name to the Child; and that their Funerals are not celebrated either with Sermon, Pſalm, or tolling of a Bell; only the latter of theſe is uſed in the Buryals of Perſons of higher rank and quality, after that the Corps is put into the ground.

The frequent Gardens and great number of Fruit-trees which appear every where between the Houſes, are both pleaſant and uſeful to the Citizens; but that which is moſt beneficial to them is the trade driven both upon the *Rietdiep* or *Huneſus*, and upon the Channel call'd the *Damſter-diep*, which paſſing to *Dam* and thence to *Delphzill* empties it ſelf into the Bay of the *Ems*; by means whereof, and certain very ancient priviledges, the *Groningers* have all ſorts of Grain convey'd to them in ſuch prodigious quantities, that they are almoſt conſtantly dog-cheap. *Groningen* ſome Ages ago became an *Hans*-Town, and had an exemption granted them by the Emperors from being ſummon'd to appear before any foreign Tribunal. The right of coining Silver it is ſaid to have enjoy'd above four hundred years; and of Gold from the year 1484. But concerning things of this nature, particularly the Staple, and other priviledges of this place, conſult *Blaeu* in his *Theatrum Urbium*, and *Conringius* in his *Theſaurus Rerumpublicarum*. The particular Laws both of City and Country may be ſeen at large in the Additions to *Guicciardins Belgica Fœderata*. Among thoſe of the City are theſe: The names of Bankrupts, if the Creditors require it, are publiſh'd yearly from an upper Window of the Council-Houſe; upon which they were formerly put out of the protection of the Laws; but now it is only a matter of the higheſt ſcandal and reproach. Upon the death of the Parents the Son has only a double portion to that of the Daughter; which holds both in moveables and immovables. The Husband cannot ſell, exchange, or mortage the immovables of the Wife, without her free and expreſs conſent; the ſame holding *vice verſa*. Thoſe that are not baptized in the authoriſed and eſtabliſhed manner are incapable of inheriting. A fourth part of ſuch Eſtates as devolve to perſons dwelling beyond the *Ems* and *Lawers*, or beyond *Coeverden*, is eſcheated to the public Treaſury of the City.

Henry the third, Emperor, ſurnam'd the Black, gave to *Berthold* Biſhop of *Utrecht* all the right and title which he was poſſeſs'd of to certain Lands in the Town of *Groningen*; upon which ſcore the ſucceeding Prelates of that See, wreſting the words of the Imperial *Diploma* as far as they could to their own advantage, are ſaid to have afterwards laid claim to the whole Town, the extent whereof was then but ſmall, and the ſtrength ſo little that they were incapable of making any conſiderable reſiſtance; altho frequent tumults and inſurrections happen'd thereupon. At length about the year 1392, *Florent* the Biſhop, with the conſent of his Cathedral, relinquiſh'd, upon certain conditions, all manner of power either within or without the City of *Groningen*, deriv'd to him from the foreſaid Emperor; the City however ſtill acknowledging the Biſhop for its Patron, and obliging it ſelf to pay the yearly Canon. After this, *viz.* about the year 1401 the *Groningers* were reduc'd into their former condition by Biſhop *Frederic*, but ſet at liberty again by *David* of *Burgundy* Biſhop of *Utrecht* about the year 1460; after whoſe death, which happen'd *an.* 1496, the commotions and diſſentions of *Frizeland* (irreconcilably carried on by the two factions of the *Schiringers* and *Vetcoopers*) drawing *Albert* of *Saxony*, by order of the Emperor *Maximilian*, into that Country, the ſame did likewiſe occaſion great troubles to the *Groningers*, eſpecially in the years 1500 and 1505, in the latter of which they were almoſt brought to extremity by the *Saxon* forces, aſſiſted by the Earl of *Eaſt-Frizeland*. At length their Biſhop proving very unable to relieve or aſſiſt them, they yeilded up themſelves to *Edſar* the ſaid Earl of *Eaſt-Frizeland*; but he after ſome years finding himſelf an unequal match for the *Saxon* Prince, who labour'd afreſh to poſſeſs himſelf of this City and Country, call'd in the Duke of *Geldre*, and with the conſent of the people reſign'd all his right and title to him, about the year 1513. It was not long ere the patronage (for ſuch it was originally pretended to be) of the *Geldrians* became very uneaſie to the *Groningers*, theſe complaining, that the Articles agreed upon between them

them were not at all obſerv'd, and that there was no account made of their ancient rights and priviledges; wherefore they thought it moſt adviſable to ſubmit themſelves to the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, who was in actual poſſeſſion of almoſt all the *Netherlands*; which was done in the year 1536. In the year 1550 this City and Province ſwore fealty to *Philip* the Second, Son of the foreſaid *Charles*, who afterwards govern'd them by theſe ſucceſſive Deputies; the Earl of *Aremberg*, *Jaſper* of *Robles*, and the Earl of *Renneberg*, by which laſt they were *an.* 1579 put into the hands of the Confederate States, tho not long after they return'd with him to the obedience of *Spain*. *Ann.* 1594 *Groningen* was ſubdued by Prince *Maurice* for the United Provinces, in whoſe poſſeſſion the whole Country has in a manner ever ſince continued.

In the year 1672 the City of *Groningen* was aſſaulted by the forces of *Munſter* and *Colen* from the middle of *July* to the middle of *Auguſt*; and tho it was not thorowly beſieg'd, as being ſhut up only at two or three Bulwarks, yet was it moſt terribly play'd upon both with great ſhot and Granadoes; above five thouſand of the latter being caſt into the Town, whereof ſeveral weigh'd four or five hundred pounds. A great part of their Buildings was thereby ruin'd, but not above eighty perſons ſlain; the reſiſtance made by the *Groningers* being ſo brave, and the action continually ſo hot, that no fewer then five thouſand of the enemy are reported to have been kill'd in the enterprize, ſo that by that means and the daily running away of their Soldiers, the Biſhops Army in the foreſaid ſpace of time was mouldred away from 24 to 14 thouſand; whereupon they were compell'd to raiſe their Camp and be gone, to their own conſiderable diſcredit and the no ſmall commendation of the *Groningers* valour and induſtry, for which they were (as is already ſaid in the account of *Geldre*) afterwards rewarded with a double vote in the Grand Council of State of the *United Provinces*.

There has been in all ages great feuds and conteſts between the City of *Groningen* and the *Omlanders*; but hardly ever greater then in the year 1677, occaſion'd by the ſeizure and impriſonment in the City of one *Jean Rangers*, upon ſuſpition of his having held correſpondence with the Biſhop of *Munſter* during the foreſaid ſiege. He was Provincial Commiſſioner of the *Omlanders*, who therefore requir'd that he ſhould be releas'd and deliver'd up to them, as not being ſubject to any foreign Jurisdiction, for ſuch they accounted that of the City of *Groningen* in relation to themſelves. We cannot inſiſt on theſe matters, and therefore ſhall only add, that the Deputies ſent by the States General gave it on the *Omlanders* ſide; the *Groningers* refuſing to obey, and proteſting againſt the deciſion, to which they were afterwards commanded to conform themſelves; power being given to others, in caſe theſe ſhould perſiſt in their obſtinacy, after fifteen days to act ſeparately as to what concern'd the affairs of the *Omlands*. When or in what manner theſe differences were ended I cannot ſay; only it appears afterward, that the Stadtholder of *Frizeland* and *Groningen* took part with the City, but the States General confirm'd the determination of their Deputies, and of the Prince of *Orange*, who in a letter to them complains that by theſe quarrels the Province had brought it ſelf into a condition of giving no aſſiſtance to the Union for almoſt two years paſt; refuſing upon pretext of injury done to them to ſend forth their Soldiers, or pay their *Quota* in any public Contributions.

Famous men.

The City of *Groningen* gave birth to the famous *Rodolphus Agricola*, ſo much commended by *Eraſmus*, by whom he is repreſented as one of the moſt accompliſh'd Scholars that any age has produc'd; but leaſt *Eraſmus* may be thought to be ſway'd by the conſideration of neighbourhood and a kind of affinity of Countries, and thereby induc'd to enlarge in his character; the Epitaph written by *Hermolaus Barbarus*, a *Venetian*, upon the immature death of *Agricola* (for he died at forty) expreſſes as much, tho in fewer words. The ſame was ſince engraven upon a Tombſtone laid over him at *Heydelberg* in the Palatinate (as we are inform'd by *Blaeu*, tho *Janſon* ſays only, without naming the Town or City, that he was buried in the Church of the *Franciſcans*) by his Countryman *Viglius Swichemus*; and runs thus:

Invida clauſerunt hoc marmore fata Rodolphum
Agricolam; Fiſii ſpemque decuſque ſoli.
Scilicet hoc vivo meruit Germania laudis
Quicquid habet Latium, Græcia quicquid habet.

This City was alſo ennobled by the birth of the great Philoſopher *Weſelius*, cotemporary with *Agricola*, and a perſon ſo excellently skill'd in all parts of Learning that he was uſually call'd *Lux Mundi*. He dy'd about the year 1489; to whom *Blaeu* adds another *Groninger*, *viz. Regnerus Prædinius*; very much commended by him for his ſeveral Writings.

Bourtang.

The *Bourtang-Fort* ſtands upon the edges of *Drent* and *Groningen* (though it belong to the latter) being not far from *Weſterwold*, and almoſt encompaſs'd by large and unpaſſable Marſhes; in the middle whereof *William* of *Naſſaw* Governor of *Frizeland* obſerving a narrow ridge of riſing and firm ground to run, he judg'd it a very convenient place to build a *Sconce* upon, to Facilitate the ſubduing of *Groningen*; tho it has ſerv'd ſince as a good defence againſt all hoſtile incurſions into theſe parts. It was begun and finiſh'd in the year 1593, notwithſtanding the interruption endeavour'd to be given to the Work by *Verdugo* the *Spaniſh* Generall, who appear'd before it with his whole Army in the month of *September*; but although the Fortifications were not quite finiſh'd, and the *Fens* almoſt dry'd up by the heat of the foregoing Summer, he was ſo briskly receiv'd by the Garriſon that he preſently drew off, without making any further attempt.

Billingwolder-Sconce.

Bellingwolder-Zyll or *Bellingwolder-Sconce*, (call'd alſo *Old-Sconce*) is ſituate upon the *Bay* of *Dullart*, the Sea coming up to it at high water, ſo that either by help thereof (which by opening the Sluces may be let into the Country) or by ſtopping the freſh water currents in their deſcent from the Inlands and Marſhes of the *Bourtang*, whoever are Maſters of this Fortreſs command one of the moſt conſiderable Paſſes between *Eaſt-Frizeland* or *Weſtphalia* and *Groningen*. It was look'd upon as a great overſight in *Verdugo* the *Spaniſh* General, who *Ann.* 1593 lying with his Army within an hours march of it, neglected the taking of this Fort before it was thoroughly Fortify'd by the Confederates; in whoſe hands I think it remained to the year 1672, in which year it was taken by the Biſhop of *Munſter* and afterwards recover'd by the *Dutch*.

Winſchoten is another Fortreſs, ſtanding in the *Old-Ampt*, not far from *Bellingwolder-Zyll*, ſerving for the ſame purpoſes, and being fortify'd about the ſame time with that. It was plunder'd by the Biſhop of *Munſters* Forces

about the beginning of *March* 1674.

Langacker-ſconce.

Langacker-ſconce, call'd alſo the New-ſconce, ſtands in the farther part of *Weſterwold*, upon the Bay of *Dullart*, and is a kind of boundary between this Country and *Eaſt-Frizeland*. *An.* 1673 it was carefully block'd up all the Winter by the *Dutch*, to ſhut out the Biſhop of *Munſter* from the old *Ampt*, and the adjacent Countries; who having made two vain tho vigorous attemts to relieve it, was forc'd to deſiſt, ſo that in *June* the ſame year the *Netherlanders* under the command of that brave Soldier General *Rabenhaupt* took it by aſſault, with the loſs of but two men (as the *Dutch* writers report) tho the Guns, Ammunition, and Booty found in it (for it had been a long time made the ſtorehouſe of the enemies plunder) would have ſufficiently recompenc'd them for far greater trouble and dammage.

Midwold.

In the Old *Ampt* ſtands the ancient Village of *Midwold*; formerly a flouriſhing place, but now almoſt ruin'd by the outragious *Dollart* (which word ſignifies mad and furious) reported about four hundred years ago to have ſpred it ſelf upon the ruins of thirty-three good Villages.

Omlands.

The *Omlands* in ſome things act jointly with *Groningen*, but in others ſeparately and independently as to that City and its Juriſdiction; tho together with it they are accounted to make one of the Seven Confederate Provinces. Never was any Country more troubled with inteſtine diſcord and broils then theſe of the *Omlands*, which (to paſs by thoſe of former times) were ſo great in the years 1655 and 1659 (to which we may add the diſſentions abovemention'd *ann.* 1677 between them and the City of *Groningen*) that the States General were forc'd to uſe their utmoſt endeavours for pacifying the ſame, tho all the remedies they could apply to that purpoſe have I think hardly prov'd effectual. In the foreſaid year 1659 there were ſeveral Orders made upon this account, and eſtabliſh'd by the ſupreme authority of the Union; a new diviſion, or rather ſubdiviſion of the *Omlands* being then likewiſe contriv'd in this manner. The *Omlands* had been of old divided into three parts, call'd by ſome Triarchies, *viz. Hunſingo*, *Fivelingo*, and the Weſt-Quarter (for ſo they term it, tho it be really a third part of the whole). But now each of theſe is ſubdivided in like manner; theſe leſſer Diſtricts being call'd *Smaldelingen* and *Onder-Quartiers*. *Hunſingo* is divided into *Manſterdeel*, *Half-Amſter-deel* and *Ooſter-Amſter-deel*; each of which contain ſeventeen Pariſhes, called by them *Carpſelen*. *Fivelingo* conſiſts of *Woltdeel*, *Hoogelandt*, and *Ooſter-deel*, every of which comprehends fifteen Pariſhes. *Weſt-Quartier* is made up of *Ooſt-lange*, *Woolſter-deel*, *Vre-de-Wolderdeel* and *Middaghſterdeel*, in the firſt whereof are included eight, in the ſecond thirteen, in the third ſixteen Pariſhes. Among the abovemention'd Orders (which are too large and numerous to be inſerted here) were theſe: 1. All Offices and public Employments (both within and without the Province) were divided between *Ennearchies*, or nine ſmaller Diſtricts; which was done by way of a *Rota* or Cycle, the Revolution whereof was to be compleated in the ſpace of twelve years. 2. A more equal and certain diſtribution was made of all ſuch Employments, both within and without the Province, as were in common between them and the City of *Groningen*; the firſt place in the allotment of all public Offices being given to the Triarchy of *Fivelingo*, and the ſecond to that of *Weſt-Quartier*. 3. There were divers things enacted for prevention and deciding of differences between the ſeveral Triarchies and their ſubdiviſions. 4. No man was to bear any other public charge before he had been two years at leaſt imploy'd in the public Convention of the Provincial Eſtates. 5. Some Orders were made to prevent the inconveniences which had been obſerv'd to happen by reaſon of the *Interregnums*, as ſome term them, or vacancy of Offices. 6. From that time forward no man was to have any public Employment except he were of the Reform'd Religion, of a clear Reputation, and known to be a lover of the common good of the Country, and in ſome Village (from whence it was not lawful for him to remove into another) poſſeſs'd of at leaſt thirty Acres of ground (call'd by them *Dertich Graſen*) yeilding eight Florens yearly Tribute to the public Treaſury. 7. Before any man be admitted into the Provincial Aſſembly, he muſt produce his writings and make full proof of the value of his Eſtate; to be inſerted into a particular Regiſter kept by the Secretary of the *Omlands*. 8. The Father and Son, if they live together, muſt not ſit in the Provincial Convention of Eſtates; into which no ſtranger can be admitted, tho otherwiſe qualified according to Law, before he has dwelt twelve, or if he has married an *Omlandiſh* Wife, ſix years in the Country, *&c.*

Dam.

In the Tetrarchy of *Fivelingo*, upon the Channel call'd the *Damſter-diep*, about two miles from the *Aeſtuary* of the *Ems*, ſtands the Town of *Dam*, from whence the ſaid Channel has its denomination. It is ſituate in a rich and pleaſant ſoil, and beautified with goodly Buildings, but has no Walls or Bulwarks, for the want of which the inhabitants accuſe the *Groningers*; whoſe envy or jealouſie they ſay has twice or thrice within theſe hundred years fruſtrated their endeavours to raiſe ſome fortifications about the place.

All other places thorowout the *Omlands* are accounted no other then Villages, being in number about 160; many of which are ſo large, and ſo well built and inhabited, that they may deſervedly be call'd ſmall Towns. The chief of theſe, conſiderable either for their bigneſs or Forts or Caſtles, are in *Hunſingo* Triarchy, *Winſum* (a ſpatious Village, in which *Groningen* claims no ſmall juriſdiction), *Bedum*, *Warſum*, *Vuithuſen*, *&c.* In *Fivelingo*, *Delphzill* (of which anon) *Spyck*, *Bierum*, *Farmſum*, *Lopperſum*, *Stedum*, *Garmorſwold*, *Slocteren*, *&c.* In *Weſt-Quartier*, *Hoochkerck*, *Garnewert*, *Ooſtum*, *Perwert*, *Jenſema*, *&c.* There were alſo no fewer then twenty-five Monaſteries and Religious Houſes for both Sexes in this Country; whoſe buildings were as magnificent as their endowments plentiful; the chief of them being that of *Adewart* in *Weſt-Quartier*, which had juriſdiction over five Villages, and was famous for its great riches and ſtately Church.

Delph

The Fort of *Delphzill*, tho ſituate in *Fivelingo*, did formerly belong to *Eaſt-Frizeland*. It is furniſh'd with a very good Haven, which for ſituation and other advantages exceeds that of *Embden*; upon account whereof it has always been well fortified by ſuch Princes as have had to do with the *Groningers* and *Omlanders*; ſuch as particularly were *Edſard* Earl of *Eaſt-Frizeland* about the year 1500, and after him *Charles* Duke of *Geldre*; the bloody *Alva* having alſo deſign'd to build a good City in this place, had he not been hinder'd by the turbulency and ſhortneſs of his Government. Its fortifications have been ſeveral times demoliſh'd and rebuilt, thorowout the courſe of the Wars of theſe latter ages. *Ann.* 1581, upon the overthrow of *Hoenlo* with

the *Dutch* Army in the fatal Battel of *Aardenburg* it was ſurrendred to the *Spaniard*; and eight years after *William* of *Naſſaw*, Governor of *Frizeland*, endeavour'd (for the ſtreighting of *Groningen*) to retake it by ſtratagem; but the deſign miſcarried thorow too much haſte, and the not punctually obeying his orders; to whom nevertheleſs about the year 1591 it was yeilded up upon the firſt ſummons, and even before a great Gun was fir'd againſt it; for which cowardly action twelve of the Garriſon were put to death by the *Groningers*, all the reſt being ſhamefully diſcarded and ſent away without a ſtiver of pay. About three years after that, it was very near being ſurpriz'd by ſome forces ſent privately thither by *Verdugas* the *Spaniſh* General in thoſe parts; the principal cauſe of its preſervation conſiſting in the obſtinate reſiſtance made by the Defendants.

Delphzill was ſome years ago with great charge and labour better fortified by the States General; a Trench and Rampart being drawn about it which takes in ſo much ground as renders it equal in extent to a very good Town. Nor need the *Dutch* have repented them if they had been at greater expence in ſtrengthening of this place, ſince the kindneſs which it did them in 1672 by ſecuring their *Eaſt-India* Fleet, conſiſting of 14 Ships (the lading whereof was valued at 140 Tuns of Gold; that is, about ſixteen hundred thouſand pounds ſterling) diſcover'd at firſt by the *Cambridge* and *Briſtow* Frigats, and purſued afterwards by a good part of our Fleet of War; ſo that altho the oppoſition both of Wind and Tide hindred our ſpeedy approach and befriended them, yet could they hardly have eſcaped either being taken or deſtroy'd, if they had not had ſo good a Port in the outmoſt corner of their Provinces.

THE

PROVINCE

OF

WEST-FRIZELAND.

THE Seat of the ancient *Frizii*, tho certainly in this part of *Germany*, is much controverted as to the point of its extent and compaſs. Some tell us, that in the times of *Tacitus* and *Pliny* they inhabited a good part of the Country between the *Rhine* and the Lake *Flevus*, now call'd the *Zuyder-Zee*, as alſo between the ſaid Lake and the River *Ems*; ſome of them being alſo ſeated beyond the *Weſer* and the *Elb*. *Cluverius* places them between the old mouth of the *Rhine* and the River *Ems*; and ſays they were poſſeſs'd of *North-Holland* (call'd alſo *Weſt-Frizeland*) the Province of *Frizeland*, the Country of *Groningen*, and part of the Province of *Utrecht*; to which ſome, not without reaſon, add *Overiſſel* and *Zutphen*; as we may venture to do all *Holland*, even down to the *Moſe* and below the old Channel of the *Rhine*, if *Lambertus Scafnaburgenſis* ſpeaks properly where he ſays, *Henricus Imperator exercitum Navalem duxit in Friziam contra Godefridum, ejuſque adjutorem Diedericum ibique duas munitiſſimas urbes cepit Rineſburch & Fleerdingen*; one of which Towns is in *Delphland* and the other upon the foreſaid old channel of the *Rhine*. The judicious and inquiſitive Sir *William Temple* makes the *Frizons* to have been the ancient poſſeſſors of the Provinces of *Frizeland*, *Groningen*, and *Overiſſel* with *Weſtphalia* and all thoſe Countries which lye between the *Weſer*, the *Iſſel*, and the *Rhine*; wherein he ſeems not to comprehend *North-Holland*, and part of the Dioceſs of *Utrecht*; nor exclude *Eaſt-Frizeland* (improperly ſo term'd) and all the Maritime Country between the *Ems* and the *Weſer*, the undoubted ſeat (as appears from *Pliny* and others) of the *Chauci Minores*; altho it muſt be confeſt, that ſome writers will have the word *Chauci* to be a more ſpecial name for a particular branch of the *Friziſh* Nation.

It is obſerv'd by the foreſaid Sir *William Temple*, that the Language of the *Frizons* has a great affinity with our old *Engliſh*; moſt of their words ſtill retaining the ſame ſignification and ſound, and being very much different from the languages of the *Hollanders*. His opinion grounded partly hereupon (tho he is not ſingular therein) that the *Saxons* which conquer'd *England* were really *Frizons*, he illuſtrates and confirms with very good inſtances and obſervations, tho but briefly hinted by him, and referr'd to further enquiry; among which are the reſemblance between the Bailiff or *Greetman* in the Province of *Frizeland* and our Sheriff; between their Aſſeſſors and our Juſtices of the Peace; their judging Civil Cauſes in their Diſtrict upon the firſt reſort, but not without appeal, and the courſe of our Quarter-Seſſions; their chief Judicature (to which alſo the cognizance ordinarily belongs of Cauſes Criminal) compos'd of Councellors of four ſeveral Quarters, and our four Circuits; the compoſition of their States with our Houſe of Commons, in the particulars of two Deputies being choſen from each Town, as with us, and two from each Bailliage, as from every County in *England*; and theſe laſt being elected by perſons poſſeſt of a certain quantity of Land, and conven'd by the *Greetman* for that purpoſe. To which he adds, theſe Deputies having power to reſolve of all matters without conſulting thoſe anew that choſe them; which are all circumſtances agreeing with our Conſtitutions, but abſolutely differing from thoſe of the other United Provinces. *Frizeland* is bounded by the *Zuyder-Zee* and the Ocean, by the Province of *Groningen* (that is, by part of the *Omlands*), *Drent*, and *Overiſſel*. The limits of it were formerly extended Southward as far as the River *Vecht*; nay time was when *Geelmuyden*, *Campen*, and *Swoll* were reckon'd within this Province; tho it has many years ago been depriv'd by the Biſhop of *Utrecht* of ſeveral places anciently belonging to it, even of its own ſide of the ſaid *Vecht*; particularly

cularly *Haſſelt*, *Vollenhoven*, *Steenwyck*, and *Kuynder*.

Some are of opinion (particularly the often cited Sir *William Temple*) that North-*Holland*, called alſo Weſt-*Frizeland* was in antient times in a manner contiguous to the Province of *Frizeland*, the *Zuyder-zee* (which is not found in the writings of Antiquity) being form'd by ſome great Inundation breaking in between the *Teſſel* and other Iſlands, which lie in ſo regular a line and ſo near each other that they may be well judg'd the broken remainders of a continu'd coaſt. To this add the ſhallowneſs of that Sea, eſpecially towards the ſaid Iſlands and where it communicates with the Ocean, and *Tacitus's* ſaying of the *Frizij*, that *uſque ad Oceanum Rheno prætexuntur, ambiuntque immenſos inſuper Lacus*, which words ſeem to import not only that theſe Lakes were receptacles of Freſh water, but inhabited round about by that people. Some tell us poſitivly that this Province was in antient times ſo far extended towards the Ocean that even the ſmall Iſlands of *Schelling*, *Ameland* &c. made part of it, tho here and there divided by interſperſed Lakes and ſmall Rivers; and that the diſtricts of *Ooſtergo* and *Weſtergo* were divided by a large Bay, at the mouth whereof, and where now ſtands *Berlecom*, was a Town of great Traffick, whereof ſome footſteps they ſay are ſtill remaining. The ſame writers aſſure us, that the waters of *Ooſtergo* and the ſeven Forreſts, as likewiſe of ſeveral neighbouring Lakes were formerly all empty'd into the *Lawers*; which was thereby made in former ages a deep and Navigable River; tho it became afterwards and is at preſent a ſmall current and of little conſideration.

The Air of *Frizeland* is not altogether ſo bad as might be imagin'd from its low and marſhy ſituation; as being befriended by frequent winds which cleanſe and purge it; altho for the greateſt part of the Winter the fields generally ſtand full of water, inſomuch that there is no paſſing to and fro by land but upon the banks. In Summer the land lies dry, and affords not only ſtore of paſturage, but in many places good Corn; wherein *Ooſtergo* chiefly excels; the ſoil of *Weſtergo* (which is much the largeſt and of greateſt conſideration) being more level and fenny, and therefore ſupplying the inhabitants principally with great plenty of Fiſh and Fowl; and the Seven Foreſts coming in all reſpects far ſhort of the other two Diſtricts. By reaſon of their low ſituation and great humidity there are no Woods in the two firſts mention'd parts of this Country; but of this natural defect they have a ſupply partly natural, partly artificial; and that is by their Turfs cut out of a bituminous earth, of which no ſmall portion of the Province conſiſts. This is not a thing peculiar to *Frizeland*, ſeveral other parts of theſe Countries (eſpecially thoſe of the Union) being put to the ſame ſhift for fewel; tho in ſome places the poorer ſort are forc'd to content themſelves with the dung of their Cattle dry'd in the ſun. *Guicciardin* tell us two ſtories (the like being reported by *Becanus* to have happen'd in *Brabant an.* 1541) of this kind of earths taking fire, and burning for a conſiderable ſpace both of ground and time, notwithſtanding all the endeavours of the inhabitants (by cutting deep Trenches and other probable means) to ſtop its courſe, and extinguiſh the flames. One of theſe terreſtrial Conflagrations happen'd between *Rhenen* and *Amersfort* in the Dioceſs of *Utrecht*, *an.* 1567; and the other (which was more ancient, (tho the year is not found upon record) in the Province of *Frizeland* near the *Zuyder-Zee*; the latter whereof, as *Guicciardin* tells us, could not be ſtopp'd by the art and induſtry of man till it had conſum'd all the combuſtible earth that lay together, even for the ſpace of two leagues in length, and almoſt as much in breadth, and to ſo conſiderable a depth that at laſt the ſubterraneous waters with great violence burſt in upon it, and turn'd it into a Lake; in which condition it continues to this day under the name of the *Jonkermeer*.

We ſhall be ſomewhat more large in the character of this people (which we have chiefly from *Ubbo Emmius* and *Guicciardin*) and let the Reader judge how far it is applicable to their ſuppoſed offspring the *Engliſh*; tho I think the frequent revolutions in this Kingdom have not left very many among us naturally deſcended from them; and our affinity to them muſt be rather evinc'd from agreement of Languages, and ſuch national Cuſtoms as are firmly radicated in the conſtitution of our Government. The *Frizons* are of a fair complexion, tall of ſtature, ſtout and couragious, great lovers of Liberty, but very ſparing and Parſimonious. They are affable and modeſt and not eaſily provoked; but when a conſiderable affront or injury is done them, they become rather outragious then angry. Few of them marry young, and to this eſpecially is imputed their own firm and healthy conſtitution as well as the ſtrength and vivacity of their Children. Jealouſy is a rare thing among them, becauſe adultery is ſo; which whenever diſcover'd is ſufficiently reſented, the men preferring death much before the diſhonour of being cornuted. They are therefore perfect ſtrangers to the modiſh gallantry of other Countries, and the Women trouble not themſelves with paint and patch and other meretricious allurements (as they account them) being ſufficiently contented if they can be acceptable to their husbands. The *Frizons* are reported to bear cold thirſt and hunger better then moſt men in the world. They are addicted (tho as one tell us but indifferently) to commerce and Navigation, and yet (which is not uſual) are of a very martial diſpoſition. Their Nobility count it a diſhonour to them not only to exerciſe any Trade or handy-craft, but even to concern themſelves with traffick or Merchandize; and the ſame (as ſome tell us) is their opinion of dwelling in a City (tho this ſeems by no means conſiſtent with what is related by others) or marrying with a Citizens daughter: all of them either following the Court, or Camp, or living upon their proper Inheritance; and thoſe that are poſſeſs'd of eſtates keep large packs of dogs and are much addicted to hunting. I know not whether it be more ſtrange then true that their Ladies are in the mean time employ'd in ſpinning, and other buſineſs of good huſwifry. The food of their Peaſants or Boors conſiſts in fleſh ſalted and ſmoak'd, and in a ſort of Barly brothe; beſides cheeſe and butter and ſuch prey as they take in hunting; of all which, as alſo of Bacon, they eat yearly a very great quantity. Upon Sundays they love eſpecially to make good cheer, upon which days they will, if they can poſſibly compaſs them, have their Tables cover'd with ſeveral diſhes of meat. They are good companions, and have frequent drinking bouts; (in which nevertheleſs they uſe more moderation then many of their neighbours) carouzing it as well in Wine, tho a foreign and imported commodity, as ale made of the natural pro-

duction of their Country. He that refuſes to pledge another had as good ſpit in his face or bid him open defiance. They uſually drink in horn Cups tipt with Silver, and begirt with Rings of the ſame Mettal; which the perſon that has drank reaches forth, together with his hand to be kiſs'd by the courteous Pledger; and this cuſtom is ſaid to obtain promiſcuouſly in the ordinary converſation of both ſexes. The Nobility live ſumptuouſly and ſplendidly, are coſtly in their apparrel, keep many ſervants, and never go far without their Coach or Caleſh. In their habit both Men and Women at this day follow the *French* Faſhion; thoſe that are more elderly among the latter being on ſolemn days ſo laden with Gold and Silver, that they are hardly exceeded herein by the greateſt Matrons of any Nation. Of their language we ſhall ſay no more then that it plainly diſcovers it ſelf to be of *German* extraction; and that altho it differs much in the ſeveral parts of the Country (which muſt be principally underſtood of pronuntiation and Dialect) yet comes it neerer, as *Dutch* and *German* Writers have obſerv'd, to the old and uncorrupted *Engliſh* then to any other Language in *Europe*. In making of matches they are reported to have formerly choſen their Wives rather for Beauty and good nature, then for wealth and Dowry; but in this particular their humour is of late years much alter'd. The new marry'd Bride ſhews her ſelf Miſtreſs and takes poſſeſſion of her Husbands houſe by drinking to the gueſts, and bidding them welcome.

If a man dyes without iſſue, his widdow returns to her Parents or Relations, but is oblig'd not to marry again till her year of mourning be compleated. The Parents and kindred of the deceaſed mourn in ſome places for 30 days, but in others a whole year; wearing a black Veſtment that reaches down to their anckles. The *Frizons* were ſeveral ages ago of ſo great reputation for ſtrength and valour that *as ſtrong as a Frizon* was a common expreſſion in *Holland* and the neighbouring Countries; and one of the Governors of *Holland* in the minority of a young Earl is recorded to have been call'd the *Frizon* upon no other account but his prodigious ſtrength.

Religion. Of their Religion we ſhall ſay no more but that the Reform'd generally obtains among them; the ſect of the Anabaptiſts being alſo very numerous in this Country; in which as one tells us are alſo many *Roman* Catholicks, tho they do not publicly own their Religion.

The *Frizons* continu'd a long time in ſubjection to the *Romans*, tho not without frequent ſeditions and Inſurrections; but as ſoon as the *Gauls* had ſhaken off the *Roman* yoak the *Frizons* made themſelves maſters of a great part of the old *Batavia*, in the poſſeſſion whereof they continu'd till ſuch time as the inundations of the *Normans* and *Danes* overran and miſerably harraſs'd theſe and the neighbouring Countries. They are reported at firſt to have been ſubject to ſeven Princes and afterwards to as many Dukes; and then to 9 Kings, who had their Court and reſidence at *Stavern*, and were call'd Kings of Eaſt-*Frizeland*, in reſpect of Weſt-*Frizeland* (that is North-*Holland*) which is ſaid to have been Govern'd by its proper King, whoſe principal Pallace was at *Medenblick*. The ſpace between *Stavern* and North-*Holland* was not then (as appears from antient Annals) poſſeſs'd by the Sea, there lying particularly in it a tract of ground belonging to one *Ivo Hopper*, about the year 1013. which he, (upon his Maids ſhewing him a live Herring found in a pit in the middle of one of his fields) ſold off with all poſſible expedition; the ſame being ſomewhat after ſwallowed up by the waters, and known (as we are told) to this day by the name of *Hopbeeren* and *Het Hoornſe Hop*. This *Hopper* is ſaid to have ſeated himſelf upon his ſelling that Eſtate, in *Staveren*; where there appears by ſeveral evidences to have been a rich and powerful Family of the name, even in the moſt flouriſhing times of that City. But to return. After that their Kings were forc'd to ſubmit to the arms of the *Francks*, and they themſelves ſubdu'd by *Charles* the great (who they ſay granted them vaſt Priviledges and exemtions) the *Frizons* were Govern'd by Poteſtates (after the manner of the *Italians*) who were at firſt no fewer then XVI. choſen by the free ſuffrages of the people. The election of theſe was ſometimes annual; ſometimes their Office was continu'd for divers years, and ſometimes for term of life. Upon the abolition of this kind of Governor, occaſion'd by the irreconcilable diſcords of the Inhabitants, we are told that the Emperor undertook to ſend them once in 4 years an Earl or Rector (as ſome ſtile him) for the deciſion of all controverſies of weight and moment. The foreſaid diſcords were occaſion'd by two powerful Factions in this Country, call'd by the names of the *Schyringers* and *Vetcoopers*, which (as if ſome malignant Conjunction had influenc'd the affairs of *Europe*) are obſerv'd by ſome Writers to have ſprung up much about the ſame time that *Holland* began to be plagu'd with the *Hoecks* and *Cabillaux*, *Italy* with the *Guelphs* and *Gibilins*, *Flanders* by two Parties diſtinguiſh'd by the diverſity of coloured Hoods, and *France* by Factions of the ſame pernicious nature, and alike deſtructive of the public peace and happineſs of the Country. It is further obſervable concerning theſe Factions in *Frizeland* that they ceaſed not till ſuch time as by the grievous exactions and intolerable oppreſſions under *Albert* of *Saxony* and his Succeſſors, the whole Country was ruin'd and brought to extreme poverty; it having been their conſtant practiſe for ſome ages to oppoſe their joynt Forces againſt any ſtrangers or Invaders; and as ſoon as they had expelled and driven them away, to fall together by the ears among themſelves. At length the *Frizons*, willing to ſhake off the *Saxon* yoke, began to incline to the *Geldrois*, who entr'd their Country with a good Army, and cajol'd the Inhabitants with liberty and freedom (words which generally ſignify nothing leſs then what they ſeem to be us'd for) when *George* of *Saxony* to be before hand with them very prudently ſtrikes a bargain with *Charles* the fift, in whoſe name the Lord of *Iſſelſtein* with his formidable black Troop took poſſeſſion of *Harlingen*, *Leewarden* and other places in *June* and *July an.* 1515. From *Charles* the fift *Frizeland* deſcended to *Philip* the 2d of *Spain*, from whom it afterwards revolted together with the other Provinces; among which it has continued ever ſince as a principal Member of the Union.

This Province is divided into *Ooſtergo*, *Weſtergo*, and *Seven-Wolden*, or the Seven Foreſts; the firſt of which diſtricts lies next to the *Lawers* and the *Omlands*, and comprehends the two Cities of *Leewarden* and *Doccum*, with 12 Prefectures, 127 Villages, and had within its limits formerly 21 Monaſteries or Religious Houſes, beſides many ancient Caſtles and Noblemens Palaces. *Weſtergo* is the largeſt, richeſt;

MARIS GERMANICI

PARS.

FRISIA PROPRIA.

Auctoribus

Adriano Metio *et* Gerardo Freitag.

Excudebant Janssonio-Waesbergii, Moses Pitt et Stephanus Swart.

Sculpserunt C. S. Hamerveldt et S. Rogeri.

DER SCHELLING.

VLIELANDT.

Den Abdt

Westvrieslie

Harlingen

Worcum

Hindelopen

Staveren

Het vlie

Roomkens gat

Noorder gat

Roomkens gronden

Cattegats gronden

Pieters Sant

Sperkboorn

Vlielandt

Oosterende

Oosterende

Storteinlek

Langer Sandt

De Vriesche plaet

Crommé balck

Net uyschot

Schoorse balck

De Vlakte

Ruyte zijde

Kocke

Zuyder zee

Zuyder Zee

Sloter meer

Sloten

Lemmer

Ilst

Sneeck

Ilst

Lemmer

Ilst

Sneeck

Ilst

Sneeck

Ilst

Sneeck

XIII

Notarum explicatio

Pagi

Monasteria

Nobilium ædes.

Wadt

Schans van Oosterwijk

Dockumer diep

Dockum

Collumer Nylant

Burgumer Nylant

Surhuister Veen

GRON:

NINGÆ

PARS.

tiæ pars.

Milliaria Germanica communia.

Milliaria Gallica communia.

't Vrieſche Broeck

Dren-

richeſt, and moſt populous Diſtrict of the three; containing in it *Franeker, Sneeck, Bolſwarden, Harlingen, Slooten, Stavern, Hindelopen, Worcum,* and *Ilſt*; beſides eight particular Territories or Juriſdictions, and in theſe 127 Villages, and formerly 24 Monaſteries. Of the nature and ſituation of the other two we have ſaid ſomewhat already; and here we ſhall obſerve concerning the third part of this Country, call'd *Seven-Wolden*, or the Seven Foreſts (whereunto belong the neighbouring Countries *Schooterland* and *Stellingerwerf*) that it is in many places of a mooriſh (in which they dig great quantities of Turf) and in others of a ſandy and barren ſoil; ſo that it is by no means comparable to either of the other Diſtricts; altho in ſome places it has Lakes well ſtor'd with Fiſh, and in others thoſe ſmall Woods from whence it takes its name. There are no Cities or Towns in it; the whole Diſtrict conſiſting of eight or nine Prefectures, wherein are comprehended 77 Villages, and in which in former times ſtood one ſingle Monaſtery. In ſome ſmall ſpots it produces pretty good Corn, but is no where happy in paſturage; but the inhabitants being inur'd to conſtant labour and hardſhip, make uſually better Soldiers then thoſe of *Ooſtergo* or *Weſtergo*, whom eaſe and affluence does ſomething enervate.

The Government of *Frizeland* (as we are inform'd by the judicious *Temple*) is wholly different from that of moſt of the other United Provinces; the States conſiſting of the Deputies of the three grand Diſtricts, and of the principal Towns of the Country. Each of the Towns (which are eleven in number) names two Deputies, and each Bailliage (of which there are eleven in *Ooſtergo*, nine in *Weſtergo*, and ten in *Seven-Wolden*) as many; and all theſe together repreſent the Soveraignty of the Province, deliberating and concluding of all affairs, without being obliged to follow any inſtructions given them, or to have recourſe to thoſe that Deputed them; one of which two methods all the Deputies of the reſt of the Union are ſtrictly bound to. Some of the abovemention'd Bailliages comprehend ten, others twelve, fifteen, or twenty Villages, according to their ſeveral extents; and when the States are conven'd, every Bailiff ſummons all perſons of what quality ſoever, poſſeſs'd of a certain quantity of Land within his Diſtrict; and theſe men by plurality of Voices name the two Deputies which are to repreſent them, and act in their behalf in the Provincial Aſſembly. This Aſſembly (which is generally conven'd and reſides at *Leewarden*) as it is inveſted with the ſupreme power of the Province, ſo does it diſpoſe of all vacant Offices; chuſing the nine Deputies who compoſe that permanent Colledge which is the Provincial Council of State; and likewiſe twelve Councellors (three for each of the three grand Diſtricts, and as many for the Towns) which make the great Court of Juſtice, and judg of cauſes in the laſt reſort; but of ſuch as are Criminal from the very firſt inſtance; in which laſt particular the politick Conſtitution of this differs much from that of all the other Provinces; for in each of them there is hardly a Town which has not Criminal Juriſdiction within it ſelf; ſeveral both Lordſhips and Villages having the High and Low Juſtice belonging to them.

In the year 1672, when the Countries of the Union began to be miraculouſly (as the multitude imagin'd) overrun by the *French*, ſuch commotions aroſe in *Frizeland* as hinder'd all endeavours towards the public ſafety; the tumultuous rabble ſetting up new Governors and Magiſtrates, and the old ones refuſing to give place to them. Nay they were ſo factiouſly divided, that they came at laſt to the erecting of two diſtinct State Aſſemblies, the one at *Leewarden* and the other at *Sneeck*; each of them pretending to repreſent the Soveraignty of the Province, and making ſuch Laws as were contradictory to thoſe enacted by the other. Not had the Stadtholder of *Frizeland*, upon his firſt endeavours, the ſame ſucceſs in quieting of theſe diſcords as the Prince of *Orange* met with in matters of the ſame nature within his own Stadtholderſhip; but Prince *Maurice* coming hither in *April* 73 with a conſiderable Army, to ſecure this Country againſt the attempts of the Biſhop of *Munſter*, reconciled all differences between the *Frizons* themſelves, and alſo ſecur'd the mutual aſſiſtance of this Province and *Groningen*, with care taken for preventing the encroachments of either upon the others juriſdiction.

Franeker (ſaid to have been founded *an.* 1191) is ſituate in the Diſtrict of *Weſtergo*, and was denominated from one part of its Area, upon which its Church was built; the ſeveral portions of the whole bearing the names of *Fraen-acker, Gods-acker*, and *Dyl-acker*. The Town is divided lengthwiſe by two principal Channels, the moſt Southerly of which was not quite cut through before the year 1645; by means whereof, and other communicating Currents, the place is not only kept ſweet but much advantag'd in its traffick. It is encompaſs'd with a good Rampart and a broad and deep Ditch; and the Air of it is accounted ſo good that multitudes of Gentlemen and perſons of Quality have upon that account been induc'd to ſeat themſelves here; the ſtatelineſs of whoſe habitations are ſaid to be much admired by ſtrangers. Upon the Weſt ſide of *Franeker* ſtands a Caſtle built of Brick, ſurrounded by a deep and broad Ditch, and accounted ſo exceeding ſtrong that he who is poſſeſs'd of it muſt needs be maſter of the City. It was erected by *Sicco Siarda*, once the head of the *Schiringian* Faction in this Country, and was afterwards inhabited by the tyrannizing Dukes of *Saxony* down to the times of *Charles* the Fifth. The whole Town is but one Pariſh, having a large Church (dedicated to St. *Martin*) with a tall and handſome Steeple; and a well endow'd Hoſpital for Orphans, in which thirty Boys and Girls are taught to read, and inſtructed in ſeveral Handicrafts; the Girls being moreover provided of a moderate dowry as ſoon as they become mariageable. The Fields about *Franeker* towards the North and Weſt are of an indifferent high ſituation, and bear good Corn; but on the other ſides of the Town they lye low, and are in the Winter ſeaſon generally cover'd with water. The Channel which runs from *Leewarden* to *Harlingen* paſſes thorow *Franeker*, and is in length, 'bating the extent of this Town, ſeven thouſand Perches, reckoning twelve foot to a Perch. It is ſo broad and deep that it is commodiouſly navigable, and was ſcour'd and repair'd *an.* 1611; in the end of which and beginning of the ſucceeding year, there was a large and high bank thrown up along the courſe of this Channel, upon which (to the great advantage of trade and convenience of paſſengers) the Horſes go that draw their Boats when the Wind is oppoſite. The Magiſtracy of *Franeker* conſiſts of ſix Burgomaſters, attended by their Secretary; and to theſe appertain the whole matter of Government and the adminiſtration of Juſtice, tho in caſes of difficulty they conſult

Franeker.

ſult one skill'd in the Laws, who ſupplies the place of a Syndic, and according to whoſe opinion they uſually give ſentence; from which notwithſtanding there is an Appeal to the abovemention'd ſupreme Judicature of the Province. In cauſes of leſs concern the Burgomaſters are for the moſt part directed by the Secretary, who being ſomewhat vers'd in the Laws, and underſtanding the nature and courſe of Suits, has a great influence upon ignorant Mechanicks. Two of theſe Burgomaſters go yearly out of Office, and as many are choſen in their ſtead; the ſame men, if found faithful and diſcreet, being oftentimes elected again. The Council of eight Jurats is appointed yearly by the ſaid Burgomaſters upon the firſt of *January*. *Franeker* and *Leewarden* are the only Towns among the eleven that have the choice of their own Magiſtrates; thoſe of the other nine being nominated by the Stadtholder of the Province out of a double number preſented unto him. The Grammar-School of this place is commended by *Blaeu*, and the Univerſity much more. The erection of the latter was reſolv'd upon by the Provincial Eſtates *an.* 1584, in the middle of ſuch Civil broils, as (beſides the general War with *Spain*) threatned the utter ruin of the Country; the Inſtitution thereof being publiſh'd in a ſolemn manner, with ſeveral inauguration Speeches, upon the 15th of *July* following, *viz. an.* 1585. For the maintenance of Profeſſors (who were at firſt but ſix, tho afterwards increas'd to the number of thirteen or fourteen) and other public uſes of the Society, a competent income was allow'd out of the Revenues of Religious Houſes, confiſcated upon the Revolt from *Spain* to the Provincial Treaſury. The Students enjoy ſeveral immunities, and particularly an exemption from paying Cuſtom and Exciſe upon Wine and Beer. The ſupreme Magiſtrate, who is call'd by them *Rector magnificus*, is choſen yearly (the Faculties taking it by turns) upon the firſt of *May* and admitted upon the firſt of *June*. This Rector has cogniſance of all Civil Cauſes, but not of Criminal, which are referr'd to the Court Provincial; and for the better keeping of the public peace, and apprehending Delinquents, there is a certain Officer appointed (who has others under him) call'd a Promoter. Famous men of this Univerſity are reckon'd, 1. Divines; *Martinus Lydius, Sibrandus Lubberti, Gulielmus Ameſius, Nicolaus Videlius, Johannes Macovius*, and *Johannes Cloppenburgius*. 2. Lawyers; *Marcus Lycklama a Nyholt Arumæus, Timeus Faber, Bowicius, Juſtus Reiſenberch, Laurentius Banck, &c.*

Sneeck. *Sneeck* is alſo in *Weſtergo*, about a *German* mile to the Eaſtward of *Bolſwarden*, in a low, watry, and fenny ground, which is divided by frequent Channels and good Banks; by the latter whereof it is ſo well guarded againſt the uſual inundations, that it affords rich paſturage, but is altogether unfit for Corn. Upon the Eaſt ſide of the Town, and about half a *German* mile from it, is a pretty large Lake, a thouſand paces in length, and half as many in bredth, which together with ſeveral other ſmaller ones, is ſo well ſtor'd with Fiſh, that from them not only *Sneeck* but many other places of *Frizeland* are plentifully ſupply'd with the ſame. The foreſaid largeſt is call'd the Lake of *Sneeck*, out of which a navigable Current paſſes to this Town, and afterwards continues its courſe to *Ilſt*, where it is divided into two branches; one whereof runs to *Bolſwaert*, and from thence to *Franeker* and *Harlingen*; and the other by divers Villages, particularly that conſiderable one of *Woldeſent*, to the *Slooter-meer*, from whence it paſſes, augmented with the waters of that Lake (which is conſiderably larger then the former) to the Town of *Slooten*; about half a mile to the Southward whereof it empties it ſelf by the *Toccum* Channel into the *Zuyder-Zee*. From the ſame Lake of *Sneeck* another broad and deep Channel runs to the Eaſtward; one branch whereof takes a Northerly courſe near the Village *Aelſum*, the other running by that of *Ackerum*; and by the help of theſe two Currents is traffick and intercourſe maintain'd with the Town of *Leewarden* and the Seven Foreſts.

Sneeck is an ancient, populous, neatly built, and well fortified Town; well ſtor'd with victuals and all ſorts of proviſion, the inhabitants making great gain of their Fiſhery, and ſeveral kinds of merchandiſe; altho they are alſo addicted to Learning, and have a School among them, both for Salary and number of Scholars ſecond to none in the Province but that of *Leewarden*. *Joachimus Hopperus*, whoſe rare wiſdom and skill in the Law are celebrated in a particular manner by *Blaeu*, had his education here. He was at firſt one of the Privy Council at *Bruſſels*; and being afterwards call'd into *Spain*, was made Preſident of the King's Council there. The Government of this place is manag'd by a Council which conſiſts of four Conſuls, as many Eſchevins, and two Ædils, call'd alſo Senators. Matters of the higheſt nature are tranſacted by the Conſuls, the Eſchevins adminiſtring juſtice, and the Senators taking care to ſee Fines and pecuniary mulcts gather'd, and the ſentences of the others put in execution; and to theſe it alſo belongs to receive the Town-Rents, and look after all public Works and Buildings. Beſides this there is another Senate of twenty-ſix Jurats, who act more particularly in the name of the Commonalty whom they repreſent. The manner of chuſing both the one and the other is much the ſame as in *Bolſwaert* and *Harlingen*.

Bolſwaert (*Bolſward* or *Bolſwarden*) one of the ancient Cities of *Frizeland*, in the Diſtrict of *Weſtergo*, is about a large *German* mile from the Sea, and three ſuch from *Leewarden*; from *Harlingen* and *Franiker* two; from *Sneeck* and *Worcum* one; from *Hindelopen* one and an half, and from *Staveren* two and an half. It ſtands upon a ſomewhat riſing ground, and is encircled both by very good Corn and paſture-fields. The judicious *Ubbo Emmius* rejecting all other Etymologies, will have the name given it from the Founder or ancient Lord of the place, call'd *Bolone* or *Bodelone*. It was formerly a Town of ſome conſideration for Sea-traffic, but now it chiefly deals with the forementiond and other inland places by the help of Dykes and Channels. In this Province only *Bolſwaerd* and *Stavern* are aſſociated with the *Hanſeatic* Towns of *Germany*. In *Emmius*'s time it contain'd in compaſs about two thouſand paces, or as much as a man can walk in half an hour; and was ſurrounded with a good Ditch and Rampart; being well peopled, and furniſh'd with a great number of neatly built Houſes; as alſo many Currents and Channels (which generally cut the Streets lengthwiſe in the middle) capable of ſmaller Veſſels, whereby it was abundantly provided of all neceſſaries. It has four Sluces upon its Rivers, and as many Gates to the Land-ward, with one to the Port. In this Town is alſo a ſmall Market-place, an ordinary Guild-Hall, and but one Church, with two Paſtors, who intend the Cure of all the Inhabitants. Their Grammar-School, with three Maſters; their

two

two Religious Houſes for men, and one for women; their Hoſpitals for ſtrangers, as likewiſe that for the poor, old and any ways diſabled; and another for the education of Orphans; may be found in the abovecited *Emmius*; tho ſome of them have been long ſince ruin'd either by time or the alteration of Religion and Government. The number of the Magiſtrates of this Town, and the nature of their Offices, is much the ſame as among their neighbours; I ſhall therefore ſay no more of them, but that the yearly election of Conſuls, Eſchevins, and Senators is made only out of the other Council, that is the Council of Jurats.

Harlingen was formerly a ſmall Village, and ſtood in the fartheſt part of *Weſtergo*, cloſe upon the Sea bank between two Noblemen's Seats, with large brick Houſes; one whereof was call'd *Harns*, and the other *Harliga*; the laſt of which giving afterwards way to the enlargement of the ſaid Village, it likewiſe borrow'd from thence its denomination. It was ſeveral years ago the greateſt, moſt populous, and richeſt City of the Province next to *Leewarden*; having been in ancient times forc'd by the encroachments of the Sea to ſhift its place and retire to the Eaſtward; and receiv'd ſeveral acceſſions of ground and buildings, particularly in the years 1543, 1579, and 1597. About the year 1579 it began to be enlarg'd, and ſtrongly fortified by the famous *William* Prince of *Orange*, who deſign'd by the convenient ſituation of this place, both to make a conſiderable advancement of the *Friziſh* trade, and more cloſely to unite this Province and that of *Holland* for their mutual defence and aſſiſtance againſt their common enemy the *Spaniard*. To this purpoſe he caus'd to be rais'd a huge Rampart of Earth, with a deep Ditch and eight Bulwarks that flank'd one another, taking in a Village call'd *Almen*. But *an.* 1597 the fortifications were much enlarg'd, more ground being taken in, and the Harbour made capable of double the number of Ships, the remains of the old Caſtle wall'd about, and the City reduc'd to ſuch a figure that only a fourth part of it is waſh'd by the Sea. On the South ſide of *Harlingen* the *Groningers* built a ſtrong Brick Caſtle *an.* 1496; but four years after *Albert* the *Saxon* (who prov'd the moſt grievous ſcourge that ever this Country felt) built a much larger and ſtronger one upon the ſhore, call'd by the ſpecial name of the Caſtle. This continued as a ſtrong bridle both to the City and all the neighbouring parts, unto the final period of the *Saxon* tyranny (for ſuch it really was) in *Frizeland*, it being then ſiez'd upon, and the greateſt part of it demoliſh'd by the people. The ground about *Harlingen* lies very low, and is eaſily overflown by the help of their Sluces, which adds exceedingly to the ſtrength and ſecurity of the place; to which great numbers of Ships, Mariners, and Seafaring men continually reſort, the Port being large and commodious, but not of ſufficient depth for Veſſels of greateſt burthen, which are neceſſitated to anchor ſometime in the old and deep Channel, at leaſt five thouſand paces into the Sea, and to diſpoſe of part of their Lading before they can approach any nearer to the Town. The *Harlingers* are eſpecially fam'd for making of Sails; but its chief traffick conſiſts in the importation and exportation of Wheat, Barley, Rye, and all ſorts of Grain; with ſeveral commodities of *Friziſh* growth; Pitch and Tar and great quantities of Fir-trees and Deal-boards, brought from *Norway* and the Countries of the *Sound*. *Harlingen* is govern'd by a Council of Eight, who are all term'd Conſuls; and who at the end of the year chuſe an equal number out of the Body of the Citizens, but eſpecially out of the Council of Jurats; the names of whom together with their own, they ſend to the Provincial Council at *Leewarden*. From this Council is one ſent on purpoſe to *Harlingen*, to make ſtrict enquiry concerning every one of the 16 Perſons, 8 of whom are pitch'd upon by the Governor of the Province, or by the ſaid Council acting in his name, to be the ſtanding Magiſtracy of the place for the year enſuing. The Council of Jurats conſiſts likewiſe of 8 perſons nominated by the Conſuls as ſoon as they are admitted into their Office. *Harlingen* continu'd deſtitute even to this laſt age, of ſuch Buildings and Endowments as are apply'd to charitable uſes; (except an ordinary Grammar-School) but *Blaeu* tells us that in his time the *Harlingers* were about founding two Hoſpitals, one for ſick perſons and the other for the education of Orphans; the place of their erection being the Area of the old Caſtle. He informs us alſo that the Work was dayly promoted by the liberality of well diſpos'd Citizens; and therefore we may, I ſuppoſe, conclude it finiſh'd long before this time.

Sloot, or *Slooten* is the chief Town in that portion of *Frizeland* call'd *Gaeſterland*, and ſtands upon a navigable Current, which comes from a neighbouring and indifferent great Lake (a large *German* mile in compaſs) call'd the *Slooter Meer*. It is ſituate not far from the *Zuyder-Zee*, from whence by help of the ſaid Current it receives the great benefit of commerce: but in the night time the entrance into it by water is on that ſide block'd up with vaſt beams of timber. Its fortifications are neither large nor antient; being ruin'd in the Wars with *Spain*, and reſtor'd by the States of *Frizeland*. It has two gates to the landward, whereof one is large and ſtately. The ſtreets are kept very clean, and it has a handſome Town Hall and but one Church; its buildings tho frequent yet being generally but ordinary and of mean account. The Government of the Town is wholly in the hands of 4 Conſuls and as many Senators: (The additions of *Guicciardin* ſay but three of the latter) for they have no repreſentation of the Commonalty, or Council of Jurats. *Sloot.*

Staveren (call'd in Latin *Stavia* and *Stavordia*) is reported even by *Ubbo Emmius* (willing perhaps to gratify the vanity of his Country men) to have been built and fortify'd in the firſt year of Chriſt, by a certain Supreme Prince of the Country; who at the ſame time and place is ſaid to have inſtituted three weekly meetings of Sword-players, by whom the youth were inſtituted in the Art of defence. The *Friziſh* Writers tell us moreover that this was not only the Metropolis of the Country and chief ſeat of their Kings, but the largeſt and moſt famous Empory of both *Germanies*. Indeed that it was formerly a place of great trade, and particularly in the Sound, ſeems probable from the priviledge which its Inhabitants ſtill enjoy, of being diſpatch'd before all others by the Receivers of the King of *Denmarks* Cuſtoms; (we find alſo that in the time of War between *Charles* the fifth and the *French* King, no people of *Belgium* were permitted to trade in *France* beſides thoſe of this place) but that the Citizens became thereby ſo rich that the poſts of their houſes were cover'd and ſtudded with Gold will not ſo eaſily be believ'd. The vaſt trade *Staveren.*

reported to have decay'd together with the convenience of its Haven, which they ſay came to be obſtructed by a ſignal providence, and as a ſpecial judgment for the pride and avarice of the Citizens in this manner. A certain Merchants Wife enrag'd at her Husbands returning with ſo cheap and contemptible a fraught, made him throw his whole Ships lading of good Wheat, brought from the Eaſt-Countries into the Sea: which being preſently converted into a heap of ſand, (call'd as ſome ſay ever ſince *Vrauwe* or *Vroweſand*, that is the Womans ſand) and that heap growing dayly greater and greater, the harbour in a ſhort ſpace of time was quite choak'd up. The firſt of the nine *Friziſh* Kings is ſaid to have built a Temple and a Sanctuary between this place and *Medenblick* about the year 463; and *Radbodus* the ſixt of them is reported at the very point of receiving Baptiſm (for he is ſaid to have had one foot in the water) to have fallen back to his Idolatry, becauſe the Biſhop who was about to initiate him into the Chriſtian Church, affirm'd that his anceſtors were certainly damn'd and tormented in Hell. The ſame *Radbodus* if we believe *Ubbo Emmius* (an author indeed of ſufficient credit in moſt other particulars) enlarg'd his dominions even as far as *Nimeghen*; upon one of the Gates of which City is engraven *huc uſque jus Stavriæ*, and upon another, *hic eſt pes Imperij*; both which Inſcriptions are made uſe of by him and others to prove the great extent of the *Friziſh* Kingdom, which they ſuppoſe at that time to have been denominated from the Royal ſeat, the Kingdom of *Staveren*. But the error of this opinion, or rather fancy, is clearly diſcover'd by *Schriverius*, who informs us that *Stavria* in the foreſaid Inſcription denotes an Impoſt or Tribute, which all Countries as far as *Nimeghen* were oblig'd to pay to the *Roman* Empire, terminated in ancient times by that City; it being then the Royal ſeat among the *Francks*. For confirmation hereof he brings a paſſage in an old Chronicle concerning *John* King of *Bohemia*, where it is ſaid that *interea vero Rex exercitum congregat, & ad bella ſe coaptat, Generalem* Steuram *quæ* Berna *dicitur, Rex ab omnibus recipit, et ſuper hoc exactiones Clauſtralibus & civitatibus graviſſimas imponit.* Upon which words a place in *Æneas Sylvius's Bohemian* Hiſtory may ſerve as a comment; *viz. mos eſt Auſtralibus quoties repentina Principi neceſſitas ingruit, ex ſubditis pro modo facultatum pecuniam exigere, quam vocant* Steuram. There is moreover at this day a ſort of tax payd in ſome parts of *Germany* for maintenance of the Wars againſt the *Turk*, which they call by the name of *Turken-Staur*; and among the old laws of the *Francks* we find mention of a contribution levy'd for clearing the High-ways of Theeves and Robbers, under the denomination of *Stratſtura*. As for the other Inſcription, *hic eſt pes Imperij*, what Empire is thereby meant may be eaſily collected from the name of a Plat of ground without the walls of *Nimeghen* call'd *den Romſchen voet*, that is the *Roman* foot. But to return to *Staveren*; it is ſaid to have been ſo call'd from *Stavo*, the great Idol and *Jupiter* of the Pagan *Frizons*, who was repreſented among them by an unpill'd or unbark'd peice of wood, term'd *een ſtaf*. *Staveren* is recorded to have ſtood in antient times not far from the mouth of the River *Flevus*, being advantag'd by an exceeding good Port; and that between this place and *Enchuyſen*, in North-*Holland*, was a paſſage about the year 1250 allmoſt entirely by land, thorow a Wood or Foreſt, call'd *Creilia Sylva*, then full of Deer and other wild Beaſts; where for ſome ages paſt has been a Rode for ſhips of burthen: there having been alſo between the ſame Towns, and about a quarter of an hours voiage from *Staveren* a famous Monaſtery; the ruins whereof are not above 3 or 4 foot under water, and are avoided at this day by Mariners as a dangerous Rock. The largeſt and beſt part of this Town has been worn away by the continual waſhing of the Sea, and the remainders of it lyes on each ſide, and along the courſe, of a ſmall River, conſiſting chiefly of two rowes of houſes, between which entercourſe is maintain'd by means of ſeveral wooden Bridges; the Streets on each ſide being kept neat and clean, and the waters by a ſluce either pent up or let out as they ſee occaſion. They ſubſiſt ſtill by traffick, and the meaner ſort of them eſpecially by the fiſhing trade, and by their ſervice in ſmall boats; the Town being ſo encompaſs'd with Pools and Lakes that moſt traders and travellers paſs too and fro by water. It is ſufficiently fortify'd againſt all ſudden incurſions with a good Ditch and Rampart; and as for its government it is manag'd by 8 Conſuls, and a common Council (for ſo we may term the Council of Jurats) which was firſt obtain'd of the Governor and Provincial Court in the year 1608. Concerning its league with the *Hans*-Towns, in the number of which it is ſaid to have the third place; as alſo its having wag'd War *Ann.* 1335 with the rich Cities of *Hambourg* and *Lubeck*, and ſeveral other matters of Hiſtory, the Reader may be pleas'd to conſult the often mention'd *Ubbo Emmius*.

Worcum (by contraction from *Wolderkum*) upon the ſame Coaſt to the Southward of *Harlingen* and above two large *German* miles from that place; is ſeated in a rich ſoil, but much infeſted by Tempeſts, eſpecially ſuch as come from the Weſt or North-weſt, which alſo drive in ſuch heaps of ſand as choak up its ſmall Harbour, made by a little current that comes out of a neigbouring Lake. It enjoyes pretty good commerce by means of the great number of Lakes and ſmall currents interſperſed every where throughout the adjacent Country; upon which the Inhabitants trade in ſmaller Veſſels, and by means whereof they are particularly ſupply'd with great quantities of fiſh. The chief Council, or Senate, conſiſts of 8 perſons, call'd Conſuls; by whom another inferior Council of 24 is choſen yearly out of the common people, four of which number are eſpecially nominated and appointed by the former, to deliberate with them (when conven'd) upon all conſiderable emergencies. For as the common Council of 24 was inſtituted in the time of *Charles* the fifth to prevent the Inconveniencies which happen'd by the tumultuous voting of the whole community, ſo it was afterwards found not to be expedient that even all that leſſer number of 24 ſhould be concern'd in the management of publick affairs.

Hindelopen is hardly a *German* mile above *Staveren*, and about half of one below *Worcum*. It has an obſcure Port, and is a place of mean account, without Walls, and ſubſiſting principally (tho it enjoy ſome ſmall matter of general traffick) by fiſhing and husbandry. It is govern'd by 5 Conſuls, whoſe Office is annual; by whom are 6 Jurats choſen yearly, according to a grant made not long before *Blaeus* time by the Stadtholder and Court Provincial.

Kuynder-ſconce (call'd alſo *Slyckenburg* by ſome, tho

BIBLIOTECA · ROMANA

COMITATVS
HOLLANDIÆ
Nova Descriptio,
Ex
Optimis & novissimis
Delineationibus
designata.

Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios. Mosem Pit et Stephanum Swart.

MARE GER

DE N

BRABAN

T I E

P A R S.

Zeelandiæ pars.

Flachè

Vlie

Bies bos

SCHIE LAND.

Haerlemmer Meer.

D R I Æ P A R

Hilliaria Germanica

MARICUM,

Vulgo

NOORD ZEE.

TEXEL

De Waert

Den Bos

Wieringen

Vlieter

Vlieter Stroom

Wieringer Gat

Wieringer Vlaet

t' Breefandt

Vlie Stroom

Harlingen

Staveren

Hindelopen

Workum

FRISIÆ

PARS.

Sloten

Kuinder

Slijckenbergh

OVER-

YSSEL.

ZUYDERZEE.

Gerard Coeck Sculpsit.

tho that be a ſmall diſtinct fortification on the other ſide of the *Kuynder*) is ſituate in *Weſterwold*, upon the very borders of *Overyſſel* (in which Province ſome reckon it) and upon the mouth of a River of the ſame name; whoſe principal Channel empties it ſelf at this place into the *Zuyder-Zee*, altho it is reported to ſend ſome of its waters northward, and into the Ocean by the *Dockumer Diep*. It is a village of good antiquity, (mention being made of it in the *Belgick* Annals about the year 1196) and enjoyes the ſame benefit of traffick as other places of the like ſituation; having formerly ſuffer'd much from the Biſhops of *Utrecht*, (by whom it was ſubdu'd); and being at preſent very ſtrongly fortify'd with five good Bulwarks.

Leewarden is the largeſt, richeſt beſt built and moſt populous City not only in the diſtrict of *Ooſtergo*, but in the whole Province of *Frizeland*; although in point of antiquity it ſeems inferior to ſome others, not having been wall'd about before the year 1190, at which time it was but of ſmall extent, and took up only the Area of that Pariſh and Church, which are call'd *Niehove*, that is the new Gardens or new Palace. It is much commended for the cleanlineſs of its Streets and pav'd Bridges; the pleaſantneſs of its Gardens; and eſpecially the ſplendour of its buildings both publick and private: the chief whereof are its Churches, the provincial Court, the Governors Palace, and ſeveral habitations of the Nobility. The figure of this City is a kind of a ſquare of unequal ſides, being about 16 hundred paces in compaſs in *Emmius's* time; and ſurrounded with a thick and high Rampart, begirt with a broad deep Ditch; to which were added 4 large and one leſſer earthen Bulwarke, encompaſs'd alſo with their proper Ditch. It is ſeated in reſpect of Eaſt, North and South about the middle of the Country, in a very fruitful ſoil; and enjoyes the benefit of deep and navigable Channels, the largeſt of which runs down to *Doccum* and thence to the Ocean, from whence are brought up to this City thoſe trafficking Veſſels call'd Caravels, in which the Inhabitants maintain commerce with the *Hamburgers* and *Bremeners* as well as with thoſe of *Emden* and *Groningen*. Another River on the eaſt ſide of *Leewarden*, after a ſhort courſe towards that point, turns about to the South, and being augmented with the waters of certain Lakes and ſeveral freſh currents, ſends forth divers branches, by which ſmall Boats paſs to *Sneeck*, *Ylſt*, *Worcum*, *Hindelopen* and *Bolſwarden*; and at length empties it ſelf at *Staveren* and *Sloot* into the South-Sea. By this means has *Leewarden* entercourſe with *Amſterdam*, *Monachendam*, *Edam*, *Horne*, *Enchuyſen*, *Medenblick*, *Daventer*, *Swoll*, *Campen*, *Haſſelt*, *Harderwick* and *Elburg*; and by ſeveral ſmall ſtreams which fall into the original Channel before it enters the Lakes, it is ſupply'd from the inland Country with Butter, Cheeſe, Wood, turff for fireing, and the like. A third current, which runs to the Weſtward, and not far from the City is commanded by ſtrong Sluces, affords it communication with *Staveren* and *Harlingen*. *Leewarden* has its name in the judgement of ſome writers from a ſmall Rivulet, call'd *Lee* or *Lea* and *Waerd*, which ſignifies a higher ground; tho others will have it denominated from one *Lewius*, the ancient Lord of the place and the foreſaid *Waerd*: both bringing ſeveral inſtances of *analogous Etymologies*. In this City were formerly four Monaſtick ſocietyes, two of men, and as many of Women; the former being of the orders of St. *Francis* and St. *Dominic*; the latter of that of St. *Catharin*. One of its two Hoſpitalls is a noble and large foundation, maintaining 100 poor people of both ſexes, and having accommodations not only for the aged, the ſick and lunatick, but alſo for poor ſtrangers; who are entertain'd here at the publick charge, but ſeldom beyond the ſpace of two nights. The conſtitution hereof, as alſo of the City-Government are deliver'd more largely in *Blaeu*; of which laſt we ſhall give as full an account, as the nature of the work will permit. The ſupreme ſenate of *Leewarden* conſiſts of 4 Conſuls 6 Eſchevins, and 2 Edils, call'd in other places Councellors and Senators. The Conſuls preſide quarterly over the whole Council; keep the City ſeal, and with that confirm all publick Acts; having alſo the cuſtody of the Keyes, which each of them in his courſe of governing delivers to and receives again from the Captain of the watch, to whom he alſo gives the *word*. The chief buſineſs of the Eſchevins was formerly to look after the adminiſtration of Juſtice; and the Edils are in the nature of Treaſurers; receiving the publick Revenue, and taking care of their buildings, Highways, Aquæducts, and the like. Half of theſe twelve go yearly out of Office, into whoſe room others are choſen by a particular ſort of Electors appointed in this manner. The old Senate upon the laſt of *December* nominates twelve of the principal Citizens as condidates in the Election; and the next day they pitch upon 4 others who muſt neither be of the Council of Jurats, nor of the number of the 20 military Commanders of the City; each of which two ſocieties name alſo four out of their own body. Theſe twelve take to themſelves ſix other Citizens, which makes them in all 18, whereof one half being rejected by lot, the remaining nine proceed to election, which muſt be made out of the twelve pitch'd upon at firſt by the old Magiſtracy. Thoſe of the ſaid Magiſtracy that go out of Office are admitted into the Council of Jurats, which is made up of 13 Citizens, and has its annual renovation as well as the ſupreme Senat. There were ſeveral orders made concerning theſe elections in the year 1615 and 1616; and among the reſt, that no man ſhould be capable of admiſſion into either Council, who did not enjoy ſome immoveable poſſeſſion within the City, or its Territory; and made not profeſſion of the eſtabliſh'd Religion of the Country, confirming the ſame either by oath, or by taking the Sacrament: and that no one ſhould be an elector two years together; and none have that truſt committed to him who bore any Provincial Office &c. with ſome other conſtitutions for the good Government of the City. The learned men of this place commemorated by *Emmius* and *Blaeu*, are *Petrus Aucuma*, a famous Lawyer and Alderman of the City about the year 1481; *Georgius Ratallerus*, Ambaſſador from *Margaret* Princeſs of *Parma*, and Governeſs of the *Netherlands*, to the King of *Denmark*; *Hayo Comminga*, familiarly acquainted with *Eraſmus*; and *Viglius Zuichemus*, born near, tho not in *Leewarden*; a man highly commended by ſeveral *Dutch* Writers.

Doccum (the other City of *Ooſtergo*), ſcarce a thouſand paces in circuit, is ſituate in a Country very fruitful both for Corn and Paſture, and adorn'd every where with goodly Villages and the ſtately Mannor Houſes of ſeveral perſons of Quality. We ſhall not queſtion it to be a place of great antiquity if we give credit to the Inſcription of a coin ſhewn here to *Hegenitius* in the year 1628; one ſide whereof bore theſe words *Doccum.*

words *Obbo. dux. Friziæ. Doccumburg. Condidit. An.* 248 *Ubi. Gondebold. Rex. Civitatem. Mænijs. Cinxit. Et. Auream. monetam. Cudit. Anno.* 739. *Mænia. Doccumana. Diruta. Anno.* 1422. *Reſtaurata.* 1516. *Diruta. Anno.* 1531. *Reſtaurata* 1582. Nevetheleſs we are told by *Emmius* that the firſt mention of *Doccum* found in any ancient Record, is in the Hiſtory of the Martyrdom of Saint *Boniface* which happen'd about the year 1255 (tho ſome will have it much earlier), in a little Village about half a mile from hence; occaſion'd (as the ſtory goes) by his turning an uncharitable Country Womans loaves of bread, deny'd to him and his companions in the extremity of hunger, into Stones, which together with the ſtole, chalice, and skull of the ſaid Saint are reported to have been preſerv'd in *Doccum* unto this day.

It ſtands upon the River *Ea*, by which (as is aboveſaid) it has the convenience of entercourſe both with *Leewarden* and the Ocean, being diſtant to the Weſtward about a large *German* mile from the latter; and as much towards the North from the *Lauwers* Bay. The ſtreets are kept very clean, and its buildings are rather neat then large or ſtately; tho the furniture of their houſes be both rich and plentiful. The Guild-Hall indeed, which ſtands near the River, is a very handſome ſtructure, and the ſtone Bridge hard by it of ſo great breadth that it makes the better part of the chief Market place; being born up by large and ſtrong Arches, and rais'd ſo high above the waters that all tradeing Veſſels that come from *Leewarden* paſs thorough the ſluce which is under it. There are two other Bridges within the fortifications (which are a large Ditch and Rampart with bulwarks, built by the Confederate States *Ann.* 1582) upon the ſame River, one of which is drawn up with chains in the middle, ſo that larger Veſſels paſs without letting down their Maſts. The River both at its entrance into and paſſage out of the Town is commanded by good Blockhouſes, beſides which for the better ſecurity of the place, there are vaſt beams of Timber faſtn'd together, and firmly fix'd both in the Bank, and in part of the Channel; the middle whereof is only left open, and that by day, for the admittance of Veſſels; the ſame being in the night time quite ſhut up by a large Timber Float, ſtrongly compacted together, and inſeparably united with plates and bars of iron. On each Bank of the River, rais'd higher then ordinary (for keeping the ſame within its Channel), is a very fair Street, memorable both for ſtrength and beauty, being neatly pav'd with flint and curiouſly fac'd next the waters, with *Benthem* Stone. The whole Town is but one Pariſh with a handſome Cæmitery, the cure whereof belong'd formerly to the abovemention'd Saint *Boniface*, of which there is nothing at this day remaining but a ſtately high Tower. *Doccum* was ſome years ſince (for it was afterwards tranſlated to *Harlingen* where perhaps it ſtill continues) the only ſeat of Reſidence in this Province for the Colledge of the Admiralty; there being three ſuch in *Holland*, *viz. Amſterdam*, *Horne* and *Rotterdam*. This place is govern'd principally by ſix Conſuls, whoſe power is ſomewhat more ſtreightn'd, as that of the Jurats is more enlarged, then in other Towns. Theſe laſt are at preſent 12 in number, and yet (which ſeems odd) are they call'd the Council of ſixteen, becauſe they were formerly ſo many. The method of chooſing new Conſuls yearly upon the firſt of *January* is this. Each of the four Quarters or Wards of the City nominate three perſons, who are in the nature of Electors, and theſe agree upon four of their own number and two others, the names of whom together with thoſe of the laſt years Conſuls are ſent to the Governor, who either by his own authority, as ſome tell us, or with advice of the Provincial Eſtates, as others ſay, pitches upon ſix of the ſaid twelve to bear Office for the year enſuing.

THE

THE

PROVINCE

OF

HOLLAND.

THAT ſo much of *Holland* as lies to the South of the old *Rhine* was originally part of the Seat of the ancient *Batavians* (tho perhaps as we have hinted in our account of *Frizeland*, inhabited afterwards by the *Frizons*) needs, I think, no other proof then what we have already produced in our particular diſcourſe concerning that people; and that, at leaſt, what lies to the North of the ſame was in former Ages poſſeſs'd by the *Frizons*, is unanimouſly agreed upon by the beſt Geographers. But concerning the political State, as well as the people, of this Province about the middle Ages of Chriſtianity, opinions are different; which yet ſeem to have been made ſo rather by the partiality of writers, then defect of ancient Records and obſcurity of the things themſelves. For *Hugo Grotius* being reſolv'd to make out their idoliz'd Liberty to all Antiquity, will not only have the old *Batavi* rather Allies then Subjects to the *Roman* Empire (for which indeed there appears ſome grounds in Hiſtory) but contends ſtifly that their poſterity continued a free people and under their proper Governors even after that the *Friziſh* Kingdom was broken to pieces and ſwallow'd up by the *Francs*; which thing, as it is fully diſprov'd by other modern writers, ſo is it in it ſelf ſo improbable that it ſeems not to deſerve any formal confutation. The truth is, upon the diviſion of the vaſt acquiſitions of the *Francs*, *Holland* (together with part of *Brabant* and the Countries between the *Scheld* and the *Rhine*) fell to the ſhare of *Lotharius*, third Son of *Ludovicus Pius*; whoſe Dominions being cruelly haraſs'd and infeſted by the *Danes* and other Northern Nations (which about the ninth Century overran a great part of *Gaul* and *Germany* as well as the Kingdom of *England*) he found himſelf oblig'd for ſecuring the reſt to grant them ſome portion of his Territory; and this (as is prov'd by *Conringius* in his Book *De finibus Germaniæ*) happen'd to conſiſt of the Provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand*. And now we need make no further enquiry after the etymology of theſe words; the ſaid Northern people having, no queſtion, denominated theſe their new Seats from their own native Provinces; one whereof was call'd *Halland* and the other *Zeeland*. Nor is the name of *Holland* found given to this Province in any account of things antecedent to thoſe times; it being in the Ages immediately foregoing call'd *Vlaerdinga*, and *Fladirtinga*, from *Vlaerdingen* ſeated at the mouth of the *Moſe*, and formerly a Town of great note. Some indeed will have it originally call'd *Holtland*, and ſince *Holland*, from the great Woods with which it was once wholly cover'd; but that was ſo long ſince, and this name ſo modern, that it is impoſſible the one ſhould have any relation to, or influence upon the other. A third opinion, that it was denominated from the Hollowneſs of the ground, ſeems to have little better foundation; notwithſtanding *Guicciardin*'s ſtory of a Cow, which being drown'd in a Ditch about half a league from *Harlem*, was as he tells us afterwards found in the Lake on the Eaſt ſide of the Town, between which and the ſaid Ditch there was no open communication. *Name.*

Bentivoglio obſerves concerning *Holland*, that it is cut through in ſo many places by Rivers and artificial Channels, that it may be doubted whether it conſiſts moſt of land or water; and that it does likewiſe ſo abound in Shipping of all ſorts (whereof has been a wonderful encreaſe made ſince his time) that it may be queſtion'd whether the number of moveable Habitations on the water, or of fixt on the land be the greater. And agreeable hereunto is the account of a judicious modern Author, that the ſoil of the whole Province is generally flat, like the Sea in a calm; and looks as if after a long contention between the Land and *Situation.*

and Water, it had at length been divided between them, And true it is, that if the number of Rivers and Canals, which lead not only to every great Town, but almoſt to every Village and Farm-Houſe, and the innumerable Sails that appear every where courſing up and down upon them, be duly conſider'd; it will not be doubted, but the people that live in Boats bear a good proportion to thoſe that live in Houſes.

Traffick. The prodigious effects of induſtrious traffic did never ſhew themſelves more evidently then among the people of this Province; of whom it has been obſerv'd, that tho they have no Wood of their own, yet they ſpend more then any Nation; that tho their Fields bear no Corn, yet have they ſometimes kept the Granary of *Europe*; that they have neither Vines, nor Wool, and very little Flax of their own growth, yet is no place better ſtor'd with Wines, and they make more Cloth of both ſorts, then any other Country of an equal, and then moſt of a much larger extent. Theſe and other the like remarks are comprehended in an Epigram of *Joſ. Scaliger*, addreſſing himſelf to his Friend *Janus Douſa*; which runs thus:

Ignorata tuæ referam miracula terræ,
Douſa, peregrinis non habitura fidem.
Omnia Lanitium hic laſſat Textrina Minervæ:
Lanigeros tamen hinc ſcimus abeſſe Greges.
Non capiunt operas fabriles Oppida veſtra:
Nulla fabris tamen hæc ligna miniſtrat humus.
Horrea triticeæ rumpunt hic Frugis acervi:
Paſcuus hic tamen eſt, non Cerealis ager.
Hic numeroſa meri ſtipantur dolia Cellis:
Quæ vineta colat nulla putator habet.
Hic nulla, aut certe ſeges eſt rariſſima Lini:
Liniſici tamen eſt Copia major ubi?
Hic mediis habitamus aquis, quis credere poſſit?
Et tamen hic nullæ Douſa bibuntur aquæ.

Which we have ventur'd to tranſlate, with ſome ſmall variety, in this manner:

In ſtrange abundance Induſtry ſupplies
What Nature, *Douſa*, to thy Land denies.
You've ſcarce more Sheep to feed then Wolves to fear;
Yet make more Cloth then entire Nations wear.
Your Cities are with well wrought Iron ſtor'd;
Yet neither Oar nor Wood your Lands afford.
With you there's wanting no one kind of Grain;
And yet your people only plow the Main.
Fill'd are your Cellars with the richeſt Wine;
Yet no man with you ever prunes the Vine.
Great ſtore of fineſt Linnen your Shops yeild;
Yet few of you on Flax beſtow one Field.
Low in the Waves does your flat Country ſink;
Yet none are wiſer, and leſs Water drink.

The Soil produces ſeveral ſorts of Fruit, and in ſome places (as about *Rheensburch*, and near *Leyden*) good Corn; but this grows only in a few ſmall ſpots of ground, ſo that the quantity of it bears no proportion to the multitudes of people that ſwarm in this Country. That part of the Province which is neareſt the North, is ſo ſoft and mooriſh that it is wholly unfit for Tillage; and the other, which lies next *Brabant*, conſiſts generally of Meadows, which towards the end of *October* begin to be cover'd with Water; the frequent rains and ſtorms augmenting this inundation, and continuing it all the Winter in ſuch a manner, that in moſt places nothing is ſeen during that ſeaſon, but ſome Steeples and Houſes, which ſeem to peep out of the Sea. There being therefore here incomparably more paſture then arable grounds, the quantity of cheeſe and Butter made by them cannot be imagin'd; that which they ſell being reported to bring them in yearly a million of Carolins. But of theſe and other commodities, as alſo of their Cattel, and both tame and wild Beaſts, and of their ſalt and freſh water Fiſh, and ſeveral other particulars, we ſhall not repeat here what we have already related more at large in our General account of theſe Provinces. We ſhall therefore add only this brief concluding character of the Country as well as its Inhabitants, from the often cited Sir *William Temple*: *Holland* (ſays he) is a Country where the Earth is better then the Air, and Profit more in requeſt then Honour; where there is more Senſe then Wit, more good Nature then good Humour, and more Wealth then Pleaſure; where a man would chuſe rather to travel then to live, ſhall find more things to obſerve then deſire, and more perſons to eſteem then to love.

Gover-ment of the Pro-vince. From the ſame Judicious Author we ſhall collect as compendious a Relation as we can of the Government of this Province; the Soveraignty whereof is repreſented by the Deputies of the Nobles and Towns, compoſing nineteen Voices, of which the Nobles have only the firſt. There were formerly but ſix Voicing Cities (as they term them) *viz. Dort*, *Harlem*, *Delph*, *Leyden*, *Amſterdam*, and *Goude*; but to theſe were afterwards added, by the great *William* of *Naſſaw* (who was thought to have done it that he might thereby leſſen the authority of the Nobles, and balance that of the greater Cities by the Voices of the ſmaller; (the ſuffrages and adherence of which might be much more eaſily obtain'd and ſecur'd) *Rotterdam*, *Gorcum*, *Schiedam*, *Schoonhoven*, *Briel*, *Alcmaer*, *Horn*, *Enchuyſen*, *Edam*, *Monikendam*, *Medenblick*, and *Purmerend*; which laſt being but a very ſmall Town, and yet having an equal Vote with *Amſterdam*, there ſeems to be hereby made as great an inequality between the Members of the Provincial Eſtates, as by the Suffrage of *Overiſſel* between the Members of the States General. The Nobles are repreſented but by eight or nine of their Body, who are in the nature of Deputies, and when one among them dies, chuſe another to ſucceed him. All of them have, as is aboveſaid, but one Voice; yet are they very conſiderable in the Government, both becauſe they Vote firſt, whereby a great ſway and inclination is given in any buſineſs towards that ſide for which they declare; as alſo becauſe they poſſeſs many of the beſt Charges both Civil and Military; have the direction of all the Eccleſiaſtical Revenue, ſeiz'd by the State upon the change of Religion; ſend their Deputies to all the Councils both of the Generalty and of the Province; and nominate one Counſellor in the two great Courts of Juſtice. The Penſioner of *Holland*, who is ſeated with them, takes and delivers their Voice; aſſiſting alſo at their Deliberations before they come to the Aſſembly. He is really but a Servant; yet the uſual perpetuity of his Office (tho he ought to be choſen every five years) and his skill in public buſineſs, procure him very great credit, and indeed authority among them. He has place in each of the ſeveral Aſſemblies of the Province, and in that of the States propoſes all matters to be debated; gathering the Opinions,

nions, and pronouncing the Reſolution according to the plurality of Suffrages; tho he refuſes ſometimes to conclude according to the ſame; that is in matters of higheſt importance, and where he judges in his conſcience that the conſequences of ſuch a Concluſion would prove prejudicial to the Province. The Deputies of the Towns are taken from among the Magiſtrates of the ſame, at the charge whereof they are alſo maintain'd; one of the Burgomaſters and the Penſioner being uſually of the number ſent from each place, which whether it be greater or ſmaller has but one Vote.

Theſe Provincial Eſtates meet commonly in *February*, *June*, *September*, and *November*, at the *Hague*; their buſineſs being the three firſt times to fill up vacant Offices, renew the Farms of Taxes, debate and determine any point that concerns the whole Province, and decide ſuch differences as ariſe between the Towns; but in *November* they conſult about the *Quota*, according to what has been agreed upon by the Deputies of the States General, for the year enſuing.

For extraordinary occaſions they are convok'd by a Council call'd *Committee de Raeden*, or Commiſſion'd Counſellors, who are properly a Council of State of the Province, which is made up of one Deputy from the Nobles, one from each of the chief Towns, and one from three of the ſmaller Towns; each of the three chuſing him by turns. This Council ſits conſtantly at the *Hague*, and both propoſes to the provincial States, at their extraordinary Aſſemblies, the matters to be deliberated upon; and alſo afterwards executes their Reſolutions.

If any one of the Nineteen Members of the Provincial Aſſembly diſſent, it hinders a Reſult; yet being all united by one common bond of Intereſt, and aiming jointly at the public good, buſineſſes are eaſily brought to a reſolution; private paſſions and concerns giving way to the clear ſtrength of reaſon, and it ſeldom happening that the ſmaller part diſputes long what the greater is inclin'd to. When they are all agreed in opinion, ſome of the Deputies are ſent to each Town to conſult their Principals (as they ſtile it) and if their aſſent be denied or delay'd, there is an adjournment made of the Aſſembly, till ſuch time as all of them returning home have by their addreſs and influence upon the ſeveral Magiſtracies of places, and a clearer repreſentation of matters, obtain'd their approbation.

Beſides theſe already mention'd, there is another Council, call'd the Chamber of Accounts, which manages the general Revenues of the Province, and has moreover the abſolute diſpoſition of the ancient Demeſne of *Holland*, without giving any account of the ſame; only upon uſual intervals, or when there is ſome urgent occaſion for Money the States call upon them for a Subſidy of two or three hundred thouſand Crowns, or more, as they are preſt, or conceive the Chamber to be grown rich, beyond what is proportion'd to the general deſign of procuring eaſe to, and encreaſing the fortunes of thoſe perſons who compoſe it; this Council conſiſting of ſuch perſons, as are judg'd by the States fit to be rewarded in ſo ample and honourable a manner, for having grown old in the ſervice of the public, and paſs'd thorow moſt of the employments of the State with the eſteem of prudence and integrity.

Holland and *Zealand* had one common Governor when under the juriſdiction of *Burgundy* and *Auſtria*; and they have long had one Judicature likewiſe common to both, and conſiſting of two courts of juſtice. The firſt of theſe courts is compos'd of twelve Counſellors, nine of *Holland* and three of *Zealand*; the Governor (who alſo preſided in the ſame when he pleas'd) by the old conſtitution naming all of them except one, who was choſen by the Nobles. This court judges without appeal in all criminal cauſes, but in civil there lies an appeal to the other court (which is call'd the High Council and conſiſts, as a modern Writer informs us, of a Preſident and 9 Counſellors, whereof *Zealand* nominates three) as before the Revolt to the Chamber of *Mechlyn*; for ſupplying the place of which this was inſtituted about ſeventy years ago by the Confederate States. The ſentence of this High Court is ultimate and deciſive, only the States may be petition'd for a reviſion; who, when they judge there is reaſon for it, grant Letters Patents to that purpoſe, naming ſome Syndics out of the Towns, who being added to the Councellors of both the mention'd Courts, reviſe and judge the cauſe in the laſt reſort. The Grand Forreſter of *Holland* has likewiſe his Court, which ſits 4 times a year; wherein he and his Aſſeſſors (perſons of rank and quality) determine all ſuch controverſies as ariſe about the Game of the Province.

Extent and diviſion.

The whole compaſs of this Country is not above 180 miles, and the breadth of it is ſo little that there is no part of it above three hours journey from the Sea; yet it is reported to contain no fewer then 23 wall'd Towns and 400 Villages. The moſt accurate diviſion of it (ſaid to be kept in the Archives of their Chamber of Accounts) is into 1. North-*Holland*, which comprehends the Waterſchappen, or Dyck Graviates of *Rinland*, *Delfland* and *Schieland*, and the Country of *Worden*. 2. South-*Holland*, in which are *Dort*, *Gorcum*, *Worcum*, *Schoonhoven*, *Heuſden*, &c. and *Geerfliet* the Metropolis of the land of *Putten*. 3. *Voorn*; wherein beſides the *Brill* and *Goeree* there are only ſeveral good Villages. 4. The fourth and largeſt part of this Province is made up of *Kennemerland* and *Weſt-Frizeland*; (commonly tho improperly according to this diviſion, term'd North-*Holland*) containing, *Kennemerland*, *Amſteland*, *Godeland*, *Waterland*, with the Iſlands of the *Texel*, *Wiering*, *Vlieland* and the *Grind*. Of all the Cities, and conſiderable Villages comprehend'd in theſe ſeveral diſtributions of the Province we ſhall hereafter give an account according to the Method and order of *Janſons* Maps; inſerting divers places with their Diſcriptions of which he has thought fit to ſay nothing, and being more large upon others concerning which he ſpeaks much leſs then their quality and condition require.

Ancient Governors.

The zealous aſſertors of the freedom of this people, and eſpecially *Grotius*, take a great deal of pains (tho with very doubtful ſucceſs in the judgment of many) to evince the liberty and independence of *Holland* in all ages, not excepting the moſt flouriſhing ſtate of the vaſt Kingdom of the *Francks*. Yet does it not appear to have been under a ſingle and proper Governor of its own before the times of *Diderick* or *Theoderick*, its firſt Earl; and certainly its ſtrength muſt have been of ſmall conſideration, and the reſiſtance made by it againſt invaders but very little, while canton'd out among the ſeveral Burgraves, who appear to have been the only antecedent Rulers or Magiſtrates throughout this Province. But paſſing over this point, we ſhall in civility to our *Dutch* friends acknow-

ledge that their ancient Earls were in no wise subject to the Emperor or the laws of the Empire; and that they ever deny'd themselves to be vassals to the former, against whom some of them (particularly *Theodorick* the fourth) maintain'd successful War in vindication of their independant jurisdiction. If at any time they acknowledg'd subjection to, or crav'd and own'd the Patronage of the Empire, we will grant that this was extorted from them by the necessity of their affairs, and that such Acts can therefore be no precedents, nor ought to prejudice or diminish the right and exemtion of their Earls or the States provincial: and allow for certain that the houses of *Burgundy* and *Austria*, never did homage or own'd any Fealty to the Empire upon account of this Province. As for the authority of their ancient Earls, *Dutch* Authors contend that it was wonderfully limited and according to their relations it seems to have been little more then what has been of late years enjoy'd by their Stadtholders; the power of the provincial Estates having always been very large and in many things predominant to that of the other. As to the particular laws and constitutions that set bounds to the jurisdiction of their Princes, and are suppos'd to have been sworn to by *Theodorick* the first, the foresaid Authors acknowledge themselves to be wholly in the dark: yet *Grotius* in his book entitul'd *de Antiquitate Reipublicæ Batavicæ*, gives us these as the chief of them; which he says for a long time ow'd their preservation to use and custom, but were at length confirm'd and establish'd in a solemn manner.

I. If the principality happen to descend to a Female, she shall not marry without the consent of the States of *Holland*. 2. The Offices of Senator, Treasurers and Prætors shall be conferr'd upon none but natives. 3. The provincial Estates shall meet when and where they please, neither shall it be requir'd that they ask leave of the Prince to hold any solemn convention. 4. No new taxes shall be made, nor shall any person be exemt from the payment of such as are already impos'd, but by authority of the States. 5. No War, whether offensive or defensive shall be undertaken by the Prince without the approbation of the said States. 6. The Prince in his letters shall make use of the *Dutch* language. 7. He shall coin no mony nor make any alteration in the same, but according as shall be judg'd expedient by the States. 8 It shall not be in the Princes power to alienate any part of his dominions; nor 9. convene the Estates beyond the limits of the Country. 10. If he stands in need of a subsidy or contribution he shall desire it of the Estates in his own person; nor shall he levy any other taxes then such as are granted by them. 11. The administration of justice shall be only made by the ordinary judges. 12. No alterations shall be made of ancient customs or laws; and if the Prince shall decree or command any thing to the contrary, no man shall be oblig'd to pay him obedience.

A Catalogue of the Earls of Holland *and* Zealand *taken especially out of* Scriverius's Batavia Illustrata.

Theodorrick I.

ABout the year 863 *Charles* the Bald, Emperor and King of *France*, being inform'd that *Holland*, a *Roman* Territory, was mightily infested by the *Danes*, inhabiting the Country of *Utrecht*, did at the request of *John* the 8th. Bishop of *Rome*, confer the principality of the Province upon *Theodorick* or *Thyerry* (call'd also by some *Diderick* and *Childerick*) son of *Sigisbert* Duke of *Aquitain*; a *Trojan* by descent, if we give ctedit to certain old Annals. This *Theodorick* coming with a good Army took possession of the Country, and having subdu'd its Enemies, and subjected the *Frizons*, (part of which people were within the limits of the new erected jurisdiction) procur'd the Inhabitants a long and universal peace with all their Neighbours. Many both *Hollanders* and *Frizons* had at first unwillingly submitted themselves unto him, and therefore envying afterwards his greatness and the prosperity of his affairs, they enter'd into a combination and drove him out of the Country. Being not long after restor'd by the assistance of the same Emperor from whom he had receiv'd his Earldom, he did not long defer the punishment of such as had conspir'd against him. He marry'd *Genna* or *Jenna*, a Woman of a noble Race as *Scriverus* says and as others tell us Daughter of *Pepin* Son of *Charlemain*, and King of *Italy*: and lyes bury'd with her at *Egmond*. He enjoy'd this principalty 40 years.

Theodorick son of the foresaid *Theodorick* succeeded his Father in the Earldom of *Holland*. He vanquish'd the *Frizons* in two memorable Battels; and rebuilt the Monastery of *Egmond* with stone, after it had been burnt down by the said *Frizons*. He marry'd *Hulgard* or *Hildegard* Daughter of *Lewis*, King of *France*, and dy'd in the eightith year of his age, some say of his Government, but others tell us with more probability that he govern'd about fifty years. His body was also enterr'd in great State at *Egmond*.

Arnulph (call'd by some *Arnold*) the third Earl of *Holland* succeeded his Father *Theodorick* the second, who had also an elder Son call'd *Egbert*, but he had profess'd himself a *Monck*, and enter'd into a *Cloister*. This Prince had continual Wars with the *Frizons* during his reign, which lasted but five years; he being after that space of time slain by them, together with a great part of his Nobility. He was bury'd with his ancestors at *Egmond*.

Theodorick the third of the name, took *Adebold* the first fighting Bishop of *Utrecht* in battel; and carryed him prisoner into *Holland*, where he kept him a long while because he could not be brought to any reasonable terms of accord. This *Adebold* had privately instigated the *Frizons* and made them rebel against *Theodorick*, who afterwards burning their Towns and laying the Country waste chastis'd them sufficiently both for their Rebellion and for the death of his Father, which he had long since resolv'd to revenge. He gave the Province of *Frizeland*, reduc'd thus under his obedience to *Florent* his younger Son, and return'd with his victorious Army into *Holland*; from whence he undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, but dy'd in his return, after he had Govern'd the Country 46 years; *Othild* his Widdow retireing thereupon into her own Country of *Saxony*. He was bury'd in the Abby of *Egmond*, where was found long after the Epitaph of the three *Theodoricks*, and the Wives of the two first, which because it throughly expresses the Monkish genius of Poetry in that and the next ages, may possibly deserve a place here.

Theodericorum tria Corpora magnificorum,
Hic sita sunt, titulis quæque notata suis.
Hi fundaverunt loca nostra, Patresque fuernut,
Istius

Iſtius ornatus, ordinis atque ſtatus.
Hic Comitiſſarum ſociantur membra duarum,
Virtus eſt quarum non celebranda parum.
Genna prior dicta tum precipue benedicta;
Hildegarda ſuo digna legi titulo;
Auro præclaram tabulam quæ ſtruxit ad Aram,
Multimodis donis, jure ſequenda bonis.
Progenies horum mores imitare tuorum,
Quos Cæli regio ſumſit ab exilio.

Theodorick the fourth having in a turnament at *Liege* kill'd a perſon of quality, (ſome ſay it was the Brother of the Biſhop of that place and *Colen*) retir'd with all ſpeed into his own Country but was purſu'd by the *Germans* who either by force or treachery poſſeſs'd themſelves of the City of *Dort*, tho they were not long after overcome, being ſet upon in the night, by the Earl and his men, who ſlew of them beſides others about 4 hundred Gentlemen and perſons of quality. The next morning walking careleſly abroad, and paſſing thorough a narrow ſtreet (call'd as ſome tell us upon that account Grave-ſtreet, or the Earls ſtreet unto this day) he was ſhot by a skulking *German* in the thigh with a poyſon'd dart, and dy'd two days after; having Govern'd this Country nine years.

Florent Brother of *Theodorick* the fourth, and Governor as is aboveſaid of *Frizeland* was the next Earl of *Holland*; who by a very ordinary ſtratagem (*viz.* the digging of ſeveral pits in the ground and covering them over with hay and ſtraw) is reported to have utterly routed and made great ſlauhgter of the united forces of the Arch-Biſhop of *Colen* the Biſhop of *Liege* and the Earl of *Lorrain*. About 4 years after (*viz. an.* 1062) he vanquiſhed the *Germans* again in a ſet battel; but in his retreat, as he ſat reſting himſelf under an Elm in the Village of *Hemert*, between the *Moſe* and the *Waal*, he was ſuddenly aſſaulted, defeated and ſlain by the Earl of *Cuick*. He had then Govern'd *Holland* 14 years and *Frizeland* 21: and was interr'd at *Egmond*.

Gertrude, Daughter of the Duke of *Saxony*, after the death of her Husband Count *Florent*, govern'd for ſome time in the name of her young Son *Theodoric* or *Thierry*. She afterwards married *Robert*, ſurnam'd the *Frizon*, from his ſtrength, as ſome ſay, tho others tell us, he was ſo call'd from his having ſubdued that people.

The ſaid *Robert* is numbred among the Earls of *Holland*, tho he were no more then Guardian to the young *Theodoric*, Son of *Gertrude* by her former Husband; which charge was manag'd by him with great moderation and integrity. He was at length vanquiſh'd and driven out of the Country by *Godfry* of *Lorain*, who with the aſſiſtance of *William* Biſhop of *Utrecht* made himſelf maſter of the ſame.

Godfry, ſurnamed *Crook-back*, having poſſeſs'd himſelf of *Holland*, built the Town of *Delph* and ſubdu'd the *Frizons*, by whom he was afterwards beſieg'd for the ſpace of nine weeks in the Town of *Alcmaer*; but the Biſhop of *Utrecht* comeing to his relief with a great Army, forc'd the Enemy to depart with extraordinary loſs. About the year 1075, a certain ſervant of young *Theodorick* is ſaid to have thruſt a javelin up his fundament, as he was eaſing himſelf in a Chamber which ſtood over a Ditch or Channel; of which wound he dy'd not long after.

Godfry being dead, theſe Dominions came into the hands of the true heir *Theodorick* the Son of *Florent* the firſt but not without ſome trouble; for he found it neceſſary to raiſe great forces for the recovery of his right, whereupon the Biſhop of *Utrecht* was ſo terrify'd, that he very willingly made a peace with the Earl, and withdrew all his own ſouldiers out of *Holland*, tho ſome ſay he was firſt overcome in fight and taken priſoner. The *Frizons* diſowning all ſubjection to him were vanquiſhed in a pitch'd battel by this Earl, who paſſing his Army over the Marſhes and Pools upon the Ice ſlew four thouſand of them upon the ſpot. It was but a little while after ere the ſame people gathering freſh Forces rebelled again; which the Earl reſented with ſuch indignation that having beaten them the ſecond time he had no compaſſion either of age or ſex, (ſome report he ſpared thoſe that were not twelve years old) laying waſte their Country and burning their Towns and Villages. Then he beſieg'd the Town of *Staveren*, which place he ſo far diſtreſs'd in three weeks time, that it was compelled to redeem it ſelf with a round ſum of mony. Thus was he accounted to have wholly ſubdu'd this people, the chief of whom ſwore obedience and perpetual ſubjection to him and his Succeſſors, the Earls of *Holland*. Some ſay he bore rule in *Holland* and *Zealand* 25, and others 15 years. Some again tell us that his mother *Gertrude* enjoy'd the Government by her ſelf, after the death of her Husband, for the ſpace of two years, which together with *Roberts* 8, *Godfry's* 4, *William* Biſhop of *Utrecht's* one, and *Theodoricks* fifteen make in all thirty years.

Florent the ſecond, call'd from his corpulency the fat, (tho he was nevertheleſs both active and ſtrong being tall and well ſet) marry'd *Petronelle*, or *Parnell* Daughter of *Didier*, Duke of *Saxony*, and Siſter of the Emperor *Lotharius*, by whom he had three Sons and one Daughter. He was a charitable, juſt and Religious Prince, affecting the arts of peace rather then War, and dying after he had reign'd (if we may ſo phraſe it without offending our neighbours the *Dutch*) thirty one years, with the great love and veneration of all his ſubjects. *Florent II.*

Theodorick the ſixth of that name, and eldeſt Son of *Florent* the Fat, took to Wife *Sophia* Daughter of *Otho*, Count Palatine, which bore him four Sons and three Daughters. He quell'd the rebellious *Frizons*, who ſoon after joyning with his unnatural Brother, *Florent* the black, fell in upon North-*Holland*, and burnt the Town of *Alcmaer*, but were quickly repulſed by *Theodorick* who march'd againſt them with good Forces. Being a little while after inform'd that his Wife's Brother was taken priſoner by the *Frizons*, and his Army defeated by the Biſhop of *Utrecht* he preſently apply'd himſelf to the ſiege of that City, with ſo great reſolution that he had certainly taken it, had not the Biſhop put on his pontifical Habit, and come forth with the reſt of his Clergy in a moſt ſolemn manner to excommunicate him; for then (as ancient Annals relate) the Earl fell down upon his knees, beg'd pardon, and departed with his Army, ſo great was the dread and veneration which even Princs had in former ages for eccleſiaſtical perſons and Cenſures. In this Earls time there happen'd ſo dreadful a fire in the ſaid City of *Utrecht* that the principal Churches, very richly furniſh'd and adorn'd, were burnt down to the ground; and yet (which many accounted miraculous) that which was dedicated to our bleſſed Saviour ſtood untouch'd in the midſt of the Conflagration. He dy'd about the year 1163, after he had Governed 40 years. Some ſay he was ſlain by the *Frizelanders*. *Theodorick the VI.*

Florent the third marryed *Ada* Daughter of *Florent III.*

the King of *Scotland* by whom he had four Sons and as many Daughters. The Emperor *Frederick*, coming for that purpoſe into *Holland*, reconcil'd him and *Godfry* Biſhop of *Utrecht* contending about the Principalty of *Frizeland*; and not long after it happen'd that this Earl being diverted with ſome very urgent buſineſs elſewhere, the *Frizons* made a deſcent into North-*Holland*, committing ſeveral inſolencies, and particularly burning the Town of *Alcmaer*; but they were in a ſhort ſpace reduc'd to their former obedience, and forc'd to pay divers buſhels of mony (as Writers tell us) to make atonement for their Rebellion and Acts of hoſtility. Count *Florent* went at length with other Chriſtian Princes in the grand expedition of that age call'd the holy War, (the deſign whereof was to drive the *Saracens* out of *Jeruſalem* and the Country of *Paleſtine*) and if we believe ancient Chronicles dyed at *Antioch*, after he had govern'd the Provinces of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Frizeland* ſeven and twenty years.

Theodo-rick VII.

Theodorick the ſeventh ſucceeded his Father *Florent*, between whom and his Brother *William* there afterwards happen'd bloody Wars, to which there was at laſt an end put by the mediation of *Baldwin* Biſhop, and *Theodorick* Cathedral Provoſt of *Utrecht*, upon theſe conditions; *viz.* that *Theodorick* being the elder Brother ſhould enjoy the Provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand*, and that *William* ſhould hold of him in fee the Countryes of Eaſt and Weſt-*Frizeland* (lying on each ſide of the River *Flevus*, and extending to the Eaſtward as far as the River *Lauwers*) together with a yearly penſion out of the cuſtoms of *Geerfliet*. Upon the death of the ſaid *Baldwin*, *Theodorick* was made Guardian of that Church (according to *Scriverius's* account, tho that differs in ſeveral circumſtances from the relations given by others of this matter) in the faithful adminiſtration of which Office he met with oppoſition from the Duke of *Geldre*, which occaſion'd ſome Wars between him and that Prince. Some time after he made an incurſion into *Brabant*, and took the Town of *Bois-le-duc*; but juſt as he was about to return with his Army, and a great many priſoners of quality, he was aſſaulted and vanquiſhed with a great ſlaughter of his men; he himſelf falling into his Enemy the Duke of *Lorrains* hands, by whom he was forc'd to make full reparation of all dammage done to thoſe of the foreſaid Town before he could obtain his liberty. He dy'd at *Dort* after he had ruled thirteen years, and left behind him only one Daughter, called *Ada*.

Ada.

Ada ſucceeded her Father, whoſe funeral obſequies were deferred till after the celebration of her marriage with the Earl of *Loos*, by whom ſhe had no children, dying within the ſpace of a twelvemonth.

William I.

William the firſt, Brother of *Theodorick* the ſeventh, and Governor of *Frizeland*, had ſharp Wars with the Earl of *Loos*, and his Allyes, before he could get quiet poſſeſſion of *Holland* and *Zealand*. In his time *Dort* was burnt by thoſe of *Utrecht*, between whoſe Biſhop and this Prince was likewiſe War; ended at length upon compoſition, according to which a thouſand Talents were to be pay'd by the Earl for dammage done to the ſaid Biſhop. Being inform'd of the death of his Uncle the King of *Scotland*, he preſently rigg'd out a good Fleet to put himſelf in poſſeſſion of that Kingdom, to which he thought no man had better title then himſelf. Having landed his Army he is ſaid to have taken many Towns and Caſtles, but news being brought that the Earl of *Loos* had levied an Army and was making great havock and ſpoil in his Country of *Holland*, he preſently return'd, judging it the wiſeſt courſe to leave the uncertain for the certain. He had two Wives; *Alix* or *Alide*, Daughter of the Earl of *Geldre*, which bore him three Sons and two Daughters; and *Mary*, Daughter of the Duke of *Lancaſter*, by whom he had no children. He dy'd in the year 1223, having govern'd *Holland* and *Zealand* 19 and *Frizeland* 26 years.

Florent, the fourth of that name, ſucceeded his Father only in *Holland* and *Zealand* as ſome tell us, his Brother *Otho* having been already made Earl and Governor of *Frizeland*. He was a man of a martial genius, and perform'd divers great exploits; which occaſion'd his death: for the Counteſs of *Clermont* having heard much of his valour became ſo deſirous to ſee him, that ſhe prevailed with her Husband to publiſh a ſolemn Turnament; to which military diverſion it was uſual in thoſe days for all fam'd Souldiers to reſort from the moſt diſtant Countries. *Florent* among others fayl'd not to appear at the day appointed, and it was his ill fortune by his valour and deportment ſo to charm the foreſaid Counteſs, that ſhe could not abſtain from praiſing him in the higheſt manner before her Husband; who thereupon conceived a ſtrong jealouſy of the *Hollander*, and with ſeveral armed men entering into the liſts, ſurpris'd and barbarouſly murther'd him upon the place. He dy'd in the flower of his Age, having governed twelve years; and his body was convey'd into *Holland* and buryed in the Monaſtery of *Rhinſburg*. He had by *Matilda* Daughter of the Duke of *Lorrain* and *Brabant* two ſons and as many Daughters.

Flo IV.

William the ſecond, Son of the foreſaid *Florent*, was for a long while under the Guardianſhip of his Uncle the Biſhop of *Utrecht*; being but ſix years old at the time of his Fathers death. He was of a very Warlike temper, and upon that account choſen King of the *Romans*, when ſcarce twenty years old. He inſtituted a Court at the *Hague*, where the cauſes and controverſies of the *Hollanders* and *Zealanders* ſhould be determined; and ſent his Brother *Florent* with a good Army to repell the *Flemmings*, who had invaded the Iſle of *Walcheren*, and were by him after an exceeding bloody fight wholly vanquiſhed. The King upon the news hereof haſtened into *Zealand* and ſpared the lives of ſuch as had been taken priſoners, but ſent them home ſtark naked. Not long after he went into *Italy*, and received the Imperial Crown from the hands of Pope *Innocent*; and from thence paſſing into *Germany*, he took poſſeſſion of the Empire, being received in all places with extraordinary joy and reſpect. Returning back into his Patrimonial Countries he overcame the rebellious *Frizons* in a pitched battel; but marching (a great way before his men as ſome Writers tell us) to fight them a ſecond time, the Ice upon which he went broke under his horſe, and he himſelf was ignorantly ſlain by ſome enemies that lay among the neighbouring Reeds and Oziers. He governed the Empire ſeven, and theſe Countries one and twenty years; and his body was *an.* 1255 remov'd into the Iſle of *Walcheren*, and interr'd in the Abbey of *Muddleburg*: the place of its obſcure buryal in *Frizeland* being diſcovered to his Son and ſucceſſor by an old man that had been privy thereunto.

Wil II.

Florent the Fifth, to revenge his Fathers death twice enter'd *Frizeland* with great Forces, and obtain'd

Flore

HOLLANDIÆ MERIDIONALIS
PARS I.
continens novissimam
DELFLANDIÆ, SCHIELANDIÆ
et circumjacentium Insularum
descriptionem.
Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios, Mosem Pit et
Stephanum Swart.

Milliaria Germanica communia.

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XV
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20
Den Burr
Het Hoy
Schaveling
Panne
Dyck polder
Dorp polder
Wouldt
Aps polder
Polder
Delft
Ambacht
Meer
Stoutenwyck
Den Ban
Voor Segwaert
Binne
Weer
Broeck
Bleyswyck polder
Polder
Klap
Kaisins
Polder
Kort
Ende
Blokmendael
Wilde veen
Oude Kerck
Kerck
Merwe
De Noort
Yselmonde
Barendrecht
Ryswyck
Kiffhoeck
Lansin
Ryndt
Alblasser waert
Alblasserdam
Ouderkerck
Krimpe
Krimpe a Yssel
Kort land
Oude Tempel
Het Ambacht van Berckel
Het Noordt
Het Ryen
Het Kleine
Het Groote
Het Lange
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obtain'd two memorable Victories. Afterwards a war being ready to break out between him and the *Flemmings*, the difference was made up by the mediation of the Duke of *Brabant*; Earl *Florent*, as a Guaranty of the Peace, marrying *Beatrix*, Daughter of *Guido*, Earl of *Flanders*; by whom he had four Sons, three whereof dy'd in the prime of their age; tho others tell us, that she bore him five Sons and three Daughters. He built stately Palaces in divers of the chief Cities of *Holland*; and had several pleasant places of recess, where sometimes he diverted himself by hunting, sometimes with the company of women. He is recorded to have past over into *England*, with an intention of conquering *Scotland*; but to have return'd speedily upon the *Flemings* invading his Countries. In his old age he forc'd the Wife of *Gerard van Velson* (his great Favourite, but who had disoblig'd him by refusing to marry his Concubine) designing thereby rather to affront him then satisfie his own lust; but he conspiring with *Herman* of *Woerden*, his Wife's Father, *Gysbrecht* of *Amstel*, and many other persons of power and quality, seiz'd the Earls person near the City of *Utrecht*, and being so hotly pursued by the *Kennemers* that he despair'd of carrying him off, and having him convey'd into *England* (which is said to have been his intention) he barbarously murther'd him with above twenty wounds. Some Authors write, that this *Velson* being afterwards taken, was put stark naked into a hogshead full of sharp nails, and so rolled up and down the streets of *Leyden* till he dyed; all the rest of the Conspirators being either publicly executed for this Treason, or dying poor and miserable in other Countries. *Florent* the Fift govern'd *Holland* and *Zealand* one and forty years; and 'bating the vice of incontinence, which some tell us he never manifested so much as in the foremention'd and fatal Adultery (tho that seems to have been rather an act of revenge then lust) he has the character given him of a generous, liberal, and excellently qualify'd Prince.

John the First, only Son of *Florent* the Fifth, was at his Fathers death in *England* with the King his Father in Law, which occasion'd some troubles in these Countries by discord and quarrels arising between those who shar'd the Government amongst themselves in his absence; but upon his return all such contentions presently vanish'd. This Earl overthrew and made great slaughter of the *Frizons* in two signal Battels. He died without issue at *Harlem* about the year 1300, having govern'd not above four years. In his time liv'd *Nicolas Kieten*, a man of so prodigious a stature that he was accounted a Giant. In his time likewise (according to some writers) begun the two pernicious factions of *Schiringers* and *Vetcoopers* in *Frizeland*; of whom we have spoken very briefly in the description of that Province.

II. of se

Upon the decease of the foresaid *John*, the Government of these Countries devolv'd to *John* the Son of *Alide*, Countess of *Hainault*, and Sister of *William* the Grandfather of *John* the First. He married *Philippa* Daughter of the Duke of *Luxemburg*, by whom he had three Sons and four Daughters. He was five years Earl of *Holland*, and defended his Brother the Bishop of *Utrecht* with such vigor that he utterly subdued all those who endeavour'd to deprive him of his Principality. Writers tell us of strange sights in the air, and an apparition of Fleets upon the waters, which were judg'd to prognosticate those Wars that happen'd not long after between the *Flemmings* and *Hollanders*; the first of whom are reported to have lost in one Sea fight, (wherein they were vanquished by *William* Son of this Earl) no fewer then ten thousand men. But *John* himself dyed immediately after, and was buryed at *Valenciennes*.

William the third, Son of *John* the second, was for his piety, justice, and mildness of disposition sirnam'd the good; as his Brother *John*, slain by the *Flemmings*, had upon account of a much different temper been denominated *without mercy*. At *Middleburg* in *Zealand* he founded a Colledge of Canons, dedicated to Saint *Peter*; and in his time *Holland* was grievously afflicted with two of the greatest publick evils, Plague and Famine; one whereof swept away a great part of the Inhabitants, and the other necessitated those that survived to prolong a miserable life as well as they could by the use of grass and other vegetables. *An.* 1328 *Philip* King of *France* chiefly by the assistance of this *William* gave the *Flemmings* a very considerable overthrow. There is a memorable story of an act of justice done by this good Earl, not long before his death, upon the Bailif of South-*Holland*, who had taken away a poor mans Cow (he refusing to sell her because she gave such a prodigious quantity of milk that his whole family subsisted thereby) and in exchange sent him another nothing comparable to her; whom the Earl commanded in the first place for the wrong done the Country fellow to pay him a hundred Crowns; and afterwards for the injury done to himself and his government to be beheaded. Among other Fatherly admonitions given his eldest Son *William* upon his death bed, he advis'd him to maintain peace with his neighbours, and lay no grievous impositions upon the Clergy. His government lasted three and thirty years, and never was the loss of any Prince more lamented by subjects. He had by his Wife *Jane* of *Valois* three sons, *William*, *Lewis* and *John*; (the eldest and youngest of whom *John* and *Lewis* dyed before their Father) with four Daughters, *Margaret* Dutchess of *Bavaria* and Empress, *Joan* Countess of *Juliers*, *Philippa* Queen of *England*, and *Elizabeth*.

William III.

William the fourth marry'd *Jane* of *Brabant*, and dyed without lawful Issue, leaving only one natural Son behind him. He was very zealous for the propagation of the Christian faith, upon which account he assisted the King of *Spain* in person with a considerable Army against the *Moors*; and by his valour shewn against the Infidels he is recorded to have purchased immortal fame. When he was come back he besieg'd *Utrecht*, and being ready to take and sack the Town was perswaded by his Nobles to condescend to a peace or rather truce, upon condition that 5 hundred of the principal Citizens, should come forth with both head and feet bare, and upon their knees beg his pardon. After this he led his forces against the *Frizons*, and engaging too boldly, was slain by them not far from *Staveren*.

William IV.

Margaret who succeeded *William* the fourth, was Daughter of *William the Good*, and Wife to *Lewis* of *Bavaria* Emperor. She came with a great retinue into *Holland*, and having taken possession, resign'd the Government to her Son *William*; who in consideration thereof was to allow her an annual pension; but he afterwards return'd the Provinces themselves into her hands; upon which there happen'd War between *Holland* and the people of *Utrecht*, wherein the latter were worsted. In revenge for her Brothers death, she confiscated and put to publick

Margaret the Empress.

lick ſale, all the goods of the *Frizelanders* that were found in *Holland*.

William of Bavaria.

The Empereſs *Margaret* dying about the year 1355, her Son *William* the firſt, Earl of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Henault*, and Lord of *Frizeland* ſucceeded; who by ſeveral Acts of hoſtility committed within his Territory, provoked the Biſhop of *Utrecht* to enter *Holland*, and burn two Towns in that Province. In his time a great part of the City of *Harlem* was burnt down; and Writers account it very ſtrange that neither the beginning nor Authors of ſo dreadful a fire could ever be found out. After this *William* had govern'd ſeven years he is reported to have fallen mad; and it is ſaid that having at length given an unhappy evidence of his phrenzie by killing one *Gerard* of *Wateringen*, a perſon of Noble extraction, with his own hands, his perſon was ſecur'd, and the adminiſtration of the Government taken from him; a Guardian and Deputy being appointed him, who was

Albert I.

Albert the firſt, Brother to *William* of *Bavaria* (who had govern'd *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Frizeland* ſeven years and *Henault* two) He marryed a *Poliſh* Lady, by whom he had three Sons and four Daughters. He was oppoſed at firſt by the *Cabillautin* faction, who labour'd to have the Lady *Matilda*, Wife of the diſtracted Earl, admitted Governeſs of theſe Countries. *Albert* beſieged thoſe of *Delph* for injuries offer'd him, particularly in burning down certain Caſtles of his, and in ſetting at liberty ſeveral perſons impriſon'd by him at the *Hague*; for which he compell'd them in ten or eleven weeks time to make him reparation, and withall to diſmantle the greateſt part of the Town walls. He had one expedition againſt the *Geldrians*, and divers againſt the *Frizons*; govern'd in his Brothers name thirty years, and ſixteen in his own right, and was interr'd at the *Hague*.

William VI.

William the ſixt, eldeſt ſon of the foreſaid *Albert*, took to Wife the Daughter of *Charles* King of *France*, which dy'd young and without Iſſue. Afterwards he marry'd the Daughter of *Philip* the hardy of *Burgundy*, by whom he had one Daughter, call'd *Jacoba*, or *Jacqueline*. He made War againſt *Reinald* Duke of *Geldre*, with whom he afterwards enter'd into a ſtrict alliance, and maintain'd a perpetual friendſhip. Not long before his death (which happen'd in the thirteenth year of his Goverment) he held a ſolemn Aſſembly of the States, wherein his foreſaid Daughter *Jacqueline*, was by unanimous conſent recogniz'd and declared to be after her Fathers death undoubted Heireſs to all theſe Countries.

Jacqueline.

Jacqueline had but newly ſucceeded her Father, when *William* of *Arkel* (a Lord ſo powerful about theſe times that he did often bid defiance to the Earls of *Holland*) ſurpriſed the Town of *Gorcum*; nor was it recovered from him without great bloodſhed, the chief Commanders on each ſide *viz.* the foreſaid Lord of *Arkell* and the Lord of *Brederode* being ſlain in the action. She had been marry'd before when but 16 years old to the Daulphin of *France*, who died within the ſpace of a year; and now ſhe took for her ſecond Husband *John* Duke of *Brabant*. *John* Duke of *Bavaria*, her Uncle by the Fathers ſide, having obtain'd, as is ſaid, the Emperors conſent, lay'd claim to the Earldom of *Holland*, grounding his title upon his Brothers leaving no Iſſue male behind him. Hereupon aroſe great troubles in the ſaid Province, divers Cities revolting to this *John*, which were afterwards ſurrendered to him by the Articles of peace; and among others the rich Town of *Dort*. *John* of *Bavaria* continu'd in the nature of a Guardian of *Holland* for three years, in which time happen'd ſeveral memorable actions, a full relation whereof would ſwell our ſhort Catalogue into the bulk of an hiſtory. In ſhort, ſuch diſcord at length aroſe between Counteſs *Jacqueline* and her Husband the Duke of *Brabant* that a divorce enſu'd thereupon; and *John* of *Bavaria* being dead, the *Hollanders* rejecting their natural Lady *Jacqueline* choſe and admitted the ſaid Duke for their Governor. This Duke of *Brabant* is recorded by ſome for the firſt Founder of the Univerſity of *Lovan* which from ſmall beginnings (as ſhall be ſhewn more at large in its proper place) became much more illuſtrious in ſucceeding ages. The Counteſs *Jacqueline* had two other Husbands (*Humphry* Duke of *Gloceſter* and *Francis* of *Borſales* as ſome Chronicles inform us) while the Duke of *Brabant* was yet alive; and finding that ſhe was in no probability of ever having children, ſhe made a ſolemn reſignation of the Earldoms of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Hainault*, with the Lordſhip of *Frizeland* to her Mothers Siſters Son, *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, which ſome ſay was done to obtain the liberty of her laſt mention'd Huſband. She lived after the ſaid reſignation but a ſhort while, and dying at the age of 36, was buryed at the *Hague*.

Philip of *Burgundy*, ſirnamed the Good, took poſſeſſion of theſe Countries both by vertue of *Jacquelins* reſignation and by right of inheritance. He did upon ſome grudge againſt the King of *England* beſiege *Calais* with ſo numerous an Army that thoſe who drove the Carriages and Waggons were by ſome judged able to have taken the place; and yet his deſign fail'd, the *Gantois* and thoſe of *Bruges* returning home, becauſe he did not act with ſo much ardor, or perhaps præcipitancy, as they deſired. This Prince inſtituted the order of the Golden Fleece, the firſt ſolemn aſſembly of the members thereof being held at the *Hague*. He made his baſe Son *David* (his baſtardy being diſpenc'd with by the Pope) Biſhop of *Utrecht*, much againſt the will of the Inhabitants of the City, and divers places within that Principality. Some Writers tell us that by his aſſiſtance *Lewis* the Dauphin was advanc'd to the Crown of *France*. One *John* of *Koeſtein*, rais'd from the very dunghill to be this Princes chief favourite, conſpired with others to poiſon him; for which he was beheaded, as was alſo a poor fellow whom he had employed to buy the poiſon, and who was ſo extremely ſimple that being asked whether if the other had kept his promiſe (for it was upon his refuſing to pay the ſum agreed upon that this ſilly wretch revealed the treaſon) he would then have made the ſame diſcovery, he anſwered, no he would not. Whereupon order was likewiſe given for his execution. *Philip* having govern'd theſe Countries four and thirty years, deceaſed at *Bruges*, where he had made his uſual abode.

Charles the only ſurviving ſon of *Philip* by his third Wife (the two firſt having proved barren) and in his Fathers life time Earl of *Charolois* in *Burgundy*, ſucceeded him in the Dukedomes of *Burgundy*, *Brabant*, *Limburg*, and *Luxenburg*, the Earldoms of *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Burgundy*, (ſince call'd the *French* County) *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Namur*, the Marquiſate of the Empire, and the Lordſhips of *Frizeland*, *Salins*, and *Mechlin*. He took, Sackt and almoſt ruin'd the City of *Liege*; and drove the Duke of *Lorrain* out of

of his Countrie, which was recovered chiefly by the assistance of the *Switzers*; *Charles* being much blam'd for falling out with them, from whom nothing was to be got but blows, of which they afforded him good store, defeating him near to *Morat*, with the slaughter of above 16 thousand of his men. After this (his ill fortune still pursuing him) he was betrayed by an *Italian* who commanded part of his Army, so that engaging unadvisedly with the *Lorrainers*, *Germans*, and *Switzers*, which came to relieve *Nancy*, besieged by him, he was slain with a great part of his shatter'd Forces, tho he was generally imagin'd for a long time after to have fled into *Germany*, many persons selling Jewels, Horses and other things upon condition to receive their mony at his return. He was from the constant bent of his inclination denominated the Warlike, and had in the former part of his Government so good success in his enterprizes that his subjects looked upon him as invincible. *Nauclerus* says he saw a poor beggar who was taken in *Germany* to be this Duke, and suppos'd to go about in that manner to do pennance; upon which account he receiv'd good alms. He is much blam'd by Writers for his reposing too great trust in the traytor *Compobacchio*, the forementionn'd *Italian*, by whom he is said to have been perswaded not to give ear to, but immediately to hang up a *French* Gentleman who was just about to discover the treacherous conspiracy of the said *Compobacchio* with the Duke of *Lorrain*, and as some suppose with *Lewis* the eleventh of *France*, for the ruine of this martial Prince; which at length took effect in the above mention'd manner. By his second Wife *Catharin* of *Burbon* he had one Daughter nam'd *Mary*.

Mary, the only Child of the foresaid *Charles*, was about fourteen years old at the time of her Fathers unfortunate death; and being courted by several Princes, the States General of these Countries met at *Louvain*, to consult how she should be disposed of in marriage; but I find nothing effected by them. She her self had an inclination to *Charles* Dauphin of *France*, whose Father King *Lewis* had formerly with great eagerness pursued the match, but now by a strange fatality being almost cold in the matter, and seizing too hastily upon several of her Towns, particularly those in *Picardy* and *Artois*, her mind became so far estrang'd from her injurious neighbour, that she readily gave her self to *Maximilian* the Son of the Emperor *Frederic*, between whom and her Father the business had some time before been in agitation. It has been look'd upon by some as a very great providence that she married the *German*; because by the accession of so many rich, populous, and adjoining Countries (which appear'd upon several accounts of nothing near that consideration when annex'd afterwards to *Spain*) *France* must needs have become so powerful that it might long e're this have given Law to all *Europe*.

Maximilian being married to the Princess *Mary* at *Gaunt*, deferr'd not the summoning the Nobles and General Estates of these Countries to stop the progress of the *French*, who were fully bent upon swallowing up all her Dominions; but being encounter'd by him in *Flanders*, were overthrown with the loss of a great part of their Army. He after that besieg'd *Tournay* so closely that it was in a little time deliver'd to him upon no other condition but that if ever the Inhabitants renounc'd their allegiance again all their goods and Possessions throughout the Province of *Flanders* should be presently confiscated and put to sale. His Deputy in the Province of *Holland*, where he could not be present himself, was the Lord of *Montigny* Knight of the Golden Fleece but upon his going into *Germany Engelbert* of *Nassaw* was by him appointed Governor of all the *Netherlands* in his absence. This *Maximilian* was afterwards King of the *Romans* and at length Emperor, and dy'd in the year 1519. In him all these *Low-Countries* became annex'd to the house of *Austria* and by the marriage of his Son *Philip* (besides whom he had by the Princess *Mary* only one Daughter nam'd *Margaret*) to *Jane* of *Castile* was founded that mighty Monarchy, which though at this day but of mean account, was in the last age the terror of the Christian world.

Maximilian.

This *Philip* was Father to *Charles* the fifth, Emperor, and Grandfather to *Philip* the second, the rich and mighty King of *Spain*. And thus we have compleated our Catalogue of the Earls of *Holland*, and *Zealand*, referring for an account of the lives and actions of the three just mention'd, and other succeeding Princes to the description of those Countries wherein they ought most properly to be deliver'd.

The DISTRICTS of

Delphland and Schieland,

With the Adjoining

ISLANDS.

DELPHLAND (ſo called from the Noble City of *Delph*) and *Schieland* (which has its name from the Channel *Schie* between *Delph* and the *Moſe*) make the moſt conſiderable part of South-*Holland*; both together being bounded by the *Moſe*, the Sea, *Rhinland*, and the *Iſſel*; and a good portion of the former diſtrict from the ſaid *Moſe* denominated *Moſeland*, and *Maesland*; as a certain place upon the Northern bank of that River is call'd *Maeslandſluce*; formerly a ſmall Village, but by means of the Fiſhery encreas'd of late years to the magnitude of a good Town.

Maeſlandſluce.

Vlaerdingen.

Vlaerdingen (in Latin *Vlaerdinga*, and *Fladirtinga*, and in old writings call'd *Flerdlinc*, and *Flaerdinga*, and *Fleerdingen*) is the moſt ancient, and was formerly the beſt fortified Town in *Holland*; the word being uſed by *Hermannus Contractus*, and other writers of antiquity, to denote the whole Province. It had its name from a River upon which it ſtood, and of which there is mention made in the Archives of *Egmond*, tho there be no part or footſteps of the ſame remaining at this day. The place it ſelf is equally diſtant from *Delph* and *Rotterdam*, and at preſent is a poor and contemtible Village, being long ſince reduc'd to a mean condition by the violence and encroachments of the *Moſe* and the Ocean.

Graveſand.

Near the mouth of the *Moſe*, and about two miles from *Delph*, and as far from the *Hague*, is *Graveſand* (*quaſi Comitis Arena*, ſays *Blaeu*) formerly a well fortified Town, and the ſeat of the Provincial Eſtates, the Earls of *Holland* having alſo had an ancient Caſtle here, in which they uſually ſpent the beſt part of the Summer, and in caſting up the foundations whereof were *an.* 1546 found ſeveral curious Earthen Veſſels that appear'd to be fourteen hundred years old. Here is ſtill a very high Tower, which is beneficial to Seamen as a mark of direction. The Country about *Graveſand* is the beſt in *Holland*, not only abounding in ſweet paſture (to which is owing that choice milk whereof are made thoſe highly valued *Graveſand* Cheeſes) but alſo bearing very good Wheat, and in greater quantity then any other part of the Province. Near *Graveſand* and the Village *Munſter* ſtood in former ages the Palace of the Lords of *Polan* (burnt down together with ſeveral neighbouring Caſtles by the people of *Delph an.* 1359) which place with its Revenue came to the Family of *Naſſaw an.* 1404, and has ever ſince belong'd to the Princes of *Orange*.

Towards *Delph*, and to the North-East of *Graveſand*, is a place call'd *Watering*, formerly the ſeat of an ancient Family, denominated from thence; the Caſtle whereof was *an.* 1480 converted by *William* of *Naeldwyck* into a Monaſtery of *Ciſtertian* Monks; demoliſh'd afterwards about the year 1573.

Naeltwyck is a good Village, not far from whence, at a place call'd *Honſelaerdyck*, did *Henry Frederic*, Prince of *Orange*, build a Royal and magnificent Palace; a place of receſs and diverſion for himſelf and ſucceſſors, as often as the buſineſs of War, and the public affairs of their Country would ſuffer them to unbend their thoughts. The building it ſelf has all that can be requir'd for ſtate and convenience, conſiſting of a great number of Rooms, excellently furniſh'd and adorn'd with the rareſt pictures; the whole being begirt and beautified on the out-ſide with pleaſant Walks and Gardens. The neighbouring Fields are call'd by one common name of *Weſtland*.

About half a League from the *Hague* (of which place anon) ſtands a conſiderable Village call'd *Lauſdun*, ennobled in former ages by a Nunnery for perſons of Quality, of the Order of St. *Bernard*; and made more memorable by the Interrment of *Margaret* Counteſs of *Henneberg* and her 365 Children, born at one birth,

it

if reverend Antiquity may command our aſſent to all its ſtories and traditions. *Guicciardin* indeed credits the matter with the great names of *Eraſmus* and *Vives*, who he tells us make mention of it in their Commentaries; but the inſcription which he ſays was to be ſeen in his days over the Tomb, (the ſame that is in *Adrianus Junius*, and which both *Blaeu* and *Janſon* have I ſuppoſe taken *verbatim* from them) differs conſiderably from that which is given us by *Comingius*, Mr. *Ray*, and other late Travellers; this more modern one containing a relation of what paſs'd between the poor woman and the Counteſs, and the former both wanting that and making the number of the Children but 364. Where Doctor *Heylin* had the additional part of the ſtory (which one would think was ſtrange enough without it) *viz.* that one of them, which he calls the odd one, was an Hermaphrodite, I cannot tell. This incredible ſuperfætation was they ſay the effect of Divine vengeance upon the Counteſs, for that ſhe, doubly uncharitable, not only ſent away a poor woman from her door without alms, but reproach'd her withall of adultery, telling her, that the Twins which ſhe carried in her Arms muſt certainly have had diſtinct Fathers, and that it was impoſſible for any woman to have more then one child at a time by one man. Upon this the Beggar, as good a Chriſtian it ſeems as the Lady, went away muttering to her ſelf private imprecations, and wiſhing that the other, to convince her of her miſtake, might have as many Children at a birth as there are days in the year; which they tell us came to paſs accordingly *an.* 1276; two Braſs Baſons, wherein they were all baptiz'd (the Males being call'd *John*, and the Females *Elizabeth*) by *Guido* Suffragan Biſhop of *Utrecht*, be-being ſhew'n to this day as a confirmation of the ſaid Baptiſm, which is briefly expreſs'd in theſe few *Dutch* words, *In deſe twee bekens ſyn alle deſe Kinderen ghedoopt.* Thoſe it ſeems were times of wonderful fæcundity, for we are told by a *Poliſh* Hiſtorian of another Lady whoſe name too, to ſee the luck on't, was *Margaret*, which about ſeven years before (*viz. an.* 1269) was deliver'd at *Cracow* of thirty ſix live children. But to return to *Lauſdun*: over againſt the Inſcription which gives a full relation of the foreſaid whole ſtory, and which is of too great length to be tranſcrib'd here; is the Epitaph of *R. Harding* Eſquire, keeper of the privy purſe to our preſent gracious Monarch in his moſt unhappy exile, part whereof runs thus---*Poſtquam Regi ſuo Domino in calamitoſis temporibus ſumma cura inſervijſſet, ſumma conſtantia adhæſiſſet, fractus tandem morbis & ſenio, vitam clauſit, ut vixit, Chriſtiane; & poſt longi exilij errores, hic requiem invenit, & meliorem patriam. obijt* 24. *Aug. an.* 1658.

The *Hague*, call'd by the *Dutch den Haghe*, and *S' Gravenhaghe* (that is the Grove of the Earls or Forreſtors) and in latin *Haga comitis*, is ſituate not far from the Sea, being diſtant from *Delph* one large league, from *Leyden* two and from *Rotterdam* three. It glorys in being the principal Village in *Europe*; altho it was ſeveral years ago encompaſs'd with a broad Ditch, and not only enjoys the priviledges of a City, but is alſo ſo large, ſo well peopl'd, and ſo delicately built, that ſome late travellers have reckon'd it in thoſe reſpects ſecond to no place in this Province but *Amſterdam*. It is highly commended for the breadth of its Streets, the ſtatelineſs of its Buildings, the ſhadineſs of its walks beſet with Trees, (tho ſomewhat impar'd in this particular upon the approach of the *French* Forces in 1672) and the civility of its inhabitants; which together with other peculiar advantages, render it in the judgment of many as pleaſant a place as any in *Europe*, or perhaps in the whole world. On the *Delft* ſide of it lies an extent of lovely Meadows, oppoſite to which on the other ſide are the ſandy Hills that keep in the Sea, which is not above half a League off, and to which leads a way cut between this Town and *Scheveling*; a work, as Sir *William Temple* tells us, that might have become the old *Romans*, conſidering how ſoon it was compleated. This is a hollow, ſtrait, pav'd way; the charges in making whereof will in ſome years be ſufficiently repaid to the States by a conſtant Toll exacted of all paſſengers (except the Fiſhermen of *Scheveling*) at the entrance of the ſame; the revenue that ariſes in that manner being judg'd to amount to four thouſand Gilders *per ann.* On that ſide which is towards *Leyden* ſtands a large Wood, conſiſting of many thouſands of Trees, the greateſt part whereof are Oaks, of which there are hardly any more to be found in this Province. It is ſaid by *Blaeu* to be from the Gate call'd the Wood-Gate, or the laſt of the Princes Buildings about 1500 paces long, but nothing near ſo broad, and to be well ſtor'd with Deer, Hares, and other Game; being alſo of ordinary uſe to the inhabitants of the *Hague*, for diverting themſelves by walking and taking the freſh air. In the ſaid Wood ſtands a fair Building, which may well ſerve for a place of pleaſure, tho deſign'd at firſt for a Houſe of Mourning by a late diſconſolate Princeſs of *Orange*. There is a ſpacious Garden, and many pleaſant Walks adjoining to it; and in the entrance thereof on the right hand are two white Marble Statues repreſenting *William* the Firſt and Prince *Maurice*, and on the left two others bearing the Images of Prince *Henry Frederic* and *William* the Second. Farther in, on the left hand, is a Chamber floar'd with Cedar, and hung from top to bottom with curious Repreſentations of Prince *Henry*'s exploits. On the top in a Lanthorn is a Gallery for Muſick, and in the middle of the Seeling the Picture of *Amalia*, Wife to Prince *Henry Frederic*, in mourning for her deceaſed Husband; there being this inſcription put round the Gallery it ſelf in Gold Letters (as we have it, together with the foreſaid account, and ſeveral other particulars, out of the private obſervations of a late ingenious Traveller) *Fr. Henrico. Princ. Araus. Ipſum. Seſe. Unico. Ipſo. Dignum. Luctus. Et Amoris. Aeterni. Mon. Amalia. De. Solms. Vidua. Inconſolabilis. Marito. Incomparabili. P.* The Princes Palace (call'd the *Princen-Hoff*) was about the year 1250 built by *William* the ſecond, Earl of *Holland* and King of the *Romans*; who much taken with the pleaſant ſituation of the *Hague*, remov'd alſo the Court of *Holland* from *Graveſand* to this place. Part of the old Buildings of the ſaid Palace is ſtill to be ſeen; and the Hall thereof (which is ſurrounded on the inſide like *Weſtminſter*-Hall with Stationers and Picture-ſellers) is reported to be cover'd and ſupported by Beams and Rafters of Iriſh Wood, which erroneouſly is reported to be a perfect ſtranger both to Spiders and rottenneſs. The whole at preſent, taking in that Royal palace (for ſuch it ſeems) added by *Maurice* of *Naſſaw*, between the Pond and the other Ædifices, is a very noble and ample Building, containing the Princes Lodgings, the meeting houſe of the States of *Holland* and *Zealand*, as alſo of the ſupreme Provincial Court of Judicature inſtituted *an.* 1582, to ſupply the place of that of *Mechlin*;

lin; the Jurisdiction of which last continues in the *Spanish Netherlands* to this day. It is fortify'd with good Ditches, and at the several gates of it is constant watch kept by the Princes guards. On the North side is the foremention'd large pond, the banks whereof are adorn'd and shaded with stately Linden or Tiel Trees which make pleasant walks and much frequented in the Summer season. We need not I think tell the Reader that the assemblies of the States general are likewise held in this place. The *Jacobins* Cloister is still call'd the Cloister Church, and there is another Church built several years ago of a round figure, without any pillar within, and on the outside so fair and beautiful that it can hardly be parallel'd throughout the seventeen Provinces. There are two very fine Piazzas one before and the other behind the Princes palace, where all the houses are such that in another place they would be acccounted palaces themselves. Here are the Embassadors of foreign Princes lodg'd and accommodated, and in this part of the Town are also the Habitations of the States general, every City having built a house for its Deputies, among which some esteem that of *Leyden* to excel all the rest. The house built here purposely for casting of Cannon, was finish'd in one Summer, during the heat of our first *English* War with them, and was look'd upon by judicious men rather like a design of vanity in their Government then necessity or use. *Anno* 1661 there was a Hospital founded here by one *Newport* a Woollen draper, who being a *Roman* Catholick design'd it for the support of 60 poor Widdows of his own religion, but was fain to compound with the States, and be contented to have half the number such, and the other half Protestants. It is built very uniform, and is reported to have as many Gardens in the middle as equal the foresaid number of Women. The Market-place is near the great Church, which is adorn'd with a high square Tower or steeple; and in the *Delices de la Hollande* mention is made of a fine Street, not finish'd, and call'd *le fosse du Prince*, or the Princes Channel. The language which is spoke here is observ'd to be the most mixt and corrupted and yet the most fashionable in *Holland*, which must be imputed to the confluence of Embassadors with their numerous attendants from all Countries in *Europe*. The Epitaph of the *Heer Opdam*, is to be seen in 4 labels hanging down from a stately marble Canopy, supported by 4 pillars over his statue in armoury in old St. *James's* Church: which we may be sure is not sparing in his commendation how basely soever other folks are kick'd and beaten to set off his Prowess. *Honori & Gloriæ herois illustrissimi & ex vetustissima Nobilitatis Batavicæ familia per continuam & legitimam successionem prognati. D. Jacobi Dynastæ de Wassenaer, Domini in Opdam, fœderati Belgij Archithalassi &c. Rebus præclare terra marique gestis, non tantum Atlantico Oceano, unde sparsa fugataque Lusitanorum classe, magnaque onustus præda, domum redijt; sed & in freto Baltico, ubi pulsis adversarijs & insigni parta victoria, laboranti Daniæ succurrit, & simul Majestatem Reipublicæ asseruit & stabilivit. Et tandem contra Universam regiam Anglorum Classem cum paucis fortissime dimicans, & undique cinctus, ne sic quidem cessit hostibus; sed magna prius edita strage, incensaque demum prætoria sua navi, Herculeo exemplo flammis viam sibi ad superos partam invenit. Anno Ætatis LV. Illustriss. & Potentiss. fœderati Belgij proceres, viro fortiss. Optimeque de Rep. merito Monumentum hoc posuere. Anno reparatæ Salutis* 1667.

The Inhabitants of the *Hague* are reported in former ages to have refus'd all offers made to wall about and fortify the place; accounting it a far less credit for them to be possess'd of an ordinary City, then of the chief Village in *Europe*, but this humour cost them very dear when *Martin* of *Rossheim*, General of the Duke of *Geldres* Army, invited by their defenceless condition as well as great riches, thought it worth while only for the plunder of the *Hague* to make an inrode, tho with no small danger to himself, into, and beyond the very heart of *Holland*. The municipal Government of the place it self is much after the manner of the other Towns of *Holland* for it has its Prætors, its Consuls and Eschevins; under the jurisdiction of whom are also comprehended, *Scheveling*, *Eyckerduynen* and part of *Loosduynen*. And thus much may suffice concerning this noble Village; for an accurate description of all parts of it as well as of all other places of note and eminency in this Province, with a full account of every thing relating to them, would swell this Volume far beyond its proper bounds, and intended porportion to the rest of the work.

Famous Men of this place, commended by the *Dutch* for their learning, writings or profound judgment are, *Johannes de Haga*, otherwise call'd *Johannes de Indagine*, *Gulielmus Gnaphæus*, a *Comædian*; *Johannes Secundus*, who writ the Poem call'd Basia; *Justus Velsius*, a Physitian and Philosopher of great note: besides many others for whom we refer the Reader to *Guicciardin* and *Blaeu's* account of this place.

Scheveling is half an hours journy or about a large *English* mile from the *Hague*, seated on the Sea, which allmost yearly carries away some part of it, whereby it has suffer'd so much allready that of a place of good note it is become a small inconsiderable Village. And yet it still retains its ancient priviledges, and we are told that no malefactor can be condemn'd at the *Hague*, unless the Schepens (which some translate Constables) of *Scheveling* pass the sentence. Of the fine way made between it and the *Hague* we have spoken allready. Here is, or at least was not many years ago, shewn the flying or sayling Chariot wherein the famous Prince *Maurice* was wont sometimes to divert himself upon the Sea shore. Divers credible Authors tell us that such Chariots are commonly us'd in the Champion Countries of *China*; but perhaps scarce made with so great artifice as this, the motion of which did far exceed the speed of the best sayling ship, in the open Sea, and driven by the faireſt wind. Tho the wind were in it self very swift and strong, yet to passengers in this Chariot it would not be discernable at all, because they and it went with an equal swiftness. Men that ran as fast as they could possibly before it seem'd to go backwards and meet it, things which seem'd at a great distance being presently arriv'd at and left behind. In two hours time it would pass with 28 persons in it from *Scheveling* to *Putten*, which places are distant from each other above 14 *Holland* Leagues or *Milliaria Horaria* that is above 42 *English* miles. *Grotius* has a great many Epigrams and Copies of verses upon this famous invention and the Author of it (to be seen in *Blaeus Theatr.*) who was one *Simon Stevinus*, an excellent Mathematician. The form of this Machin (the motion whereof was much admir'd by the Ingenius *Peireskius*) is related to have been very simple and plain, the body being somewhat like a Boat, moving upon 4 wheels of equal bigness, with two sails like those in a ship; there being

ing a certain contrivance to turn and ſteer it by means of a Rudder which was placed beyond the two hindmoſt wheels; and as for the ſtopping of it, this was to be done either by letting down the ſail, or turning it from the wind. There is a ſort of little Veſſel in this Province, capable of one or two perſons, the bottom whereof is like a ſledge, and which is driven with a ſail upon the Ice; being alſo ſo much in the nature of a Boat, that if the Ice ſhould break the paſſengers would be ſecur'd from all danger, being able, as we are told to proſecute their journy in the water.

Delf, *Delph*, or *Delft* (call'd in Latin *Delſum* and *Delphi*) took its name from the Dyke, or Channel, (a Ditch in *Dutch* being call'd *Delf*) cut between the *Hague* and it, and from thence paſſing between *Rotterdam* and *Schidam* to the *Moſe*. It is diſtant (according to *Blaeu*) from *Rotterdam* two Leagues; and Mr. *Ray* ſays it is three *Dutch* miles from thence: from whence to this place he travell'd by Boat in two hours. It is a large, neat, and ſtately built City; having ſpatious Streets, through moſt of which run currents of water. The Stadthouſe is a very handſom ſtructure; and its two Churches, one whereof is call'd the old, the other the new Kirk, are alſo large and ample Buildings. In the middle of the Quire in the new Kirk, is a Noble Monument erected to the memory of the famous *William* the firſt, Prince of *Orange*, (barbarouſly aſſaſſinated in this place) the Inſcription whereof is in theſe words. *D. O. M. Et Æternæ memoriæ Gulielmi Naſſovij, ſupremi Arauſionenſium Principis. Patr. Patr. Qui Belgij fortunis ſuas poſthabuit & ſuorum. Validiſſimos Exercitus ære plurimum privato bis conſcripſit, bis induxit. Ordinum auſpicijs Hiſpaniæ Tyrannidem propulit. Veræ religionis cultum; avitas Patræ leges; revocavit, reſtituit. Ipſam denique Libertatem tantum non aſſertam, Mauritio Principi, paternæ virtutis hæredi filio, ſtabiliendam reliquit. Herois vere pij, prudentis, invicti, quem Philip. II. Hiſp. R. Europæ timor timuit; non domuit non terruit; ſed empto percuſſore fraude neſanda ſuſtulit. Fœderat. Belg. Provinc. perenne memor. monum. Fec.* The Inſcription of old *Van Trumps* Monument, ſet up likewiſe by the States in the old Kirk, is allready deliver'd by us in our general Deſcription of the united *Netherlands*. The Town of *Delft* is ſituated in a Plain, amongſt pleaſants Meadows, which ly ſo low that at certain ſeaſons, eſpecially as we are told in *les Delices de la Holland* when the North eaſt wind blows, upon opening their ſluces (two of which are exceeding large) they may be all overflown. The Town it ſelf was built by *Godfry* the crooked, Duke of *Lorrain*, who by the aſſiſtance of the Biſhop of *Utrecht* made himſelf Maſter of this Country for the ſhort ſpace of four years. It was afterwards taken by *Albert* of *Bavaria*, having endur'd a ſiege of ſix or ſeven weeks; and becauſe the Citizens had receiv'd and favour'd his enemies, the faction of the *Hoecks*, he caus'd it to be diſmantl'd; the Caſtle being quite pull'd down, and the Inhabitants fin'd ten thouſand Crowns as ſatisfaction for their offence. *An.* 1536 there happen'd a dreadful fire by which the beſt part of this place was utterly ruin'd, tho the ſame was afterwards rebuilt in a more beautiful manner. The grateful care and diligence of the younger Storks in feeding the old ones when become unable to ſhift for themſelves is deſervedly commemorated by *Pliny*; but in the ſaid conflagration of *Delfe* there was a greater evidence of natural love (which nevertheleſs they ſay deſcends rather then aſcends) given on the other ſide; for as ſoon as the flames approach'd their neſts; which were very frequent in the Chimnyes of this Town, the parent Storks (if we may ſo term them) labour'd at firſt all that poſſibly they could to carry off their young brood, but theſe being grown too heavy (for this happen'd in the month of *May*) the others perſiſted ſo obſtinately to cover and ſhelter them with their wings, that in ſeveral places they were obſerv'd by the Citizens to be conſum'd and mix their aſhes together. About 17 or 18 years ago there dwelt in this Town one *Jean Vander Mere*, an Apothecary, who had a Muſæum well ſtor'd with natural and artificial rarities, ſeveral of which are mention'd by Mr. *Ray*; who alſo informs us of a Chirurgical and Anatomical Theatre, where Lectures were read every wedneſday, and in which likewiſe were divers curioſities to be ſeen. *Delf* is chiefly noted for earthen ware, as ſtone jugs, pots &c. of which great plenty is made there, and one tell us that about 40 or 50 years ago it conſiſted mainly of Brewers, but it appears from other more modern Writers that it is ſince very much decay'd as to its trade of Beer, as well as that other of Cloth; the decay of the latter of which (tho at preſent their main trade, upon their skill in making whereof they very much value themſelves) I ſuppoſe muſt be imputed to the differences which happening between the Citizens and them, drove away our Merchants and caus'd them to ſettle at *Rotterdam*. The Magiſtracy of this place (the walls and other defences whereof are inſignificant compar'd with the modern fortifications of *Europe*) is made up of a Prætor, 2. Burgomaſters, ſeven Eſchevins, and forty Senators; theſe laſt being call'd here as in other Towns of *Holland* the *Vroedſchap*. The Prætor, Conſuls, and Eſchevins are I ſuppoſe at this day as formerly (that is before the year 1650) choſen out of a double number preſented to the provincial Governor or Stadtholder. But if we believe a very credible traveller, the Government of this place is much alter'd ſince the diſmal year 1672; for he tells us that the adminiſtration of it was but a few years ſince in the hands of four Burgomaſters each of whom continu'd as long as the Prince thought fit, ſome one, others two, and ſome again three years; which is very different from their ancient conſtitution. In *October an.* 1654 a vaſt Magazine of Powder, belonging to the whole body of the Union, and kept here, was unaccountably blown up; the violence of the ſame being ſo great that ſcarce any Building publick or private throughout the whole Town eſcap'd being leſs or more endammag'd thereby. The Continuator of *John Cluver* ſays that two hundred of the neareſt houſes were beaten down, a vaſt number of perſons being wounded, (tho but fifty ſlain outright) and two or three young children, as likewiſe two men very aged and decrepit, found without any harm done them under the ruins. A late traveller tells us that the ſtreets on both ſides of it were quite overturn'd, and the windows torn to pieces a mile from the place; and that the Inhabitants tell a ſtory of a young child ſet in a chair to learn to go, which was found 24 hours after the blow under the rubbiſh, unhurt and playing with a piece of bread: as alſo another of a paynter in *Dole*-ſtreet who was found dead with his hand upon a deaths picture which he had been drawing, and of which his evil fate (if we may ſo term it, tho common to him with multitudes of others) had now made him a more lively repreſentation.

Aegydius Delphius deſervs to be commemora-

ted for his intimate acquaintance with the great *Eraſmus*. *Adamus Sasbotus* was a great divine; and well skill'd in the the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Tongues. He was profeſſor of Divinity at *Lovain*, where he dyed *an.* 1553. *Chriſtianus Adricomius* was excellently vers'd in the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory and Antiquities. *Pontus Heuterus* has purchas'd an immortal name by his writings concerning the affairs of *Burgundy* and *Belgium*. He was born at *Delf an.* 1535 and dyed in the year 1602. *Cornelius Grotius* is recorded to have been an excellent Civilian, a familiar acquaintance of *Juſtus Lipſius*, and ſix times Rector of the Univerſity of *Leyden*. He dyed *an.* 1610. We omit *Johannes Delphius*, *Hugo Blotius*, *Michael Voſmerus*, with other learned men to be found in *Blaeu*; but we cannot paſs by *Frederic Henry* Prince of *Orange*, to whoſe valour theſe Countries are ſo much indebted for the advancement of their power, and enlargement of their Territory. The *Delphois* are very ſhy of owning (of whom indeed they have no great reaſon to brag) *David George*, one of the Monſters of theſe latter ages, (who with his Countryman *John* of *Leyden* may well be call'd the *Dutch Nailor* and *Muggleton*) and born alſo in this Town. He was of very obſcure parentage, and utterly void of learning, being by Trade a Painter; yet did he gain many Diſciples and ſubſcribers to his brutiſh and blaſphemous Doctrines, which were much of the ſame ſtamp with thoſe of the Anabaptiſtical Rabble at *Munſter* in *Weſtphalia*; one of which bleſſed gang he himſelf had formerly been. Not daring to tarry any longer in theſe parts, for fear of the Magiſtrates, who began to make enquiry after his life and damnable principles, he fled to *Baſil*, where he went for ſome time by the name of *John Brucquy*; but finding himſelf like to be diſcover'd there alſo, upon the Apoſtacy of one of his principal Diſciples and Champions, he became very much afflicted in mind, and with meer grief as was ſuppoſed, ended his execrable life; which happen'd about the year 1556; the Civil Magiſtrate of that place cauſing his Goods to be confiſcated, and inflicting ſuch exemplary puniſhment as it was capable of undergoing upon his wretched Carkaſe.

Delfshaven.

Delfshaven (which word needs no explication) is about half a League from *Rotterdam*, and ſtands at the mouth of the Channel that paſſes from *Delf* to the *Moſe*, and was in *Blaeu*'s time a well peopled Village, ſubſiſting eſpecially by Navigation, and enjoying the benefit of a good Port. It ſends forth ſeveral Buſſes, or ſmaller Veſſels for the Herring Fiſhing, the proper Station whereof is at the place they thence call the *Buſſe-Gat*. The liberty to make a Port beyond *Overſchie* is recorded to have been indulg'd by Duke *Albert* of *Bavaria*, to thoſe of *Delft*, for the good ſervices they had render'd him. It has a tolerable Court and Church; and is defended by three ſtrong banks (call'd the Port-bank, the Sea-bank, and the *Mateneſe*-bank) againſt the rage of Tempeſts and Inundations.

SCHIELAND.

THE River *Schie* gives name to *Schiedam*, (at which place it is ſtopt and commanded by a ſluce) and together with the River *Goude* and the *Moſe* makes a kind of an Iſland, including that Chomarchy or Dyke-Territory, call'd *Schieland*. *Schiedam* is a place of conſiderable antiquity, as appears eſpecially by a charter of *Florent* the fift, taken by *Boxhornius* out of the Archives of the Monaſtery of *Rhinburg*, and to be ſeen in his *Theatrum Hollandiæ*. It is ſaid to have been endow'd with the priviledges of a City *an.* 1274, and from that time to the year 1300 to have gone by the name of *New-Dam*. Saint *Liduin* or *Liduit* celebrated for her patience under pain and miſery, is recorded to have flouriſh'd here about the year 1437; whoſe bones were convey'd by Arch-Duke *Albert* and *Iſabella* to *Bruxels*, and whoſe life and actions are ſaid to have been deliver'd to poſterity by *Thomas* a *Kempis*. The Inhabitants of *Schiedam* are reported ſtudiouſly to retain their ancient ſimplicity; and to apply themſelves either to the Herring-fiſhing, or to the making of nets, or elſe to navigation into remote Countries. It is not without Conſuls and Eſchevins, under whoſe juriſdiction are alſo ſeveral adjacent Villages. In paying of contributions *Roon*, *Hoochvliet*, *Pendrecht*, and other places beyond, as likewiſe *Ketel* and the ancient *Vlaerdingen* on this ſide the *Moſe*, came under *Schidam*.

Famous men.

Gerard and *Martin* of *Schiedam* are commemorated by *Trithemius* (by whom the firſt of them is corruptly call'd *Stredamus*) and others for learned Men.

Rotterdam.

Rotterdam, the principal City in *Schieland*, is ſituate upon the *Moſe*, at the mouth of the River *Rotta* or *Rotter* (from whence it is denominated) and is diſtant from *Schiedam* one, from *Goude* three, and from *Dort* about as many Leagues. The ſtory of its being founded in the year of Chriſt 89 by one *Ruterius*, the twenty third King of the *Francks*, will I think hardly obtain credit, altho it be related by *Guicciardin* and poſitively aſſerted by others, and particularly *Trithemius*. It is of a triangular figure, and ſo far increas'd in bigneſs of late years, that a modern traveller ſuppoſes it to exceed any City in *Holland* except *Amſterdam*, and perhaps *Leyden*. *Conringius* tells us that this City has of late purchas'd ſeveral Villages, and divers points of juriſdiction, which were wanting to it before the *Belgick* troubles; and that the dayly concourſe of Merchants to *Rotterdam* (invited thither by the priviledges of the place and commodiouſneſs of its harbour) is ſo great, that the Magiſtrates find it neceſſary almoſt every year to contrive for the enlargement of its Area and the taking in of more ground. In *Blaeus* time the plat of it was reckon'd to contain 144 acres and 435 perches, (above double the quantity of ground which it poſſeſs'd not long before) and yet it has ſince that been much farther enlarg'd by the addition of ſeveral ſtreets of new buildings. The ſtreets are generally pav'd with brick, and kept exceeding clean; and the houſes being built ſlopeing, that is much narrower at bottom then top, ſeem continually to threaten a downfall. The Senat houſe, and the Burſe or Exchange, are the chief of its publick ſtructures; except St. *Laurences* Church, which is the largeſt of four in this City, and from the top of the Tower whereof you have a clear proſpect of *Delft*, the *Hague*, *Leyden*, *Dort* and the greateſt part of South-*Holland*. Near the ſame Church is a little houſe, where nevertheleſs the great *Eraſmus* was born: over the door whereof is placed his picture, and on one ſide of that this Diſtich:

Ædibus his ortus nundum decoravit Eraſmus,
Artibus ingenuis, Religione fide.

Under

Under it in *Spaniſh* this:

En eſta caſa es naſcido Eraſmo Theologo celebrado;
Par doctrina ſennalado, la pura fee nos a revelado.

With this other in Latin:

Fatalis ſeries nobis invidit Eraſmum;
At deſiderium tollere non potuit.

Beſides theſe 4 *Dutch* Verſes, as we have them from *Conringius*:

In dit huys is ghebooren
Eraſmus Vermaert
Die Godts woort uytverkoorn
Ons wel heeft Verklaert.

On the great bridge in the Market-place (which is very ſpacious) ſtands a ſtately braſs ſtatue of the ſaid *Eraſmus*, in a furr'd Crown, and with a round cap on, and a book of the ſame Mettal in one hand, the other being held upon the ſame book in ſuch a poſture that it gives occaſion to the common peoples ſtanding piece of Drollery (as they account it) *viz.* that every time this ſtatue hears the Clock ſtrike it turns over a leafe. Upon the Pedeſtal, which is of grey Marble, are (beſides a long ſtory in *Low-Dutch*) the following Inſcriptions.

Barbariæ talem ſe debellator Eraſmus,
Maxima pars Batavi nominis, ore tulit.
Reddidit en Fatis ars oblucta ſiniſtris
De tanto ſpolio nacta quod Urna viro eſt.
Ingenij cæleſte jubar, majuſque caduco
Tempore qui reddat, ſolus Eraſmus erit.

On the Weſt ſide in Capital Letters

Deſiderio Eraſmo, magno ſcientiarum atque literaturæ politioris vindici et Inſtauratori vero; ſæculi ſui primario civi omnium præſtantiſſimo, ac nominis immortalitatem ſcriptis æviternis jure conſecuto. S. P. Q. Roterodamus, nequid tantis apud ſe ſuoſque poſteros virtutibus præmium deeſſet, ſtatuam hanc ex ære publico erigendam curaverunt. But leaſt hereby there ſhould not be ſufficient honour done to the worth and memory of this learned man his picture alſo, taken 4 years before his death, and ſent hither by the Magiſtrates of *Baſil* is hung up in a publick place. It repreſents him but to the middle as is expreſs'd by this Epigram.

Ingens Ingentem quem perſonat Orbis Eraſmum,
Hæc tibi dimidium picta Tabella refert.
At cur non totum? mirari deſine Lector:
Integra nam totum terra nec ipſa capit.

Rotterdam has a good Port, ſhips of great burthen coming up in deep Channels into the heart of the Town, where they lye ſecure from all danger, and lade and unlade their commodities at the merchants doors; nor have we in any late Writer mention made of the injury done this harbour by the ſinking of an *Engliſh* man of War in it, which we are told in *les delices de la Holland*, was to no purpoſe, tho with great labour and charge, endeavour'd to be got up again. Few or none of the Citizens exerciſe any handycraft, or drive a trade by any kind of Manufacture, unleſs we may reckon their Beer ſuch, of which they brew great quantities, tranſported to *Amſterdam* as well as to the neighbouring Cities and Villages, and that eſpecially ſince about the time of our *Engliſh* Merchants removal from *Delft* to this place altho our ſtaple trade was afterwards, *viz. an.* 1656 remov'd by ſolemn proclamation form hence to *Dort*. From *Rotterdam* every hour in the day at the ringing of a Bell goes off a paſſage-boat, ſome what like our pleaſure Barges on the *Thames*, to *Delft*. The Senate of this Town (call'd the Vroetſchap) conſiſts of 24 perſons, who continue in Office for term of life, and when any of them dyes the Provincial Governor, or Stadtholder, chooſes for his ſucceſſor one of the three preſented to him by thoſe that remain. Theſe 24 chooſe all publick Officers out of their own number, and particularly as *Conringius* informs us, the three Conſuls and ſeven Eſchevins; this being done yearly upon the firſt of *May*; and thoſe having the power of Electors who happen to draw five black Beans out of the number of twenty four; and are confin'd in their choice to the remaining nineteen. This City was the birth of *Arnoldus de Rotterodamis* an Hiſtorian, and *Gulielmus Dyemenus* commended at a very high rate by *Blaeu*, for his excellent parts and extraordinary skill in the Law: but its greateſt glory is the unparallel'd *Eraſmus*, born here *an. dom.* 1467; of whoſe life we ſhall give a brief account, but ſhall not haſtily undertake a Character of his perſon and Learning; which are not to be mention'd but with deliberation and reſpect. His Fathers name was *Gerard*; and his Mother, call'd *Margaret*, was Daughter of one *Peter*, a Phyſitian of *Sevenbergen*, from which place *Blaeu* ſirnames his Father *Sevenbergenſis*. It is confeſs'd by all that they were not ſolemnly marry'd, but it is not deny'd that they had been privately contracted, and that nothing hinder'd the publick celebration of Matrimony between them, but the oppoſition of his parents, who were ſo obſtinately bent upon compelling him to take holy Orders, that he ſtole away from them, and went to *Rome*, where he got a competent livelyhood by tranſcribing of Books, Printing being yet ſcarce heard of in the World. *Eraſmus* himſelf being about nine years old was ſent to *Daventer* School, where *Alexander Hegius* and *Zinthius* began to teach a ſomewhat more polite ſort of Learning then the World had for ſeveral ages been accuſtom'd to. His Father dying left what would have been ſufficient for his maintenance and education, had the Guardians appointed by him prov'd honeſt in their diſcharge of their truſt; but having dealt unfaithfully by him, they reſolv'd to rid their hands of their burthenſome Pupil by thruſting him into a Monaſtery and making him renounce the World before he knew any thing of it. In ſhort, lighting upon an old School-Fellow in the Abbey of *Steyn* near *Goude*, he there tarry'd ſo long as to become Profeſs'd, (tho much againſt the grain) from whence he was afterwards taken by the Biſhop of *Cambray*, and ſent to the Univerſity of *Paris*, with very large promiſes, but ſuch as were never attended with the leaſt performance. From thence he return'd to the ſame Biſhop, and from him into his own Country, but coming back again he ſpent ſome years at *Paris*, from whence being at length driven away by the plague he betook himſelf to *Louvain*. Some time after he was invited by ſeveral Learned Men, to come into *England*, where he was in very high eſteem, and where he had been before to ſee *Montjoy* formerly his Diſciple and now his Patron, but not over liberal. To conclude he travell'd afterwards into *Italy*, ſpending a year at *Bononia*, and paſſing thence to *Venice* and *Padua*, and at laſt to *Rome*, where his great fame had

had arriv'd long before him: and having ſeen *England* a third time, he was at laſt invited by *Mary* Queen of *Hungary* into *Brabant*, where he fell ſick, and dy'd in the ſeventieth year of his age, *viz. an. Dom.* 1536. He was of a very ſickly conſtitution, being frequently afflicted with Agues, eſpecially in the Lent; which was imputed chiefly to his eating of fiſh, the very ſmell whereof was always offenſive unto him.

Goude. *Goude*, formerly the fifth (before it gave place to *Amſterdam*) but now the ſixth and laſt of the great Towns of *Holland*, is alſo ſituate in *Schieland*, being five Leagues from *Leyden*, and ſtanding upon the confluence of the *Iſſel* and the *Gouwe*, from which laſt the City it ſelf in the judgment of the learned *Junius*, had its name, the word ſignifying both the Bank and Channel of a water-courſe. It was founded under *Florent* the Fifth, in the year 1272 (or according to *Junius* 62) and at the ſame time adorn'd with many Priviledges; but about an hundred years after, it was burnt down to the ground; as likewiſe in the year 1420, in the courſe of the War between *Jacquelin* of *Bavaria* and *Philip* of *Burgundy*.

This City (which is almoſt of a round figure) ſtands upon a mooriſh ſoil, and the Country about it lies ſo level, that by their Sluces in twenty-four hours the neighbouring fields may be all drown'd; and then can no enemy approach it but upon two high Banks caſt up upon each ſide of the *Iſſel*, which are alſo ſo well guarded with proper fortifications, that the ſtrongeſt forces would be obſtructed that way, the place it ſelf being begirt with ſo broad and deep a Ditch, that the like is not frequently to be met with elſewhere. The *Iſſel* indeed is but a Rivulet, ſcarce capable in the Summer-time of ſmall Boats, as it runs from *Iſſelſtein* to *Montfort* and ſo to *Oudwater*; but when it arrives at this Town it becomes a conſiderable ſtream, and may deſerve the name of a River. Here was formerly a good Caſtle wherein were kept the Archives of *Holland*, and whereof there is nothing now remaining but its high Tower. It has a very large Market-place, in the middle of which ſtands the Town-Houſe, and near it the great Church, ſaid to exceed in bigneſs the Cathedral of *Colen*, but for ſome time depriv'd of its ſtately Tower, which together with the Church was burnt by Light'ning about the year 1552, as is expreſs'd (according to the old way of not reckoning D a numeral Letter) in theſe two Verſes:

LVX bIs ſena ſVIt IanI, hora Veſpere nona
CVM ſaCra IohannI VVL Cano CorrVIt Aedes.

The whole Fabrick was afterwards repair'd at a prodigious expence; being render'd indeed more glorious and ſplendid then before. It is deſervedly admir'd for the painting of its Windows, in which reſpect it will hardly admit of any Rival. *An.* 1438 happen'd ſo dreadful a Conflagration at *Goude*, that there were but five Houſes left ſtanding in the whole Town. The Citizens are commended for moderating their expences in Building, their Houſes being for the moſt part neat and handſom rather then large and ſtately. The whole place is kept exceeding clean by the multitude of greater and ſmaller Currents which run either cloſe by or under almoſt every Houſe; by means whereof, and the Tide which comes up the *Iſſel*, all manner of dirt and ordure is conſtantly waſh'd away; ſo that the Town being beſides at ſome diſtance from the Sea, it enjoys a very good Air, and is reported to have been always free from the Plague. It is encompaſs'd with an infinite number of delicate Gardens, not to be match'd in many other places; which cannot ſeem ſtrange if it be true that a great part of the Citizens are ſuch perſons as have ſought out a retreat from the world, and devoted the remainder of their lives to quiet and pleaſure. Within the Diſtrict of *Goude* are reckon'd the Villages of *Blommendael*, *Gouderack*, (half of which, and of *Stolwick*, famous for its Cheeſes, is under the Bailywick of *Goude*) *'t lant van Steyn*, *Reewick*, a Mannour Houſe of the noble and ancient Family of the *Brederodes*, lately extinct, *&c.* with other places to be ſeen in *Conringius*, to whom we muſt generally refer the Reader for things of this nature.

Henricus de Gouda, an *Auguſtin* Frier, was in great repute at *Heydelberg* about the year 1434. *Gulielmus Hermannus* (whom *Eraſmus* affirm'd to be *inter Doctos optimum*, *inter optimos doctiſſimum*) was alſo born at *Goude*; as were beſides, *Magdalius Jacobus* a Dominican; *Jacobus Goudanus*; *Gulielmus a Gouda*; *Renerus Snoyus* a Phyſitian, who was employ'd by his Country in the quality of Ambaſſador both into *England* and *Denmark*; and became more famous by publiſhing his thirteen Books, which he entituled *Rerum Batavicarum*, *&c.* he dyed at this place *an.* 1537. To theſe muſt be added *Cornelius Looſius*, who wrote divers Theological Tracts, and ſeems (tho otherways very deſerving) not to be omitted in this place, becauſe he himſelf compiled a Catalogue of the famous Writers of both *Germanies*. *Theodoricus Gerardus*, and *Joachimus Martinus Gregorius*, which two tranſlated into *Latin* ſome Books of *Galen*. *Petrus Bockenbergius*, Hiſtoriographer of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frizeland*, and yet cenſur'd by his own Countrymen as a perſon of no extraordinary judgment. *Johannes Letmatius*, a Doctor of the *Sorbon*, highly commended by the judicious *Eraſmus* in an Epiſtle of his to *Nicolaus Everardus*. He was Dean of St. *Maries* at *Utrecht*, and the Biſhops Vicar; and dyed at the ſame place in the ſixty-third year of his age, and of our Lord 1505. *Cornelius*, ſirnam'd *Aurelius*, a Canon Regular of the Order of St. *Auguſtin*, who wrote particularly a ſmall Treatiſe, wherein he proves againſt *Gerardus Noviomagus*, that *Holland* was part of the ancient *Batavia*. He ſeems by an expreſſion in a Letter written to him by *Alardus Amſtelodamus an.* 1515, to have been one of *Eraſmus*'s Schoolmaſters; the words running thus, *Eraſmus Baſileæ agit, miramur omnes quod tui, ſinceriſſicui ſemper amici, & Præceptoris, nunquam meminit. Cornelius Schonæus*, whoſe Religious Comedies, entituled *Terentius Chriſtianus*, have been in great eſteem with his Countrymen and others; *Hadrianus Junius* in a ſhort Acroſtick upon theſe words *Gouda Urbs*, judging it fit to bring in the commemoration of him as an eſpecial credit to the place.

Goudeſluce is between *Bodegrave* and *Leyden*, near the old Channel of the *Rhine*, and not far from *Alphen*. Towards the later end of 1672, and beginning of 1673, it was particularly taken care of by the States Deputies, and made a conſiderable Fortreſs againſt the incurſions of the *French*; who endeavour'd might and main about that time to break into the Province of *Holland*.

The Soutnern Iſlands of HOLLAND.

AGainſt *Delphland* and *Schieland*, that is, between them and *Zealand*, lye ſeveral ſmall Iſlands belonging to and under the juriſdiction of *Holland*; the firſt whereof, oppoſite to *Rotterdam*, is call'd *Overmaes* (the reaſon of which name is obvious enough) wherein are *Portugal*, *Pernis*, *Roon*, *Ryderkerk*, *Iſelmond*, denominated from its ſtanding upon the *Meruwe* or *Maes*, juſt where the *Iſſel* empties it ſelf into that River; *Charloos*, or *Charlois*, ſo call'd from *Charles* the Warlike, of *Burgundy*, who in his Fathers time, and whilſt only Earl of *Charolois*, in the *French* County, is reported to have recover'd a good part of *Overmaes* from the Sea, and therein to have built this Village. *Overmaes* for fertility and richneſs of Soil will hardly give place to any part of this whole Province.

The next, and much larger Iſland, is that of *Voorn* (from *Voren*, which ſignifies *before*, becauſe oppoſite to the South-part of *Holland*), wherein ſtands the *Brill*, a ſtrong and well fortified Town, the ſurprizing whereof by ſome revolted *Dutch*, occaſion'd the firſt dangerous commotions in theſe Provinces againſt *Philip* the Second; to the unexpreſſible vexation of the bloody *Alva*, who now began to triumph over theſe Countries as abſolutely ſubdu'd. But of this matter we have diſcours'd more at large in our firſt General account of the *Netherlands*. *Hadrianus Junius* ſuppoſes its name to have been originally *Brebeel*, that is, the *Broad Heel* or *Hel*, the Town being ſituate without doubt upon that mouth of the *Rhine*, which was call'd *Helius*; for the confirmation of which opinion he takes notice of a place, but four miles diſtant from hence, nam'd *Helvoet*, that is, the foot or bottom of the Channel *Hel*. But the thing is in a manner put out of diſpute by a teſtimony brought out of an old *Dutch* Chronicle; wherein the River waſhing the Iſland *Voorn*, and running by *Geervliet*, is expreſly call'd *Wydel*; that is, the wide or broad *El* or *Hel*.

The *Brill* ſeems formerly to have belong'd to *Zealand*, the Lords of the whole Territory of *Voorn* having been generally the Burgraves of that Province. The ſtrength of the place and the convenience of its Port have made it a well traded and populous City; but it would be much more ſo, were it not eclips'd by the neighbourhood of *Rotterdam*. This was one of the Cautionary Towns pawn'd by the *Dutch* to Queen *Elizabeth*, and reſtor'd to them by King *James*; having for about the ſpace of thirty years been Garriſon'd and Commanded by the *Engliſh*. The Governor of it in the year 1597 was that excellent Soldier Sir *Francis Vere*. The ſoil of this and other parts of *Voorn* is fruitful and good, bearing very well both Wheat and other ſorts of Grain; but the Air is none of the beſt, by reaſon of the abundance of moiſture contracted by the vicinity of the *Moſe* and Ocean.

The Land of *Putten*, is really part of the ſame Iſland, being divided from the Country about the *Brill*, and from *Beyerland* only by certain ſmall Dykes and Channels. The principal place in it is *Geervliet*, a little Town, and now depriv'd of Walls, but ſeated among fruitful Fields, which beſides Corn of all ſorts, produces a Turff and prickly Herb, not unlike *Spaniſh* Broom, call'd by the *Dutch Helm* (that is, a Helmet) upon the account of its guarding and preſerving the Sandy Hills (where it plentifully grows) upon the coaſts of theſe Provinces, from being in proceſs of time quite levell'd and ſwept away by the Winds; againſt which they themſelves are defenceleſs, tho they defend the Country againſt the Waves. A good inſtance of a wonderfully complicated Providence, ſince we cannot ſuppoſe, that an handful of *Epicurus*'s Atoms (for ſo may theſe Downs be term'd) which are not only void of underſtanding, but in their own nature the ſcorn and ſport of every blaſt of Wind, would have forecaſted ſo well for the ſecuring of themſelves, or preſerving of the ſeveral parts of the World in their proper ſtate and condition.

Koorndyck and Pierſhill &c.

The Iſlands (for ſo *Dutch* Writers term them) of *Koorndyck* and *Pierſhill*, comprehend ſeveral Villages, and conſiſt of excellent good both arable and paſture grounds. The ſame may be ſaid of the two *Beyerlands*, the old and new, which together with the former are alſo contain'd in the Iſland of the *Brill*.

Goeree Iſland.

Goeree, or *Goederee*, has its name from *Goe* or *Goed* and *Ree* or *Reed*, which words ſignifie a good ſtation for Ships, and ſuch there was formerly between it and *Voorn*, by means whereof the Town of the ſame denomination wonderfully flouriſh'd in riches and traffick. Its Port has of late years been obſtructed in a great meaſure by the Sands, ſo that the Iſland it ſelf being moreover infeſted by a turbulent and tempeſtuous Sea, it has loſt very much of its ancient ſplendour. Some remains of Walls, wherewith *Goree* was formerly fortified, are ſaid to be found at this day; and ſome likewiſe tell us of its high Tower, of good uſe and direction to ſuch paſſengers eſpecially as intend to enter the mouth of the *Moſe*.

Overflackee.

Overflackee or *Overvlackee*, (ſo call'd from its lying in reſpect of *Holland* beyond a great bank of ſand, ſignify'd in *Dutch* by the word *Vlackee*) comprehends, beſides ſeveral other Villages equal to ſmall Towns, (ſuch as are *Dirxland*, *Middelharnes*, *Oude Tonghe*, and *Oeltiens Plaat*) that of *Sommerſdyck*, which alſo gives name to the Iſland, and is it ſelf under the juriſdiction of *Zealand*, as *Bomenee* in *Schowen* is under the Province of *Holland*. It was in former ages a good Empory, tho at preſent but of ſmall account. In *Overflackee* is a great deal of good Corn land, but very little of paſturage.

All the foreſaid Iſlands go by the common name of *Het landt van Voorn*, and were in former ages part of the Province of *Zealand*, but *Guicciardin* tells that about 50 years before the time of his writing, upon the diſtribution of a Tax to be pay'd to the Prince, they voluntarily ſubjected themſelves to the States of *Holland*, under whom they have from thattime continu'd, as well before as ſince the Union.

The BAYLYWYCK of

DORT

Call'd alſo

SOUTH-HOLLAND.

THE *Baylywyck* of *Dort*, call'd alſo by ſome South-*Holland*, and *Ballieuſchap van Zuyd-Holland*, and *Schoutampt van Dordrecht*, contains, beſides the City of *Dort*, a great number of Lordſhips and Villages, the names of which may be had in *Blaeu*.

In the month of *November*, *an.* 1421, ſo violent a tempeſt drove the waters up the *Waal* and *Moſe* that they overflow'd and ſwallow'd up a great tract of ground lying between *Dort* and *Brabant*; no fewer then 72 Villages being ruin'd, and above a hundred thouſand perſons loſt in the waves. It is reported by ſome that a wicked Country Boor; envying the proſperity of one of his neighbours, made a hole in a bank which was a principal defence againſt the mercileſs element, with a deſigne to drown him and his family in their beds, and afterwards to make up the breach: but that he was hinder'd from ſo doing by the violence of the wind and tide which ſuddenly made the breach ſo large that the Torrent became irreſiſtable, driving all before it, and deſtroying among the firſt that periſh'd this maliciouſs fellow himſelf; but ſuppoſing the author and origine of this dreadful calamity to have been as is related, yet can the queſtion hardly be anſwered, how it came to be known?

In this diſtrict were formerly theſe Monaſteries or Religious houſes. *Heyſterbach*, *Eemſteyn*, *Onſe lieve Vrouwe ten Donck*, *Carthuſers* or *Chartroyſen*, within the Territory of *Geertruydenberg*. But of them at preſent there is no more remaining then their bare names.

Dort. *Dort* is a very ancient City, and the firſt in order and dignity of the whole Province, it having been the place where the Earls (at their inauguration) and people of *Holland* bound themſelves reciprocally to each other. *Peter Scriverius* quotes a paſſage out of the old Hiſtorian Regino, which imports this to have been a Town of great antiquity, if it relates to the ſame, as he queſtion not but it does. *Eodem anno* (898) ſays he, *Zundibolch Reginarium ducem ſibi fidiſſimum &c. neſcio cujus inſtinctu aſe repulit &c. ille adjuncto ſibi Odocro Comite &c. in qnendam tutiſſimum locum qui Durtos* (according to *Schiverius's* emendation for *Durſos*) *dicitur intravit &c. Rex &c. Caſtrum expugnare conatus eſt, ſed minime valuit propter paludes, & multiplices refuſiones quas in prædicto loco Moſa fluvius facit.* It ſtands upon the *Merwe*, which being made up of the *Moſe* the *Rhine* and the *Ling*, gave occaſion, tho no very good reaſon, for the reckoning of it ſituate upon four Rivers, according to theſe two Verſes made at the reception of *Philip* the ſecond, in this City *an.* 1549;

Me moſa & Vahalis, cum Linga Mervaque cingunt.
Æternam Bataveæ Virginis ecce fidem.

By the above mention'd fatal Inundation it was reduc'd into the form of an Iſland, and has been ever ſince ſo well fortify'd by its ſituation that it owns but ſmall obligation to art; being well guarded on the Weſt and North by the *Moſe* and a Channel paſſing from thence towards the neck of the *Bies Bos*, and the *Holland Diep*, and on the South and Eaſt by the ſaid *Bies Bos*; which is a large Bay, extending it ſelf quite from hence to *Geertruydenberg*, and taking its name from the Bulruſhes, which by reaſon of the ſhallowneſs of the water grow plentifully in moſt parts of it. Writers differ concerning the etymology of the name; tho it ſeems hardly queſtionable that *Dordrecht* ſignifies the paſſage or ferry of the River *Dort*, upon which (tho long ſince obliterated by the *Moſe*) this Town originally ſtood, and was therefore anciently call'd *Dortos* (as is above ſaid) and *Dortſmond*, that is the mouth of the *Dort*. It is diſtant from *Goude* four, and from *Utrecht* ſeven Leagues; and is a large, rich and popu-

lous

HOLLANDIÆ, MERIDIONALIS
PARS II.
continens noviſſimam
INSULARUM DORDRACENSIS
ALBLASSER, CRIMPER et
CLUNDERT.
Cum adjacentibus deſcriptionem.

Excudebant Janſſonio-Waesbergii,
Moſes Pitt et Stephanus Swart.

Milliaria Germanica communia.

Willemſtadt
Hollants diep
Princen Landt
Polder
Nieuwendorp
Kalfs donck
Den Ouden Bos
Sprundel
Rucke veen
Hoeve
Rysberg
Merſel
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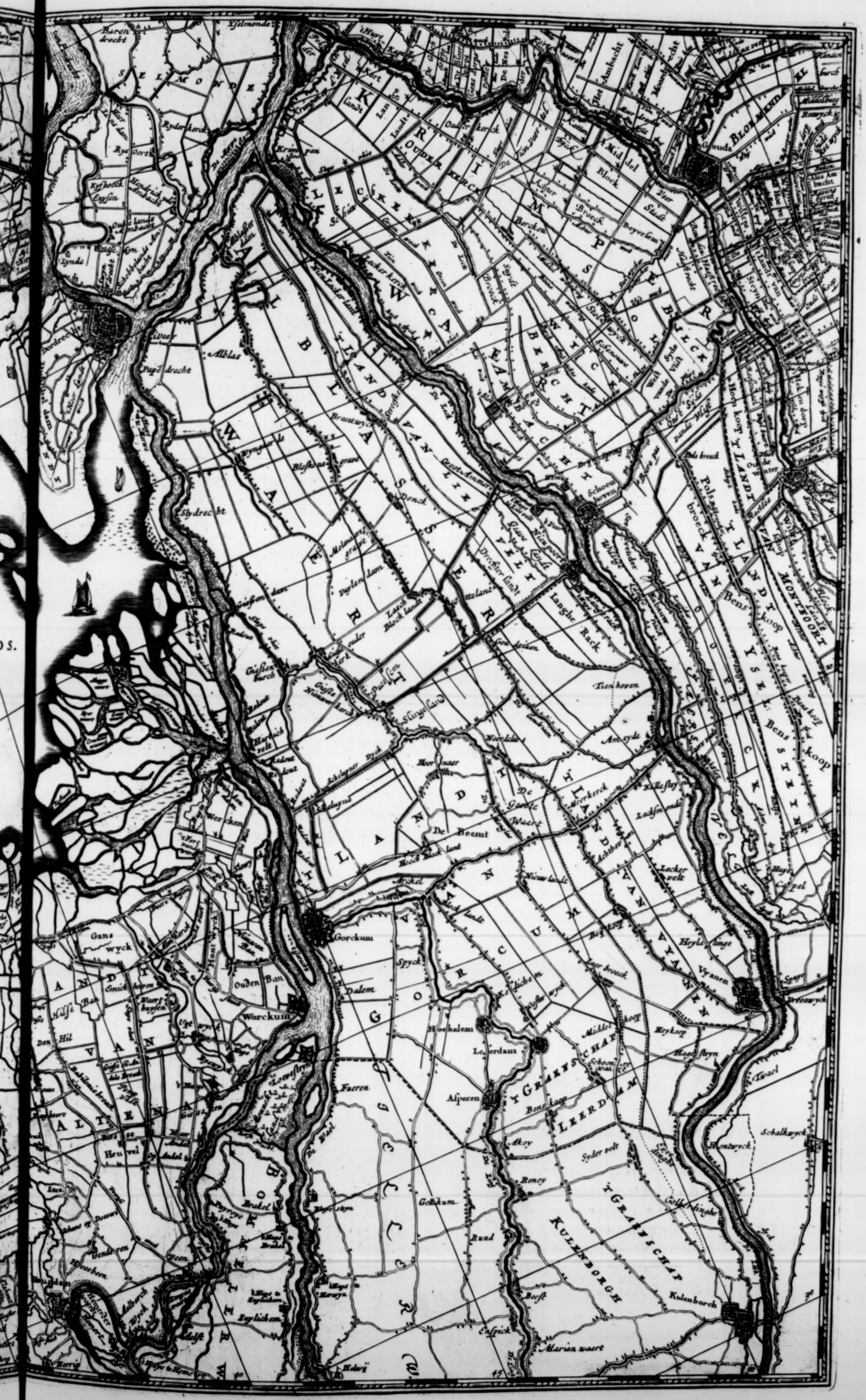
Baren drecht
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SELMONDE
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Hontzyck
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Montfoort
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Ysselstein
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Middelburg
Romyck
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Lackermonde
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Schoonauwen
Vlaerdingen
Hoochkerck
Brandwyck
Blyenbeeck
Oudekerck
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Lecksche Kerck
Lecksche Waert
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lous City, conſiſting in the main of very tall brick houſes, almoſt equalling thoſe of *Colen* and not inferior to the Buildings of *Antwerp*. The Streets are neatly pav'd in the middle with ſtone, and on each ſide with brick ſet edgewiſe; and this part of them is kept ſo clean that a man may walk in ſlippers without wetting his foot in the midſt of Winter; which thing may indeed be affirm'd of all or moſt of the Cities and great Towns in this Province. In *Dort* our Merchants keep their Court, and enjoy great priviledges; there being two Churches for the uſe of our Nation, as there is one for the *French*. From the principal Church there is ſo large and fair a proſpect that the Steeple of *Breda* comes into view. In one of the upper Rooms of the Gunners *Doel* or *Guild* ſat the famous Synod aſſembl'd here in King *James's* time (of which we have ſpoken elſewhere) and the ſeats erected for that purpoſe are ſtill remaining and are ſhewn to travellers as a matter of curioſity. *Dort* has the ſtaple of ſuch Wines as are brought down the *Rhine*; for the management of which trade it is provided of very cloſe and ſtrongly arch'd Cellars. It is call'd the maiden Town, as ſome tells us becauſe it was never taken by an enemy, tho often beſieged; but ſurely theſe are miſtaken, as appears (to wave other inſtances) from the *Germans* having poſſeſs'd themſelves of it after they had purſu'd *Theodorick* the fourth, who had ſlain the Biſhop of *Liege's* Brother at a Tournament, into his own Province of *Holland*. The Duke of *Brabant* did indeed beſiege this Town to no purpoſe (tho he had made himſelf Maſter of ſeveral other parts of the Country) about the year 1304; for the Citizens making an unexpected ſally upon him routed his whole Army and purſu'd him to *Bois-le-duc*, and in their return homewards overthrew the *Flemmings* at *Iſſelmond*. *Dort* has a long time ſince enjoy'd the Royalty of a Mint, this being the only Town in South-*Holland*, (or indeed as ſome ſay in the whole Province) to which the old Earls confin'd the coinage of their Mony. It has (beſides that of Wine already mention'd) the ſtaple of Corn, Wood and ſeveral other Merchandiſes, brought down the *Rhine* and *Moſe*; the owners whereof expoſing them to ſale here, find it their intereſt to allow good penniworths, not only upon other accounts, but to avoid thoſe inconveniencies which the carrying of them back again, or tranſporting them in Veſſels of the place, would oblige them to undergo. Near unto *Dort* are taken ſeveral ſorts of good fiſh in great quantity, eſpecially of Salmon, of which there were no fewer then 8921 caught in the neigbouring waters between the 15th of *April* 1620 and the laſt of *February* the year following.

The Government of *Dort* differs in many reſpects from that of the reſt of the Cities of *Holland*; and therefore we may be allow'd to be ſomewhat larger then ordinary in our account of the ſame; which is manag'd by a Schout, a Conſul (or Burgomaſter) Senators, Eſchevins, Ex-Senators (commonly call'd Outraden) and the Octoviri or Council of eight Men. The Schout (call'd formerly the Rechter, which word ſignifies a Judge) is choſen by the Governor of the Province, (whom in a peculiar manner he repreſents) out of three Citizens preſented to him by the other Magiſtracy. Yet is he ſaid in matters that purely concern the City to come after all the Senators, and to be ask'd his vote by the Conſul in the laſt place: the conſtitution of his Office being mainly as *Conringius* tells us in behalf of the County. The Conſul, (for there is here never more then one at a time) is choſen every four months by the Ex-Senators (out of the number of whom he he muſt be taken) and Octoviri (*Conringius* ſayes by the Senators, Ex-Senators and Octoviri) and enjoyes a kind of ſupreme authority among the Citizens, having alſo for the greater ſtate as well as ſecurity of his perſon, a guard of three Halbardiers, which conſtantly attends him when ever he appears in publick, (a thing peculiar to him and the Provincial Governor) the original occaſion whereof was, as they ſay, the murther of the Conſul *William van Alblas*, committed in the open ſtreets by a Prieſt about the year 1502. Some inform us of another who likewiſe bears the name of Conſul (call'd uſually *de Borgemeſter van's Heerenwegen*) who may more properly be term'd a Proconſul, for tho he be choſen at the ſame time with the former, yet is he chiefly deſign'd to ſupply his place, when by ſickneſs or any other means hinder'd from acting himſelf; having upon all other occaſions only the firſt place and vote among the ordinary Senators. The common adminiſtration of Juſtice is by the Conſul, the nine Eſchevins and five Senators; the whole body of whom is chang'd once in two years; in the firſt of which four Eſchevins and three Senators; and in the ſecond five Eſchevins and two Senators, go out of Office. The nomination of theſe belong to the Provincial Governor (or in his abſence to the Court of *Holland*) out of a double number propos'd to him by the Council of forty; which conſiſts of the whole body of the Magiſtracy, and as many Citizens, appointed by them, as will ſuffice to make up that number. The Eſchevins and Senators take their places upon the day before the feaſt of St. *Michael*; and theſe, when out of their Office, are accounted and term'd Ex-Senators, or the Out-raet, being the ſame (as *Conringius* informs us) which they call the *Vroedſchap*; the number of whom muſt therefore be uncertain. Between the Eſchevins and Senators is ſaid to be only this ſmall difference, that in judicial affairs, the latter concern not themſelves ſo much as the former in examining the writings and inſtruments of the parties litigant. The Octoviri are choſen by the Provincial Governor (or the Court of *Holland*) out of twenty four preſented to him by the four Gilds or Fraternities of Artificers, each of which nominates ſix. The principal buſineſs of theſe is to be aſſiſtant to the Ex-Senators in the election of the Conſul; and to inform the Magiſtracy if any thing be out of order in the City, and requires reformation or amendment.

Learned men.

Gulielmus Lindanus, firſt Biſhop of *Ruremond*, and afterwards of *Gaunt*, is commended by *Guicciardin* as an ornament of this City; to whom are added by *Blaeu*, *Paulus Merula*, Profeſſor of Hiſtory in the Univerſity of *Leyden*; who has written, beſides other things, a ſhort Diſcourſe *De ſtatu Reipublicæ Batavicæ*; he dyed at *Roſtock an.* 1607. *Valerius Gouthovius*, who has written in an hiſtorical manner of his own Country. *Junius Rutgerſius*, who dedicated ſeveral things to the great *Guſtavus* of *Sweden*, by whom he was ſent Ambaſſador to the Confederate States and deceas'd at the *Hague an.* 1623.

The Caſtle of *Merwede* (of which there are now only ſome poor ruins to be ſeen, it having been in a manner quite deſtroy'd by the dreadful inundation which happen'd *an.* 1421) ſtood very near the Walls of this City; ſaid, tho upon no grounds, to have been built by *Merovæus*

King of the *Francks*, altho the Family of the *Mereweds* muſt be acknowledged of great antiquity. *Lieſvelt* is reckon'd to excel all the other Caſtles in this Province. It devolv'd from *Eric* Duke of *Brunſwic* to his Brother *Philip* Earl of *Hohenlo*. Of *Herlaer Almſteyn*, *Putteſteyn* near *Heyneoort*, and *Woude* near *Riederkerck*, can only be ſaid that there were ſuch Buildings. *Capelle* was newly and neatly repair'd in *Blaeu's* time. *Iſſelmund* was built about the year 1483 by *Florent* of *Oem*, Knight; and was deſcended ſeveral years ago to the noble Family of the *Merodii*. *Langerack* upon the *Leck*, belongs (if it has not lately chang'd its proprietors) to the *Boteſelaers*; as *Geyſſenburgh* to the *Brederodes*, *Souburgh* to the *Coebelii*, and *Devilſteyn* at *Swyndrecht* to the *Beveri*. *Beſoyen* gave name to an ancient Family, of which it was formerly the Seat. *Valkeſtein*, between *Roon* and *Poortegael*, was built by the Lord of *Putten*; from which place the Family of the *Valkeſteyns* took its denomination. *Roon*, almoſt quite decay'd by the injuries of time, was alſo rebuilt divers years ago by its Lord and owner. The Villages of *Made*, *Drimmelen*, *Santhaſen*, and *Hage Swaluwe*, as likewiſe the Town of *Sevenbergen* (reckon'd *an.* 1290 in the Land of *Streyen*) formerly within the Diſtrict of South-*Holland*, are ſaid at preſent to be in the poſſeſſion of the Duke of *Areſchot*.

Geertrydenberg.

Geertrydenberg lies cloſe upon the Borders of *Brabant*, but has belong'd to this Province (being accounted within the Diſtrict of *Dort*) ever ſince the year 1213, at which time it was added to the ſame by *William* Earl of *Holland*. *An.* 1611 the ſupreme juriſdiction of it was conferr'd by the United States upon Prince *Maurice*, and it has been reckon'd ever ſince part of the Patrimony of the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Orange*. It was long ſince accounted of ſo great conſideration to each Province, that *Holland* is recorded to have bound their Princes by Oath to the keeping, and *Brabant* theirs to the recovery of it. *Bentivoglio* ſays of it in his time, that it was a very ſtrong place, having the *Moſe*, under the name of *Merwe*, on one ſide, of ſuch a breadth that being ready to fall into the Ocean it ſeems rather a Sea then a River. [*Here we muſt note that the Cardinal very improperly uſes the name of* Merwe *in this place* (*tho it muſt be confeſs'd that ſome more modern Writers have done the ſame*) *that word being really applicable but to a part of the* New-Maes, *which runs at a great diſtance from hence, and is only call'd the* Merwe *between* Gorchum *and* Vlaerdingen. *Therefore he muſt be taken to mean the old* Maes, *and by it alſo to denote the* Biesbos, *into which it formerly emptied it ſelf; the whole body of the River being ſuppos'd by good Geographers to have anciently continued its courſe from* Heuſden *quite to* Geertruydenberg]. Here alſo (ſays he) falls into the *Meruwe* a little River call'd the *Dong*, which (tho its courſe be but ſhort, yet) has ſo deep and broad a Channel that it is capable of any Veſſel whatſoever. The Country about it lies ſo very low that men walk more upon the tops of the banks then upon the plain ground. The manual fortification of this place is anſwerable to that of its ſituation, and therefore by reaſon of theſe prerogatives it is held to be of the greateſt concern not only of any Town in *Brabant* or *Holland*, but even in any other Province of the Low-Countries. Thus far *Bentivoglio* concerning *Geertruydenburg*, which cannot I ſuppoſe abſolutely make good the Character at this day, not as if it were impair'd or decay'd, but becauſe many other places are much advanc'd in their fortifications ſince his time; for tho it be no great Town, yet is it at this day well entrencht, and has very good works rais'd eſpecially by Prince *Maurice*, three parts of it having moreover the natural defence of large and deep waters, and the fourth that of a flat and marſhy level. About the year 1663 it was garriſon'd by three companies of Foot (one whereof was *Engliſh*) and a Troop of Horſe. It has its name from St. *Gertrude*, a *French* Woman ſay'd to have dyed here with a great opinion of ſanctity about the year 664 *An.* 1573 it was taken by the Confederates; but *an.* 1588 it gave it ſelf up baſely to the Prince of *Parma*. After this (*viz.* about the year 1595) it was begirt on all ſides by the ſhips and Forces of the Confederate States, and compell'd to ſurrender it ſelf (tho far from wanting either Ammunition or proviſion) in ſight of the *Spaniſh* Army led thither by Count *Mansfield*, who endeavour'd by all poſſible means to raiſe the ſiege, and ask'd a trumpeter ſent to him by Prince *Maurice* (the *Dutch* General) why his Maſter kept himſelf within his trenches, and being in the flower and vigour of his age, would not (as much better became him) be brought to a battel; whereunto the other very well reply'd that his Maſter was young indeed, and but in a manner initiated in the art of War, and that therefore he intended *to be very careful of himſelf and ſo manage matters, that he might hold out, till he became an old Soldier.* The diſcipline and Government of Prince *Maurices* Army was ſo regular and orderly at that time that (if we believe *Petit* who ſays he was an eye witneſs of it) the Farmers and Peaſants were quietly permitted to till and ſow ſeveral parcels of ground within the Circuit of his Camp. The waters near this Town is abundantly ſtor'd with ſeveral ſorts of excellent Fiſh, not only affording good Salmon and Sturgeons, but Shads in ſo great plenty that 18 thouſand of them are reported to have been taken not far from hence in one day. Whether it be true that their fiſhery fayl'd in the time of War, the Fiſh being frighted away (as ſome of the Citizens have reported) by the noiſe of the great Guns, we ſhall not determine.

Schoonhoven is ſo call'd from its pleaſant gardens, *Schoon* ſignifying in *Dutch* fair or beautiful and *Hoff* a garden, tho it has been term'd by ſome *Bellæ Curiæ*, becauſe the word *Hoff* denotes alſo a Hall or Palace; others moreover, and particularly *Cornelius Aurelius*, calling it *Bellaportum*, from its going by the name of *Schoonhavia* in ſome ancient Chronicles. It ſtands on the northern bank of the *Leck*, over againſt *Newport*, the decay of which place has been eſteem'd advantageous to this. About the year 1232 *Florent* the fourth caſt up a huge bank between *Amerongen* and this Town, from whence great benefit redounded to it and the neighbouring Country; its ruinous Caſtle being afterwards, *viz. an.* 1312 rebuilt by *John* of *Hainault*: but about 63 years after that *Schoonhoven* together with the Monaſtery of the Carmelite Friers, built *an.* 1330, was quite deſtroy'd by fire. Having together with moſt Cities of *Holland* ſubmitted it ſelf to *John* of *Brabant*; it was *an.* 1424 beſieged by the Forces of the Counteſs *Jacoba*, and being forc'd to a rendition, only *Albert Beyling*, one of the Governors of the Caſtle, was excepted for life. Of whom the *Dutch* Writers tell a ſtory parallel to that of the *Roman Regulus*; for they ſay that having a months time given him to viſit his friends and ſettle the affairs of his family; he voluntarily return'd and deliver'd himſelf into the hands of his Enemies, by whom

whom he was in a cruel manner bury'd alive. A ſmaller ſtream deriv'd from the *Iſſel* joyns with the *Leck* at this place, the trade whereof, (ſupported by its beneficial herring-fiſhing) is thereby very much promoted. It was made ſo ſtrong a Poſt before the latter end of 1672 (tho not long after better fortify'd) that the *French*, who endeavour'd here as at other ſeveral places to break into the heart of *Holland*, were beaten off and forc'd to retire with no ſmall loſs of men and credit. At *Schoonhoven* was born *John Tates*, a man of Gigantick ſtature, ſince the happy Reſtauration of our preſent King carry'd about upon that account, and ſhewn for mony in moſt Countries of *Europe*. One of a middle ſtature might well ſtand under his armpit. From the end of his middle finger (which was 7 inches long) to his elbow were 25 inches and a half; the length of his hand to his wriſt being 11 inches; and all his limbs proportionable to his height.

Learned men of this place were, *Johannes de Schoonhovia*, commemorated by *Trithemius*, *Guicciardin* and others: the learned and venerable *Anianus* (as *Guicciardin* ſtiles him) a Dominican Frier, and Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*: the famous *Chriſtophorus Longolius* (of whom we ſhall not preſume to give a Character) for whoſe birth as many places contend as did formerly for that of *Homer*. *Guicciardin* poſitively affirms his Father to have been a *French* man; but *Eraſmus's* teſtimony may I think preponderate (except we may ſuſpect him to ſpeak too much in favour of his own Country) who in an epiſtle to *Damianus a Goes*, ſays peremptorily that both his Father and Mother were *Hollanders*, and that he himſelf was born in this very Town. He dyed at *Padua* in the flower of his age about the year 1522. We ſhall conclude our account of this Town with the Epitaph of *Oliver van Noort*, one of the firſt that ſayl'd round the Earth, to be ſeen in the greater Church of *Schoonhoven*.

Hic ille eſt totum velis qui Circuit Orbem.
A Magellano quartus Oliverius.

Gorchum (in latin *Gorichemum*) is ſeated at the mouth of the *Ling*, upon the right, or *Holland* ſide of the *Waal*, and is diſtant from *Schoonhoven* three Leagues. It is a neat Town, and owes its ſtrength, which is not ordinary, ro its natural ſituation as well as to art; by both which it is made one of the chief keies of the Province in conſideration whereof we find that the United States fortify'd it with many new works, againſt the attempts and aſſaults of the *French* in their ſecond campain, *viz. an.* 1673. Its beginning and original muſt be computed from *John* Lord of *Arkel's* erecting a Caſtle here, and obliging his ſubjects of the Village *Wolfart* to quit their old habitation and build round about it; which was at firſt done only by a company of poor fiſhermen, and this gave occaſion to the name of the place (which was ſhortly after encompaſs'd by the ſame Lord of *Arkel* with walls and Ditches) for the word *Ghorkens* in the old *Teutonick* denotes people extremely indigent. Here is kept a dayly Market of Cheeſe and Butter, and other ſupports of life, brought in great plenty down the *Ling* out of the fruitful and neighbouring Country of the *Betaw*; tho the Inhabitants apply themſelves to navigation and traffick, conveying particularly an incredible quantity of Corn into the adjacent Countries, and eſpecially into all parts of *Holland*; whereby the Town is become wonderful rich. From the top of the Tower of its Church you have a moſt pleaſant, and indeed ſcarce to be parallel'd proſpect; not only an infinite number of Villages, but 22 wall'd Towns coming there in a clear day into view. *Philip* the ſecond order'd the *Vroedſcap* or Common Council of this Town to conſiſt of a certain and definite number; out of whom are choſen yearly two Conſuls, a Treaſurer and another Officer, call'd by them *Fabryck-Meeſter*. There is moreover an annual appointment of ſeven Eſchevins, taken for the moſt part out of the foreſaid body of the Magiſtracy. The Senat or Common Council was formerly nominated by the Droſſard or Lord of the City, who (as has been ſaid) was anciently the Lord of *Arkell*; but *an.* 1652 the States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Friſeland* impower'd the *Vroedſchap* for the future both to chooſe the Conſuls and Eſchevins, and alſo as occaſion ſerv'd to recruit and fill up their own number.

Famous men.

Henry of *Gorchum* Doctor of Divinity, and Vicechancellor of the Univerſity of *Colen*, is ſaid to have been an excellent Philoſopher; about the year 1460. *Johannes Harius*, tho no great Schollar himſelf, is deſervedly commended for his pious inclinations and love to learning, and for the collection of choice books wherewith he had a Library excellently furniſh'd. *William Eſtius* is fam'd for his learning no leſs then for his noble deſcent. But theſe are all inferior to *Thomas Erpennius*, born at *Gorchum an.* 1574 a man too well known and publickly honour'd for his skill in the Oriental Languages to ſtand in need of ſuch an encomium as we are able to afford him. His Arabick Letters were ſo elegantly compos'd and written that the King of *Morocco* is reported to have treaſur'd them up among his choiceſt rarities. He dyed at *Leyden* in the year 1624; and in the account of that City the Reader may find his Epitaph, wherein he is ſaid to have dyed in the flower of his age, which ſeems an improper expreſſion being but 40 years old if he were born as *Blaeu* tells us *an.* 1574, and not (according to *Hegenitius* and *Conringius*) *an.* 1584.

Not far from *Gorchum* is a place ſhewn to ſtrangers where they ſay Hercules of *Allemain* in ancient days pitched his Camp, and from whom (if you believe them) the neighbouring Country, the ſeat of ſeveral good Villages, and call'd the land of *Arckell*, took its denomination. The Lords of *Arckell* were formerly of ſo great power, that one of them is recorded to have bid open defiance to *Albert* of *Bavaria*, Earl of *Holland*, and having paſs'd the *Leck* not only made an inrode into his Country, but defeated thoſe of *Dort* and *Schoonhoven*, who endeavour'd to ſtop him in his retreat. The Inhabitants of *Rotterdam* and *Schiedam* having plunder'd ſome part of his Territory, he in requital burnt down the Town of *Newport*; and tho he was at length forc'd to ſubmit, yet did he in his City of *Gorchum* hold out a ſiege of three months againſt *Albert* himſelf, aſſiſted by the Earl of *Ooſtervant*, with his *Frizelanders*. The Lord of *Arckell* breaking out again, and finding himſelf too weak to deal with the *Hollander*, made over *Gorchum* and the reſt of his Lordſhip to the Duke of *Geldre*; who ſold it all, except *Leerdam* and the Village of *Schoonrewoert*, ſome time after to *William* of *Bavaria* Earl of *Holland*. From him the ſame came into the hands of *Philip* of *Burgundy* together with the other poſſeſſions of *Jacqueline* of *Bavaria*; by whom it was given in fee to *James* Lord of *Gaasbeeck*; upon whoſe death, which happen'd *an.* 1459, *Charles* the Son of

Philip the Bold of *Burgundy*, was made Lord of *Gorchum* and *Arckel*; and from him the whole Territory descended to the House of *Austria*.

Worcum. *Worcum* (in ancient writings *Woudrichemum*) is a Town of great antiquity, and is seated on the left or *Brabantin* side of the *Waal*, almost directly over against *Gorchum*. It is the principal place in the Country of *Altena* (which borrow'd its name from an old Castle, some part of the ruins whereof were not many years since to be seen) and belong'd to the Earl of *Cleve*, from one of whom being purchas'd by *William* the Good about the year 1332, it was afterwards held in Fee of the Earls of *Holland*, making part of the possessions of the ancient and noble Family of *Horne* to the year 1600; at which time the Relict of *Philip* of *Montmorency*, Earl of *Horne*, beheaded at *Brussels* by the bloody *Alva an.* 1568, sold it and the whole Lordship of *Altena* for ninety thousand Florens to the States of *Holland*, to which Province it has ever since appertain'd. The situation of *Worcum* (it being in a manner a frontier Town to their Dominions) oblig'd the *Dutch* to have it very well fortified; and we find it among those places which they judg'd requisite for the preservation of *Holland* to put in a compleat posture of defence towards the beginning of 1673.

Within the Lordship of *Altena* are, besides the Town of *Worcum*, the Castle of *Lovesteyn*, *Ryswyck*, *&c.* And under *Worcum* are contain'd several Villages, as *Sleewyck*, *Wercken*, *Allemkerck*, *&c.*

Loevestein. *Loevestein* will hardly give place to any Castle at this day remaining in the Province of *Holland*. It stands upon the most Westward point of the Island *Bommeler-weert*, and at the confluence of the *Mose* and *Waal*; and was made more memorable about thirty years ago by its giving name (the occasion whereof is related in our General Account of the *United Netherlands*) to an *Anti-Orangian* Faction; to which most of the calamities that have of late befall'n these Countries, are not undeservedly imputed.

Heusden. *Heusden* seems to be a very ancient Town; *Johannes Leydensis* placing *Robert* the first Lord of it under the year 857. *John* the twentieth Lord of *Heusden*, and the ninth of that name, having no issue, sold this place with its Territory, which had continued 500 years under his progenitors (who held it originally in Fee of the Earls of *Cleve*) to *John* Duke of *Brabant*. But the Earl of *Saffenburg* laid claim to it in right of his Wife *Sophia*, Daughter of *John* the eighth, and not being able to get possession, made over his Title to the Earl of *Holland*, and this became the cause of grievous wars between the two Provinces, to which at length an end was put by its being given in Dowry with *Johanna* Daughter of the Duke of *Brabant*, to *William* of *Oosterwand*, Son of *William* Earl of *Holland*. About the year 1407 those of *Heusden* are reported to have fall'n upon the *Geldrians* (contending with the *Hollanders* for the Dominion of this place, near unto which they lay encamped) and to have given them so entire an overthrow, that they brought home more prisoners then they themselves were in number. *Heusden* is distant from *Worcum* about two Leagues, and is situate between the *Bommelerweert* and the old Channel of the *Mose*; which is suppos'd by good Geographers to have pass'd a little to the Southward of this place in the time of *Cesar* and *Tacitus*, in its course from *Megen* to *Geertruydenburg*. It has a good strong Castle, the Habitation of a Governor appointed by the States of *Holland*; and comprehends within its District several Lordships, besides a considerable number of Sconces and Villages. In *June* or *July an.* 1680 a very sad calamity befel this place; for the Light'ning in the night time piercing the Wall of the great Tower, set fire to the vast Magazine of Powder kept there; whereupon not only the said Tower, but the Castle and greatest part of the Street adjoining were blown up, and the rest of the Town extremely torn and shatter'd in its buildings; sixty persons being presently after known to be slain, and about two hundred more missing; the harm and dammage in general being also suppos'd to be greater then what were suffer'd by the City of *Delft an.* 1654.

We have already spoken of *Geertruydenberg*, next after the City of *Dort*; but besides that Town *Brietius* and others place *Sevenbergen*, *Clundert*, and *Willemstadt* in South-*Holland*, tho under the name of *Decerpta Brabantiæ*.

Clundert stands in the Isle of *Ruygenhil* (or *Roggenhil*, as some term it) about midway between *Willemstadt* and *Sevenbergen*, and almost at equal distance from *Breda* and *Geertruydenberg*. Its ancient name was *Nieuerwaert*; and it was formerly so considerable a station for Ships, that the Earls of *Holland* had one of their principal Custom-Houses in it. It came into the possession of the Prince of *Orange an.* 1583, and he took care to have it well fortified, with eight Bastions and some Ravelins; and this is all we are told of late years concerning it, besides its having a fine Church and good Bells. *Clun*

Sevenbergen is situate almost in the middle between *Breda* and *Willemstadt*, and was formerly encompass'd with Walls, which were demolish'd by *Philip* of *Burgundy* about the year 1426, since which time it has been a well peopl'd Village. *Seven*-*gen.*

Willemstadt is a place of no greater antiquity then since the year 1583, being then first built by order of the famous *William* Prince of *Orange*, from whom it took its name. It stands upon the Northwest Promontory of the Isle of *Ruggenhil*, and is very conveniently seated to secure and influence in a great measure the trade between *Holland* and *Zealand*. It is no large Town, yet is it a place of considerable strength, being furnish'd with a good Harbour, and defended by seven Bastions and a double Ditch, as well as other fortifications, and having constantly its proper Governor and Garrison. The particular Houses bear proportion to the whole, for it consists of neat rather then ample Buildings; its Market-place, Church, and Common-Hall being such as are neither the objects of envy nor contempt. Yet is it accounted a place of a very unhealthy air (which some impute to the neighbourhood of *Zealand*) strangers especially that reside here for some time, being seiz'd by dangerous Feavers and Agues. The Isle of *Ruggenhil* and *Finaert*, began to be recover'd from the Waters (wherewith for a long time they had been overwhelm'd) about the year 1564. They are accounted within the Territory of *Brabant* (being judg'd by some to have anciently appertain'd to the Marquisate of *Bergen*) by the States of which Province the Lordship of them was bestow'd upon the abovemention'd Prince of *Orange*. *Willem*-*stadt.*

But now we must again pass the *Mose* and *Waal*, and take a view of the remaining places of South-*Holland*; the first of which is *Newport*, standing on the left or Southern side of the *Leck*, almost opposite to *Scoonhoven*, from whence it is distant about a quarter of a League. It was formerly a large and rich Town, but fell many years ago from its higher station, and is now inferior to many Villages in these Countries. *New*

Isselsteyn takes its name from the *Holland Issel* (for *Issel*-

(for ſo we may call it in diſtinction from that of *Zutphen*) near unto which it is ſeated, juſt upon the borders of *Utrecht*; having to its own frequent ruin been a bone of contention between the two Provinces. We cannot give a full account of the various accidents which have befall'n it, and of the ſeveral changes it has undergone, which have been ſo many that ſcarce any place occurs ſo frequently in the *Dutch* Hiſtorians. In ancient Annals there is mention made of the Caſtle of *Iſſelſtein* under the year 1250; and about 1390 it was furniſh'd with Walls and Gates by *Arnold* Lord of this place and *Egmond*; by whom at the ſame time was founded here a Monaſtery for the Regular Monks of St. *Auguſtin*. *An.* 1417 *John* of *Egmond* lying under ſuſpition of Treaſon againſt the Earl of *Holland*, fled to his Brother *William* of *Iſſelſtein*; who was ſoon after ſo cloſely beſieg'd and diſtreſs'd in this place by the Earl, that he found himſelf oblig'd to make over the ſame unto him for a yearly penſion to be paid to himſelf and his mother during life. After this the Earl happening to dye before them, they thought fit to make a reentry and to take poſſeſſion of *Iſſelſtein*; but the *Ultrajectins* fell preſently upon them, and not only expell'd them the Town, and pull'd down the Walls, Caſtle, and Tower, but all that was inflammable, except the Church and the abovemention'd Monaſtery. In the year 1466 the *Geldrians* in like manner burnt it down, and it lay ſome years in its aſhes, that is, till ſuch time as *Frederic* of *Iſſelſtein* obtain'd leave from *Charles* of *Burgundy* to rebuild and encompaſs it anew with Walls. *Iſſelſtein* is at this day under the Prince of *Orange*; being ſufficiently fortified, and ſurrounded with Gardens and pleaſant Incloſures. Its Trade conſiſts much in Cables, Cordage, and other commodities and manufactures of the like nature.

Vianen (in Latin *Viana* and *Vianda*) was built about the year 1190 by *Suederus* Brother of *John* Lord of *Culenburg*, the whole Lordſhip call'd by that name being allotted him for his Patrimony. The Town is Wall'd and Trench'd about, and endow'd with very great priviledges; *Henry* Lord thereof having maintain'd a long ſuit of Law againſt *Philip* the Second in the High Court of *Mechlin* concerning the ſupreme juriſdiction of this Territory; which he pretended to be an abſolute independent dominion, and only ſubject to its proper Lords. It ſtands upon the left or Southern ſide of the *Leck*, two Leagues above *Scoonhoven* and over againſt the *Vaert* in the Biſhopric of *Utrecht*; and did lately belong to the noble Family of the *Brederodes*, to whom it came by Marriage about the year 1418. The neatneſs of its Buildings as well as the neighbouring Fields advance the pleaſantneſs of the place; which is moreover adorn'd with a ſtately high Tower, adjoining to the Caſtle of *Bateſtein*, built *ann.* 1372 by *Gisbert* Lord of *Vianen* with the ranſom receiv'd for the Earl of St. *Pauls* Son (whence it is commonly call'd St. *Pauwels Tooren*) taken by him the year before, in a Battel fought in the Country of *Juliers*.

Leerdam (call'd in Latin *Lerodamum* and *Leerdamum*) is denominated by contraction, as ſome will have it, from *Lingerdam*; becauſe it ſtands upon the River *Ling*, which is ſuppos'd to have the name given it from its length, upon which account it is by ſome Writers term'd *Longa*. In former ages it belong'd to the Houſe of *Arckel*, from which by Marriage it came firſt to the Family of the *Egmonds*, and not long after to that of *Orange*, whereunto it at preſent appertains: being as a late Traveller tells us, but a ſmall inconſiderable Town. It is about three hours diſtant from *Vianen*; and has little to boaſt it ſelf of, except the memory rather then remains of an ancient Caſtle, which being ſeiz'd by the *Geldrians* about the year 1496, ſerv'd them for ſome time as a ſecure place of retreat, in their plundering and infeſting the Province of *Holland*. *Leerdam.*

Aſperen ſtands alſo upon the *Ling* (under the name of *Lieſde*, that is *Love*, as *Guicciardin* tells us, from the pleaſant murmuring of its ſtream as it ſlides by this place) about half a League from *Heuclom*, which together with it and *Leerdam* make a Triangle, well nigh equilateral. It was about ſixteen or ſeventeen years ago obſerv'd to be but a ſmall Wall'd Town, having deſcended from its proper Lords (by whom it had been held in Fee from the Houſe of *Arckel*) to the Family of the *Boetſelaers*. *Conradus* and *Johannes Ottonis ab Aſperen* are recorded by *Blaeu* for learned men, and excellent Divines; the firſt of whom dying *an.* 1609 left a perpetual exhibition for two Divines of the Univerſity of *Louvain*. *Aſperen.*

Heuclom is diſtant half a League from *Leerdam*, and three Leagues and an half from *Scoonhoven*. It owes its original to the often mention'd Houſe of *Arckel*; and its name (as ſome verily believe) to the *Hercules* of *Allemain*, from whom they will have it at firſt denominated *Hercules's-hom*, that is, the Manſion or Habitation of *Hercules*. Its Caſtle, a Building of great antiquity, ſeems to have been ſtanding in *Guicciardins* time, but has been ſince utterly demoliſh'd. *Heuclom.*

THE

DISTRICT

OF

RHYNLAND.

RHYNLAND (in Latin *Rhenolandia*) comprehends the beſt part of South-*Holland* (taking this appellation in a larger ſence, and in oppoſition to North-*Holland* or *Weſt-Frizeland*) and contains all that tract of ground, the Cities and Villages whereof are by certain Laws and Conſtitutions, and by a kind of Confederacy among themſelves, oblig'd to provide for the conſtant maintenance and reparation of the Water-banks and Dykes, which having an eſpecial relation to the middle branch of the *Rhine*, occaſion'd the whole Country to be denominated *Rhynland*. For the inſpecting and taking care of the foreſaid Fences, whereby the Land is ſecur'd from the gradual encroachments as well as accidental inundations both of freſh and ſalt water, there has been continued from ancient times a certain Colledg or Council, conſiſting of the Prefects of their Banks and their ſeven Jurats, or ſworn Aſſiſtants; the firſt of whom they term *Dyck-Graven* and the later *Heemraden*. Theſe frequently view their Sluces, and all parts of their Banks, Dykes, and Channels, making ſtrict enquiry after whatſoever wants cleanſing, ſtrengthning, or any manner of reparation; and appointing a ſufficient number of Labourers with all expedition to effect the ſame. They alſo impoſe mulcts and fines upon thoſe whoſe neglect in any thing relating to the Dykes has render'd them obnoxious; and determine what particular quantities of ground are liable to pay for the maintaining of ſuch and ſuch proportions of the ſeveral Banks; there being a kind of a Rent-charge upon much of their Land, to which the poſſeſſor ſtands oblig'd by the tenure of the ſame. *Rhynland* is bounded on the weſt by the coaſt of *Holland*, on the Eaſt by a ſmall part of the Dioceſs of *Utrecht* and *Amſtelland*; on the North by part of the *Ye* lying along the courſe of the Dyke that paſſes from *Harlem* to *Amſterdam*, and by the Shallows and Waſhes as far as *Beverwyck*; and laſtly on the South by a Line drawn from *Montfort* to *Oudewater*, and thence to *Goude*, and afterwards to the *Hague*. Of the courſe and ſeveral diviſions of the *Rhine*, as alſo of its three mouths or embouchures, we have ſpoken briefly elſewhere; for a full and particular account whereof, with divers other things relating to the ſame, we refer either to *Cluverius*'s Treatiſe *De tribus Rheni Alveis*, or to that Volume of this Work which is appropriated to the old Geography; as not judging it proper (whatever others have done in matters of the like nature) either to weary our Reader with tedious repetitions, or entertain him with a diſcourſe in a manner foreign to the buſineſs in hand. Yet muſt we here take notice of the prejudice done to the more inland parts of the Country by the obſtruction of the mouth of the middle Channel of the *Rhine*; whereby the inhabitants being debarr'd of the entercourſe they formerly enjoy'd with the Ocean, and ſo depriv'd of the grand benefit of traffick, they were neceſſitated by means of two ſmall Rivers the *Goude* and the *Woude* to procure a communication on one ſide between the *Rhine* and the *Iſſel*, and on the other between the *Rhine* and the *Harlem Meer*; the Channels cut for that purpoſe bearing the names of the two foreſaid Rivers. One thing ſeem'd to make the uniting the *Rhine* and *Iſſel* a matter of no ſmall difficulty, and that was the conſiderable heighth of the waters of the later (eſpecially at full Tide) above the level of the fields lying between it and the *Rhine*, but the inconveniences conſequential hereunto, *viz.* the drowning of the ſaid fields, were obviated by great Sluces plac'd at the very entrance into the *Goude* Channel; whereby all entercourſe between it and the *Iſſel* was cut off, except at the opening of the ſame, which is generally done at ſuch times as the ſurface of their ſtreams are in

in a manner equally depreſs'd. At this place was a Cuſtom-houſe built, and to that a Caſtle or Fortreſs added by *Florent*, Son of *William*, King of the *Romans*; ſo that the commodiouſneſs of the ſituation being obſerv'd, great numbers of people remov'd their habitations, and ſeated themſelves here; from whence the preſent City of *Goude* (an account whereof we have given already) took its beginning. After this the waters of the *Rhine* were frequently found to ſwell, and come down with ſo impetuous a torrent from above *Utrecht*, that they broke the banks upon which depended the ſecurity of the more level fields of *Holland*; therefore with the conſent of *John* of *Naſſaw*, Biſhop of *Utrecht*, a conſiderable bar was put to the ſame, by a Lock or Sluce built at *Vrieſwick*, over againſt *Vianen*, whereby a large tract of ground, lying below the ſaid place, and particularly about *Iſſelſtein*, *Montfort*, and *Oudewater*, was deliver'd from thoſe frequent inundations unto which they had been formerly expos'd.

Leyden (call'd in Latin *Lugdunum Batavorum*, as alſo *Leyda*; and by *Cornelius Aurelius*, to make its name bear ſome reſemblance to the *Athenæ* of the *Grecians*, in the plural *Leydæ*) is the Metropolis of *Rhynland*; ſaid by travellers to be the neateſt and moſt pleaſant City in *Europe*, if the beauty and ſtatelineſs of its Buildings, the largeneſs and cleanlineſs of its Streets, the commodiouſneſs of its Channels, and the agreeable ſhadyneſs of the Trees planted on each ſide of the ſame, be duly conſider'd; tho a certain modern writer tells us, that it wants a plentiful Current of water, and good Springs, as alſo a capacious Market-place, to make it ſuch; and all their Walks are not ſo compleatly ſhaded as before the fatal year 1672, ſeveral rows of Trees being then cut down, upon the apprehenſions the Citizens had of the *French* Forces in the neighbouring Country of *Utrecht*: but what was formerly ſaid by a noble perſonage does ſtill hold good, *viz.* that either *Leyden* is in a Wood, or a Wood in *Leyden*. It is ſeated upon the old or middle Channel of the *Rhine*, the mouth whereof (as we have often had occaſion to obſerve) has been long ſince quite choak'd up, which has made it difficult to prevent the ill effects of ſtanding waters; by reaſon whereof it can hardly be judg'd ſo healthful a place as many writers, even in ſpite of the ſtrongeſt argument (experience), would have it imagin'd. It is in a manner encompaſs'd by a great number of Cities and good Villages, being as *Blaeu* tells us from *Delph* three, from *Harlem*, *Goude*, *Worden*, and *Rotterdam* five, from *Amſterdam*, *Dort*, and *Utrecht* ſeven common miles of the Country. It is call'd *Lugdunum Batavorum* to diſtinguiſh it from the *Lugdunum* of *France*, call'd by contraction *Lyon*, as this place is in like manner nam'd *Leyen* and *Leyden*. The etymology of the word *Lugdunum* is ſtill in the dark. *Blaeu* ſuppoſes the *dunum* may come from *dunen*, which ſignifies a Hill, ſuch an one as is in the middle of the City; but as for the firſt ſyllable, he plainly acknowledges that he knows not what to ſay to it. If we may interpoſe our conjecture, may it not be an abbreviation of *Legia*, by which name *Gerardus Geldenhaurius* (who wrote in the time of *Charles* the Fifth, whoſe Chaplain he was) calls the City it ſelf, from its having been one of the ſtationary or fixt Camps of the *Roman* Legions. *Leyden* ſeems to be a place of greater antiquity then either *Harlem* or *Dort*, altho theſe have the precedence in the order of their principal voting Cities, which ſome will have imputed to the former diſproportion between them and this City as to riches and bigneſs (tho at preſent it be larger, or at leaſt better peopl'd, then any Town in the Province, except *Amſterdam* and *Rotterdam*, the later of which is only ſuppos'd in that reſpect to rival, hardly to exceed it). *Leyden* having contain'd ſome ages ago not above twenty-five *Rhynland* Acres, tho by four ſeveral enlargements (the firſt of which happen'd *an.* 1294, the ſecond *an.* 1313 (or according to others 1355), the third *an.* 1389, and the fourth *an.* 1510), the bounds of it came to be ſo far extended that it was found to comprehend no fewer then 172 Acres of the ſame meaſure. Another addition was made to it on that ſide where ſtands the *Zyll-poort*, in the year 1644. We are told in *Les Delices, &c.* that *Leyden* has eight Gates, the principal whereof is the White-Gate, which was rebuilt in a very ſtately manner *an.* 1650; all the others, together with their Bridges, having been likewiſe reedified not many years ago. *Blaeu* informs us, that it is divided into twenty-three Wards, which conſiſt of about ninety Voiſinages or ſmaller Partitions; that there are in it thirty Iſlands, twenty-four Channels, 180 Streets, ninety-five Bridges, and in the compaſs of the Walls forty Turrets and ſeven Gates. The Roofs of the Houſes are more ſteep then ordinary, which they ſay is deſign'd for the more convenient caſting of the rain water into a ſmall Channel or Trough that conveys it into a large Ciſtern, where it is kept for the uſe of each Family. In every Ward are four Magiſtrates, to whom it particularly belongs to take care of Ladders, Buckets, and other Inſtruments proper and ſerviceable in the extinguiſhing of fires. In each Voiſinage is one Maſter and two Aſſeſſors; to whom it appertains to compoſe differences between the inhabitants, and to look after the orderly and decent ſolemnization of their Funerals. The principal Church in *Leyden* is that of St. *Peter* (dedicate originally to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*) formerly adorn'd with a very high Tower, wherein were kept the public Archives, which were all deſtroy'd and loſt upon its fall about the year 1512. In this Church are to be ſeen the Epitaphs of many learned men; particularly thoſe of *Franciſcus Junius*, *Petrus Bockenbergius*, the famous *Johannes Heurnius* and *Gerardus Bontius*, with ſeveral others to be ſeen in *Hegenitius's Iter Hollandicum*; but that of the Learned *Erpenius* may deſerve a place here. *Thomæ Erpenio, viro in omni genere literarum eximio, Oriental. Linguarum peritiſſ. earundemque in alma Batavorum Academia Profeſſori longe præſtantiſſimo, Librisque ſuis & Arabicis typis claro, vitæ integritate, pietate, probitate, modeſtia, morumque ſuavitate inſigni, an.* 1584. (*thus it is in* Hegenitius, *but* Blaeu *both in this Epitaph and elſewhere has* 1574 *for the year of his birth*) 111 *Eidus Septemb. Gorcomii in Batavis Bono egregii* (it ſhould be *egregio*) *publici nato, ejuſque incomparabili damno, Lugduni Batavorum in flore* (*heu!*) *denato ann.* 1624. *Jacoba Buyeſia, Ampliſſ. & intergerrimi Hollandicæ Curiæ Senatoris Johannis Buyeſii, Monachodamenſis J.C. filia optimo & bene merenti Conjugi cum quo octennium ſine querela vixit, trium ex eo Liberorum Parens contra votum mæſtiſſima poſuit. Vale, vale dulciſſime. Sit tibi terra levis.*

Homa Bulla. Ruit hora.

We ſhall add but one Epitaph more, belonging to a perſon of worth and quality, and not to be found in *Hegenitius* or (I think) any other printed diſcourſe or Itinerary.

Deo. Opt. Max. Sacrum. Aeternæ Memoriæ Reverendi & Nobiliſſimi Viri D. Johannis Polyandri a Kerchove, ex antiquiſſima & nobiliſſima Kerchoviorum Gandavenſium familia, in Eccleſia Gallo-Belgica Dordrechtana Annos 20 Paſtoris, In Academia Lugd. Bat. Doctoris & Profeſſoris primarii annos 35; octies Rectoris Magnifici, & 23 Synodi Gallo-Belg. Præſidis. Hic pietate, prudentia, probitate, morum ſuavitate, Liberalitate, animi moderatione, pacis & concordiæ amore, nemini ſecundus. Omnibus gratus & charus, nulli gravis. In docendo perſpicuus, in diſputando promtus, in concionando facundus, Memoriæ & Judicii incomparabilis. Eadem qua vixit tranquilitate, placide ſupremum diem clauſit in ſire Rectoratus ſui octavi 1646. iv Febr. ætatis ſuæ 78. Johannes a Kerchove, Heenvlietæ Dominus, Saltuum Hollandiæ Præfectus, filius unicus mærens poſuit.

The next is St. *Pancratius*, or the *Hogeland* Church, which ſtands upon a higher ground, and was in former times built only of Timber, being from thence call'd the *Wooden Houſe*. It was deſign'd for ſo ample a Fabrick that we are told it would exceed that of St. *Peter* were it quite finiſh'd; the foundations reaching to the old *Rhine*, and by their extent ſufficiently evidencing the intended grandure of the ſuperſtructure. St. *Mary's* (now call'd the *French* Church) both as to antiquity and ſtatelineſs of Building is inferior to the two others already mention'd. In this Church, and in the very place where he himſelf us'd to ſit at Sermon, ſtands a monument erected to the memory of the great *Scaliger*, with an inſcription too long to be inſerted here; altho he being a man of extraordinary modeſty (if we believe *Hegenitius*) had order'd only theſe words (which yet ſome would think to ſavour of pride and ſingularity) to be engraven on his Tomb-ſtone: *Joſephus Juſtus Scaliger. Jul. Cæſar. Fil. Hic expecto Reſurrectionem.* And upon the edge of the ſame ſtone, *Terra hæc ab Eccleſia empta eſt. Nemini Cadaver huc inferre liceat.* Here is alſo to be ſeen an Epitaph upon a monument erected to the memory of the famous Herbaliſt *Carolus Cluſius*, part whereof runs thus,---*In hanc Urbem condecorandæ Academiæ evocatus, & ſtipendio pub. per annos 16 honoratus 84 ætatis s. Annum ingreſſus obiit cælebs 4 Apr. 1609.* With this Diſtich annex'd to the ſame,

Non potuit plures hic quærere Cluſius herbas
Ergo novas Campis quærit in Elyſiis.

Beſides theſe there has within ſome thirty years been built another Church, in a circular form, much admir'd by ſtrangers for its curious workmanſhip, eſpecially in the inſide.

We refer the Reader for an imperfect account (for ſuch it muſt needs be, no Record as he tells us remaining either of their Founders or time of erection) of the Religious Houſes belonging to this place, to *Blaeu's* deſcription of the ſame in his *Theatrum Urbium*; thoſe within the City being either demoliſh'd or converted to public or private uſes; and thoſe without ſo entirely ruin'd, or rather vaniſh'd, that the plats of ground on which they ſtood are long ſince thrown into the common fields.

The Hoſpital of St. *Catharine* appears to have been founded before the year 1388, tho the charity and uſe of it were then but of ſmall conſideration; the ſame ſerving only for the maintenance of two men and as many women. But in *Blaeu's* time it conſiſted of ſeven diſtinct pieces of Building, wherein were 144 beds for ſick and decrepit perſons, beſides a great number of Mats or Pallets provided for the greater convenience in the cure of the diſeaſed. He tells us, that there were alſo particular Lodgings appointed for thoſe who had the *French* Diſeaſe, who were put into the hands of the City Chirurgeons; beſides another apartment, where poor men travelling from place to place, had entertainment for three nights. Upon the ſame foundation depends, tho ſeated at a diſtance from it, another piece of Building in which were alſo in *Blaeu's* time 68 Beds; and hither are ſent, when the former happens to be quite full, as well the aged and diſabled, as thoſe that are ſick of all manner of Diſeaſes; altho this Houſe was deſign'd at firſt only for ſuch as were diſtracted, or infected with the Plague. Six men and as many women, call'd by them Fathers and Mothers, are the Curators of the Hoſpital. In the Hoſpital of Saint *Elizabeth* (appropriated to women, and of no ſmall account, tho inferior to that of St. *Catharine*) were at the ſame time 65 Beds in four ſeveral apartments; there being alſo a particular place where Women travellers (of the ſame quality with the men provided for as is aboveſaid at St. *Catharins*) are accommodated for 3 nights. Hereunto is annexed a leper houſe, which has 19 beds: and the Curators of the whole are 4 Men and 4 Women. The Hoſpitals of Saint *James* and Saint *Barbara* are now only of uſe and benefit to the Cloath-makers. But leaſt our diſcourſe of theſe and other Monuments of piety ſhould ſwell beyond its proper bounds, we will ſpeak very briefly of only two other publick foundations, one of which is for the education of poor Orphans, and the other for the relief of the poor and indigent in general. The firſt of theſe had but ſmall beginnings, but when the number of Orphans was much encreas'd, the ſociety was forc'd to ſeek a new habitation, a large piece of Building formerly a Hoſpital for the ſick, and dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin, being aſſign'd it by the publick; which was done about the year 1583. Yet was it not long ere this new ſeat of theirs was found likewiſe too narrow, ſo that a little after the beginning of this preſent Century the whole of it was pull'd down and rebuilt in a more ample and capacious manner. About thirty or forty years ago there were 400 but ſince that they ſay there have been at leaſt 500, Orphans (*Hegenitius* tells us of 700, ſo well accommodated that the like is not to be met with in all the *Low-Countries*) maintain'd in it, under the Government and inſpection of two publick Rulers call'd a Father and a Mother, with eight others, that is four Men and as many Women; who act with a ſupreme power in the management of the affairs of the ſociety. The alms houſe is a piece of Building where the twelve præfects of alms, or Almoners, are wont to meet, and diſtribute Bread, Turfs, and Mony among the poor; reſpect being always had to the numbers and condition of each Family: and of this relief they ſay no fewer then 20 thouſand perſons (a thing hardly credible) participate within the limits of this very City: wherein are moreover divers parcels of Building, moſt of which conſiſt of about 13 houſes or Tenements, either built on purpoſe for the accommadation of the poorer ſort, or appropriated to that uſe by ſeveral benefactors. Every year there are two great Fairs at *Leyden*, during which no man can be arreſted for debt. The chiefeſt begins on *Aſcenſion* day, and ſome part of the time while it continues the Citizens meet at the ſhooting buts which they call Doels and exerciſe themſelves with Croſs-bows, and ordinary bows and arrows.

The

The chief trade of *Leyden* consists in Cloath and Camlets; tho the gains made of Lettice, Parsley, Carrets, Pease, Beans, Parsnips, *&c.* (which are carried as far as *Utrecht*, and into *Zealand*; *Leyden* Parsnips being also usually cry'd about the Streets in *Amsterdam*) be not inconsiderable. The industry of their Gardiners is wonderful, by which they receive four or five crops in a year from the same ground; which is commonly sold for 250 and sometimes 300 pound an acre; tho arable Land yeilds but 200, and Meadow or Pasture no more then 140. Every morning at six of the Clock sets out from this place the first Boat for *Amsterdam*, and at nine and twelve two others; at eight and eleven those for *Harlem*; and about noon for *Utrecht*, begin their voyage. Eight Boats pass continually from hence to the *Hague* and as many to *Delft*; the same number passing from each of those Towns to *Leyden*.

The great Court or Hall is a noble and large structure; in the lower part whereof are (besides several divisions applied to other uses) three Tribunals or Judicatures, one of them belonging to the University, another to the City, and the third to the affairs of the *Rhinland*. Over these are divers Chambers, reserv'd for the solemn conventions of publick Magistrates and Officers. In that of the City are many excellent pieces of Painting, as the Gifts of the three *Magi* by an ancient hand; the famous siege of this Town *an.* 1574 wrought in Tapestry; with several others done by *Cornelius Engelbert* and *Lucas* sirnam'd *Leydensis* (both formerly Citizens of this place) among which that of the last judgment excels, drawn by the said *Lucas*, and so highly valued by the Emperor *Rodolphus* the Second, a man much delighted with curious Statues and Pictures, that he offer'd as many *Hungarian* pieces of Gold for it as would quite cover it. On the Tower Stadthouse stands a Watchman who blows a Trumpet every hour, and if any fire happens he presently gives notice of it to the whole City. We pass by the *Rhynland*-House, where the *Dyck-Grave* meets with his Assessors; as also the Princes Hall; and that which belongs to the Company of Archers, in the Glass of the Windows whereof are all the Earls of *Holland* very curiously represented. The places formerly set apart for the examining and sealing of Cloth (whereof an hundred thousand pieces are said to have been formerly made here in the space of one year) were the Monastery of *Nazareth*, and the two Hospitals of St. *Barbara* and St. *James*; but within this last Century there has been by the Senat of *Leyden* a beautiful and magnificent piece of Building (as *Blaeu* stiles it) erected for that use and purpose. The *Burg* (formerly a defence and now an ornament to the place) stands about the middle of the City, in an angle made by the confluence of two large Channels, call'd the old and the new *Rhine*. The Burgraves of *Leyden*, formerly the Governors of the place, and frequently met with in the History of these Countries, had their denomination from this Fortress. Some say it was built by the *Romans*, and that one of their Legions had their constant quarters in it; but others record *Hengist* the *Saxon* (or according to some Authors King of the *Frizons*) for the Builder of it, erected as they tell us by him upon his return from the Conquest of *Britain*. It is a strong fortification, built with stone in a round form, the ascent unto it being by about fifty steps, and the Wall encompassing it 21 foot high: the surrounding Arch being 68 Poles, of 10 foot to the Pole, in circuit from whence there is a pleasant prospect of the Town, the neighbouring Fields and Meadows, the sand Hills, and the Sea of *Harlem*. In the middle of it is a deep and dry Pit, which is generally believ'd to be the Gate of an underground way leading from hence to *Catwyck*. At the entrance, over the Gate, are plac'd the Arms of the City, which are the Cross Keys with a Lion Rampart Guardant, and a Sword in his right paw. Under the same on one side is written this Motto *Pugno pro Patria*, and on the other, *hæc Libertatis ergo*; besides a Copy of Verses too long to be inserted here. The most pleasant street in *Leyden* is that which they call the *Rapenbourg*, thro the middle whereof from one end to the other, passes a Channel of water beset on each side with large Trees; the pavement sloping towards the same, so that no dirt can settle upon it, even in the foulest weather. Here dwelt the late Rector of the University, *Polyander a Kerchove*, who us'd to say, that he liv'd in the most pleasant Street, of the most pleasant City, of the most pleasant Country, of the most pleasant Quarter of the World. Nevertheless the largest and most trading street in *Leyden*, is that which reaches from the *Hague* Gate to the *Utrecht* Gate. The most considerable next to that is the *Harlem* street, which as one tells us has become the biggest of all since the last enlargement of the City. The grand Canal, call'd the old *Rhine*, has four wooden and two stone Bridges over it, one of which (call'd the Corn-bridg, from the Market kept there) is the fairest in the City. The other of the said two is term'd the Fish-bridg, for the like reason; both the *Catwyck* (which is accounted the best, because the freshest) and the *Maesland-sluce* Fish being vended upon it. In the year 1574 was *Leyden* besieg'd by the *Spaniards*, who knowing the strength of the place, and having begirt it with near 60 Forts, doubted not but to effect that by Famine which they despair'd of attaining by the most resolute assaults (for it was then a place of considerable strength; as now it is reckon'd among their strongest Holds, being at present very well fortified with good Walls, besides Ramparts, Bulwarks, and Trenches). And indeed the place was so far distressed at last, all relief and supply of provision being cut off, that the inhabitants endur'd the utmost extremity of hunger; for bearing in mind the barbarous usage those of *Harlem* had lately met with after their surrender, they resolv'd to stand it out to the uttermost, one of their answers to the enemy being, that *as long as they had one hand to eat, and another to fight with*, they would not yeild up the Town. But notwithstanding their great Resolution, and all possible means to keep the people in heart, their necessities at last began to press so hard upon them that they were forc'd to have recourse to the only remaining, tho uncertain and desperate way of relief (all others, which were several, having prov'd ineffectual) and that was the cutting of the main banks of the *Mose* and *Issel* between *Goude* and *Rotterdam* in divers places, according to the advice formerly given by the Prince of *Orange*. The waters at first rose but very moderately, and afforded small comfort to the besieg'd, but about the end of *September* (as is usual) they were in a little time swoll'n to such a heighth that all the Country round about *Leyden* was turn'd into a Sea, the *Spaniards* flying with all speed from the Inundation, and not being able to get off without the loss of fifteen hundred men. The very heat and vigor of the siege continued at least five months, the Citizens (of whom no fewer then ten thousand are said to

have periſh'd during the ſame) for a good part of that time undergoing all the miſeries that famine and diſeaſes are able to inflict. The firſt relief came into the Town upon the third of *October*, which is ſtill made an anniverſary day of Thanksgiving; there being alſo every year a Tragi-Comedy acted, containing a repreſentation of this calamitous ſiege. The money which is gather'd from great numbers of people that come from all parts to ſee it, is given to the poor. In the time of the ſiege they were forc'd to coin Paper money (which afterwards was exchang'd for Silver) there being two pieces ſtampt of different value. The bigger had on one ſide a Lion holding up a Hat upon a Spear, with theſe words inſcrib'd on the edge, *Hæc Libertatis ergo*, and on the circumference of the other ſide was written *Deus ſervet Leydam*, with the croſs keies the City Arms and theſe letters in the midſt N. O. U. L. S. G. I. P. A. C. that is *Nummus obſeſſæ Urbis Lugdunenſis ſub Gubernatione Illuſtriſſimi Principis Auriaci Cuſus.* The leſſer piece had a Lyon with the croſs keies and *pugno pro patria* on one ſide, and on the other only *Lugdunum Batavorum.* The year following (*viz. an.* 1575) was one of the moſt famous forreign Univerſities founded here; and the greateſt inducement thereunto was generally imagin'd the recompencing of the Inhabitants for their conſtancy and great ſufferings in reſiſting the *Spaniards*; tho no doubt the neatneſs of the Buildings and largeneſs of the ſtreets, the courteous diſpoſition of the people, the convenience of pleaſant walks and the neighbourhood of the Sea, did in part prevail with the Prince and States to pitch upon this place before all others for a ſeat of Learning. Upon the 8th of *February an.* 1675 (29 of *Jan.* 1674 according to our account) were a hundred years compleated from the dedication of this Univerſity, and therefore (notwithſtanding all the hardſhips theſe Countries then labour'd under) the ſaid day was kept as a feſtival with very great ſolemnity, the Prince of *Orange*, and other noble Perſonages being invited hither, and after Muſick and ſpeeches preſented with a very ſplendid entertainment. It will not be improper in this place to give the Reader a ſhort account of this Univerſity, collected out of two or three late travellers of good reputation: by whom we are inform'd to this effect. The Schools are one pile of brick Building, three ſtories high, containing two rooms on a floor, the uppermoſt of all (which are garrets) being the famous *Officina Elzeviriana.* There is here, as in moſt forreign Univerſities a *ſeries Lectionum* yearly Printed and affix'd to the School gates, by which all perſons are inform'd what hour every Profeſſor reads. The number of Schollars in this Univerſity is (according to *les delices de la Holl.*) about two thouſand, who are more civil and peaceable then ſome years ago, when a watch of thirty ſix men went the rounds every night in Winter time to prevent quarrels and diſorders. Adjoyning to the School-Yard is the Phyſick Garden, well ſtor'd with plants, tho nothing near ſo large as that of *Oxford*, one telling us that it is a ſquare of leſs then an acre of ground. On the left hand as you enter into it ſtands a long gallery in which the *Botanick* Profeſſor reads his Lectures; and wherein, beſides others, are theſe rarities. 1. an Hippopotamus, or Sea Horſe, brought from the Cape of *Good-Hope*, as big as a Bull whom in ſhape it reſembles. 2. A Birds neſt made of the Sea froth, which a certain Sea Fowl in the Kingdom of *Koromandel* faſtens to the Rocks. Theſe neſts are ſaid to be gather'd by the *Chineſe*, and being diſſolv'd in pottage reckon'd to make a delicate diſh. Before you come to this Garden you paſs by a piece of Building erected for public Lectures, which the inſcription over its door calls *Ædem magnifice reſtauratam*; but ſome ſay, the word *magnifice* muſt not be taken in earneſt, but look'd upon as a complement to the Curators of the Univerſity and Burgomaſters of the City, by whom it was built. In this Univerſity are only 2 endow'd Colledges (if they may deſerve to be ſo term'd, being ſaid by one to come nearer the nature of Hoſpitals) the reſt of the Students living in private Lodgings in the Town. The Profeſſors alone, and they only when they read Lectures or preſide at diſputations, wear Gowns; others performing even their exerciſe in Cloaks. In this (as in moſt if not all forreign Univerſities) all Auditors ſit cover'd at Lectures and diſputations. In conferring degrees there is no reſpect had to ſtanding, and for exerciſe he that intends to commence, Prints a ſtate of the queſtion he deſigns to maintain, which he is oblig'd to defend againſt all opponents. Each Profeſſor, beſides the profit which ariſes to him from his Auditors (who are in the nature of Pupils) has about 2 or 3 hundreds pounds a year allow'd by the States. *Liberalium Artium Magiſter*, and Doctor in each faculty are the only degrees conferr'd here. All that are matriculated in the Univerſity Regiſter enjoy very large priviledges; and thoſe above the age of twenty are exempted from paying Exciſe, for a conſiderable, tho limited, quantity of Wine and Beer. The Rector (who is choſen by the Stadholder out of three preſented to him) enters yearly upon his Office, on the day of the dedication, or Encænia, of the Univerſity, *viz.* the 8 of *February*. To him is given the title of *Magnificus*; beſides whom there are uſually three Curators, aſſiſted by the four City Conſuls as their Collegues, and the Syndick as their Councellor. The Univerſity Senat conſiſts of twelve Profeſſors, that is three in each faculty, tho it be in the power of the Curators, but with certain limitations, to augment their number. All cauſes of Schollars both civil and criminal (if we believe as *Conringius* aſſures us) are ultimately decided by the Rector and his 4 Aſſeſſors, to whom are joyn'd the Conſuls and ſome of the Scabins of the City; but the Rector himſelf is Judge, and as another good Author informs us, gives ſentence in the laſt reſort, without appeal or reviſion. The Univerſity Library would be of ſmall conſideration were it not for its Manuſcripts, which are many, and of great value; as particularly; 87 given by *Joſeph Scaliger*: 956 left by Doctor *Warner*: 6, belonging to the old Library: 221 brought out of the Eaſt by *J. Golius*, and 9 brought from *Mauritania*; beſides 370 Greek and Latin. In the Anatomy Theater is an innumerable company of Skeletons of all ſorts and ſizes, with ſeveral Mummies; old *Heathen* Reliques and Idols; many choice kinds of Minerals; *China* ſongs; Habits of diverſe Countryes &c. particularly 1. The Sceleton of a young Whale taken out of the old ones belly; above 6 yards long. 2. A mans bladder containing 4 ſtoop, or about 2 gallons of water. 3. The Mummy of an *Egyptian* Prince, reputed to be 1800 years old. And 4. a Toad-ſtool, which grew in the *Harlem Meer*, and is a thouſand years old, if we believe tradition. The moſt famous Profeſſors in this Univerſity have

have been beſides ſeveral others of no mean account, but too many to be all enumerated in this place: 1. in Divinity; *Lambertus Danæus*, *Franciſcus Gomarus*, *Andreas Rivetus*, *Antonius Walæus*, *Antonius Thyſius*, and *Fridericus Spanheimius*. 2 In Law; *Hugo Donellus*, *Everardus Bronchorſt*, *Cornelius Suanenburch*, *Petrus Cunæus*, *Bernardus Schotanus*, *Arnoldus Vinnius*, and *Jacobus Meſtertius*. 3. In Hiſtory; *Juſtus Lipſius*, *Paulus Merula*, *Petrus Cunæus*, (before he became a Profeſſor of Law) *Dominicus Baudius*, and *Gerardus Johannes Voſſius*; which two laſt mention'd were likewiſe Profeſſors of Eloquence. *Daniel Heinſius*, *Marcus Zuerius Boxhornius*, and *Johannes Meurſius*, were alſo a great ornament to this Univerſity; and none more then the excellent Linguiſt, *Thomas Erpennius*. To theſe muſt be added *Petrus Molinæus*, afterwards a Profeſſor of Divinity in *France*; *Gilbertus Jachæus*, *Petrus Bertius* (ſtigmatiz'd by *Conringius* for his apoſtacy in his old Age) *Jaſpar Barlæus*, *Franco Burgerſdicius*, and *Adrianus Hereboord*; and laſtly *Joſeph Scaliger*, and *Claudius Salmaſius*, invited hither out of their own Country of *France* by the States of *Holland* and *Weſtfrizeland* by whom they were allow'd conſiderable Salaries. There have, as is aboveſaid, been others more modern, but we ſhall only mention that excellent Practitioner in Phyſick *Franciſcus de le Boe Sylvius*, who had ſo great a reſpect, or rather veneration, for our unparallel'd *Willis*, that he is reported never to have nam'd him, either in his Lectures or publick diſputations, without taking off his Cap. * But tho the Univerſity has been happy in ſo great a number of eminent perſons, the City has reaſon to be humbl'd for their infamous Taylour, *John* of *Leyden*, King of the Anabaptiſts and the reſt of the Fanatick rabble in *Weſtphalia*, who having evidenc'd to the World the moſt dreadful conſequencies and effects of the opinion which makes grace or ſanctity (more frequently pretended then real) entitle to dominion, was in the year 1534 beſieg'd, taken, and executed in the City of *Munſter*, by the Biſhop of that Dioceſs. This Tyrant Saint's will was the only Law to the poor deluded people, his Soveraignty being ſo abſolute, that he ſlew one of his 14 Wives with his own hand for not putting a ſufficient value upon his pretended Revelations. Two young men went before him as he rode thorough the City, one of whom carry'd a Bible in his hands and the other a Sword; ſignificant Emblems of the bloody zeal to which they were attendants. During the ſiege, a fooliſh Woman undertook to imitate *Judith*, but ſhe was diſcover'd and ſlain by the Biſhops own Sword, and fayl'd in her promiſe of bringing *Holophernes's* head into the City, which at length was brought to ſuffer as much as ever *Saguntum* or *Jeruſalem* had formerly endur'd by ſiege; the ſilly people depending to the very laſt upon the aſſurance given them by the bold Impoſtor, of a certain and miraculous deliverance. As for the Magiſtracy of *Leyden*, the nature, Members, and power of it being much the ſame as in other places of the Province, we ſhall only take notice that the Senat or Common Council conſiſts of forty Men, to whom upon ſome publick occaſions are added all thoſe who have formerly born any Office. Their Conſuls are four, the election of whom is annual, tho one of the old ones always continues for the ſecond year. The Scabins or Eſchevins, are eight, appointed by the Provincial Governor, or Stadtholder out of a double number, propos'd to him by the foreſaid Senat or Council of forty. For the ſeveral Villages, Diſtricts, and Lordſhips under this City, the inquiſitive Reader may have recourſe to *Conringius*; and for a more full account of the City and Univerſity themſelves, *Meurſius's Athenæ Batavæ*, and *Boxhornius's Theatrum Comitatus & Civitatum Hollandiæ* muſt be conſulted.

Seven-huyſen.

About four Leagues from *Leyden* is a Village call'd *Sevenhuyſen*, remarkable for a very pleaſant Grove, wherein ſeveral ſorts of wild Fowl build and breed: the uſual encreaſe of which is ſaid to be rented for about three hundred pound ſterling a year. The length of the ſaid Grove is almoſt half a League, the bredth being but a furlong or the eighth part of a mile. It is exceeding compact and uniform, and one Channel of water cuts it in the middle, which is croſs'd by three others (the whole Country between *Sevenhuyſen* and *Leyden* being a flat and fenny level, full of ſhallow Pools of water) ſo that it is originally ſuppos'd to have been the effect of Art, contriv'd and deſign'd for a place of pleaſure; the taking of the young Birds by ſhaking down the Neſts being particularly very diverting, and inviting great numbers of people, which flock hither in the ſeaſon not only from all parts of *Holland*, but out of all the other Provinces. *Hegenitius* tells us, it was reported that our King *James* had yearly two Ships lading of young Birds out of this Grove convey'd into *England*. The chief kinds of Fowl that breed here are four: 1. Scholfers, call'd by us Shags, and reſembling Cormorants, tho leſs. It is ſomewhat ſurprizing to ſee them, being a whole-footed Bird, alight and build upon Trees. 2. Lepelaers; ſuppoſed much the ſame with our Spoon-bills. 3. Quacken, or Quacks. The *Germans* call them Night-Ravens, becauſe they make an odd noiſe in the night like an endeavour to vomit. 4. Reygers, or Herons. Beſides theſe there are common Ravens, Wood-Pigeons, Turtle-Doves, *&c.*

Rhins-burg.

About a League from *Leyden* ſtands *Rhinſburg*, an ancient, and formerly well fortify'd Town. *Petronella* Wife of *Florent* the fat, and Siſter of the Emperor *Lotharius* the ſecond, founded an Abby or Nunnery here for Women of quality, the ruins whereof, which were to be ſeen not many years ſince, evidence it to have been a very fine ſtructure. It depended for ſpirituals upon *Utrecht*, as did moſt or all other religious houſes in this Province, which never had any Biſhop of its own, altho *Philip* the ſecond upon the new Erection intended *Harlem* for the ſeat of one.

A League from hence is *Nortwyck*, within half an hours journey of the Sea, by reaſon of the pleaſantneſs of the place inhabited by many Gentlemen. *Valkenburg* is a place famous for the Horſe fair held there yearly in the month of *September*, to which in former days reſorted Merchants not only out of *Italy*, *Spain*, *Germany*, and *Denmark*, but out of the Continent of *Africk* if we believe *les delices de la Holland*. *Catwyck* upon the *Rhine*, ſeated between the old mouth of that River and *Rhinsburch*, is likewiſe a very pleaſant place, and inhabited by ſeveral Gentlemen who live upon their Eſtates. Between two and three hundred years ago the Ocean as it were withdrawing it ſelf, and retiring more then is uſual towards its own deep Channel, ſome parts of an old Caſtle, call'd by writers *Arx Britannica*, and lying at the old mouth of the *Rhine* about 16 hundred paces from *Catwyck op Zee* were diſcover'd; and *anno* 1520 the ſame were left bare for near two days together. After this *viz. an.* 1552 the founda-

tions of it did yet more clearly appear and ſhew th mſelves, and the Building was found to be of a ſquare form, and about 960 *Roman* feet in compaſs. The neighbouring Inhabitants dug up ſeveral great ſtones, of a greyiſh colour, being ſome three foot high and four foot broad; beſides divers bricks, about a foot ſquare, and as freſh and ſolid as if they had been but newly burnt; with old *Roman* Coins, and old faſhion'd Veſſels, made of ſeveral mettals. But in the year 1562 was this place forſaken by the Sea, for above the ſpace of 2 days; in which time were ſome thouſands of ſtones dug up, and ſeveral curious Veſſels found with this inſcription, *Ex. Ger. Inf.* Some ſuppoſe it to have been built by *Caligula*, and there are divers conjectures made at the reaſon of its being call'd *Britannica*, the moſt probable of which ſeems to be, that it was deſign'd (whoever was its Founder) for a Granary of Corn brought out of *Britain*; for which purpoſe many other ſtore houſes were erected by the *Romans* both in *Gaul* and *Germany*. There ſtood alſo in former Ages (for it was burnt down in the courſe of the wars with *Spain*) about two miles from *Leyden*, near unto *Nortwyck* and not far from the Sea, a richly endow'd Nunnery, of the Order of St. *Bernard*, Founded by one of their ancient Earls.

Alphen. Between *Leyden*, and *Woerden*, and about ten miles from the firſt of thoſe two Cities, is ſituate the Town of *Alphen*, ſuppos'd to be the *Albiniana Caſtra* of *Antoninus*; unleſs it may rather have taken its name from *Alphenus Varus*, a *Batavian* General, of whom both *Tacitus* and *Plutach* make mention. Between *Alphen* and *Leyden* is *Roomburch*, which word ſignifies the *Roman* City or Town. It is call'd in *Velſerus's* Geographical Table, *Prætorium Agrippinæ*, and appears by divers both Silver and Braſs coins, certain old ſtatues, and ſeveral Inſcriptions and other Monuments of Antiquity found here, to have been a place of note, and a ſeat of the *Romans* in the firſt Ages of their Empire.

The Diſtrict of *Rhinland* contains in all about 57 Villages, the chief of thoſe in the Country about *Leyden* being (beſides the already mentioned) *Waſſenaer* near the ſandy Downs, which belongs to the honourable family of that name. *Ooſtgeeſt*, among the ſaid Downs; *Warmont* within a League and half of *Harlem*, an exceeding pleaſant place, the Lords whereof are likewiſe the *Waſſenaers*; *Voorhout*; *Leyderdorp*, which belongs to the City of *Leyden*, and wherein are more Palaces then ordinary houſes; *Caudekerck*; *Vourſchoten*, very pleaſantly ſeated; *Souterwoode*, about a League from the City; near unto which are alſo many Caſtles and Manſion houſes of perſons of better quality; ſuch as are *Bornchorſt*; *Doeſe*; *Poelgeeſt*; *Croneſtein*, a fine houſe, with delicate gardens and walks; with ſeveral others more largely diſcours'd of by divers Writers, and particularly in *les delices de la Hollande*; where we are told that he who ſhall from the top of one of the neighbouring ſand-hills take a full view of the flat Country below him, divided by a thouſand Channels, and thick ſet with a multitude of neat Villages, beſides an infinite number of beautiful houſes, wherewith it is in all parts curiouſly adorn'd, muſt make haſte to get down again for fear of looſing himſelf in an amazing tranſport, the neceſſary effect of ſo raviſhing a proſpect. The above mentioned and other neighbouring Villages have their annual Fairs, which anciently were never kept without ſome extravagant kind of Back ſword play; for ſuch it was, a ſhort broad ſword being hung up by him that would appear the ſtouteſt man among the *Boors*; the touching whereof by any other, was look'd upon as the accepting of the challenge, and undertaking the combate, which was to be perform'd in this manner. Firſt the parties to engage brake off the points of their weapons, and then in a furious and frantick manner fell to it, holding their hats in their left hands to defend their faces, which nevertheleſs very often ſuffer'd the loſs of a cheek or noſe; but theſe brutiſh Duels have been ſo ſtrictly prohibited and ſo ſeverely puniſh'd, that for ſeveral years paſt they have ſeldom or never happen'd in any part of the Country.

An. 1160 *Woerden* was built by *Godfry* Biſhop of *Utrecht*, to be in the nature of a bridle to his own Epiſcopal City, too apt to rebel againſt their Prelates; but it was afterwards the occaſion of bloody wars between the Earldom of *Holland*, and the Biſhoprick; by the former of which it was ſeiz'd upon for the treaſon of *Hermannus Woerdanus*, who was found to be one of the Conſpirators in the barbarous aſſaſſination of *Florent* the fift. Not many ages ago the Caſtle of *Woerden* was accounted the ſtrongeſt in the whole Province, being hardly expugnable if well garriſon'd, and therefore in old writers call'd the key of *Holland*. We are alſo told by modern writers that it is at preſent very ſtrong, and that the whole Town (which is but ſmall, and is ſeated upon the *Rhine* about five little Leagues from *Leyden*) is ſecure from any ſudden aſſault. In the month of *September an.* 1672 *Woerden* came into the hands of the *French*, and being found a poſt of greateſt conſideration, as it reſpected the Province of *Holland*, the Duke of *Luxenburg* preſently took care to have it excellently fortify'd, leaving here, when he return'd to *Utrecht* no fewer then two thouſand men in garriſon. Towards the end of *November* the ſame year the *Dutch* under the command of the Lord of *Zuyleſtein* and Earl of *Horne*, endeavour'd to recover this Town by a kind of ſurprize, but the garriſons watch having diſcover'd their approach, made a fire to give notice thereof to the *French* at *Utrecht*, which (the wind blowing very hard) ſeiz'd upon and conſum'd about 16 or 17 neighbouring houſes, with the Church and Tower; the Town houſe eſcaping beyond expectation. Hereupon enſu'd a very ſmart encounter, the Prince of *Orange* advancing to the aſſiſtance of the aſſailants on one ſide, and the Duke of *Luxenburg* to the relief of the place on the other; the latter of whom thorough the conduct of certain Peaſants fell ſo unexpectedly upon *Zuyleſteins* quarters that he quickly fruſtrated their deſign; altho the *Netherland* writers tell us that 2 thouſand *French*, and but 5 hundred of their own men, were ſlain and taken in the action. This was the laſt taken and firſt quitted of all the Towns that in the late war came under the *French* yoak, being deſerted by them in *October an.* 1673, tho (that they might the more reſemble the grand enemy of mankind, who is always obſerv'd to ſhatter and maim the habitation of which he is diſpoſſeſs'd) not without ruining a great part of its fortifications, and cauſing ſome Bulwarks, with the Gates, and the Caſtle to be undermin'd and blown up; 16 thouſand Gilders being moreover exacted to redeem the City it ſelf from the Flames.

Oudewater is call'd in Latin by ſome *Veteres Aquæ*, that is, *Old Water*; and by others *Oudewaertera*, but was moſt probably nam'd at firſt *Oudwaerdt*

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Oudewater
Bodegraven
Reeuwyck
Ter Aar
Boskoop
Rijnsburg
Voorschoten
Wassenaer
Zoeterwoude
Leyderdorp
Koudekerk
Alkemade
Waddinxveen
Bleiswyck
Rotterdam
Delft
Schiedam
Vlaardingen
Maassluis
Monster
Naaldwyck
Ryswyck
Delfgauw
Pijnacker
Berkel
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Bergschenhoek
Lekkerkerk
Krimpen
Ouderkerk
Nieuwerkerk
Hillegersberg
Overschie
Schieland
Crimpenerwaard
Lopikerwaard
Schieveen
Rijnland
Delfland
Schieland
Groote polder
Graeu Noot
Seck veldt
Out Rameryck
Out Huysen
Langeraar
Noort polder
Schuit
Zuyd Polder
Van Damsens Veenen
Geerts Loop
Teckop
Oude Ko
Brouckolen
Gantersteyn
Ryn
Leyden
Katwyck
Noortwyck

Latitud. 52–20

20 25 30 40

Longitud. 21

HET HAERLEMMER MEER

De Helle Meer

't Oude Meer

't Nieuwe Meer

Spiering Meer

WYCKER MEER

HET Y

AMSTERDAM

RHINOLANDIÆ. AMSTELANDIÆ. et circumjacent. aliquot territoriorũ. accurata desc. Auct. Balthazare Flor. a Berckenrode

Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios. Mosem. Pit et Stephanum Swart.

t Pampus

Muyden

Weesp

Naarden

Gooi Zee

Marcken

Amstel Dam

Dordrecht

Rotterdam

Delft

Leyden

Haerlem

Amsterdam

BIBLIOTECA DE CATALUNYA

Oudwaerdt (that is, the old Isle or District) in distinction from the adjacent *Waerdt*, which goes also by the name of the new *Waerdt*. It stands upon the *Issel*, about a League from *Montfoort*, and tho but a small place, yet is it pleasantly seated, and makes good advantage of the best sort of Hemp, which its soil produces in great abundance. In the year 1575 it was fir'd and plunder'd by the *Spaniards*, sufficiently enrag'd at their having been not long before compell'd to quit the siege of *Leyden*. Most of the inhabitants dyed either by Sword or Halter, and the Town it self was so entirely ruin'd, that tho it was soon after began to be reedifyed, yet as *Blaeu* tells us, it is never like to recover its former neatness of Buildings. *Johannes Palæonydorus*, call'd also *de Veteri Aqua*, a Carmelite Frier, who dyed *an.* 1507, and *Gerardus de Ross*, Library-Keeper to Arch-Duke *Ferdinand*, but especially *Cornelius Valerius* (who succeeded *Petrus Nannius* in his Professorship of the Latin Tongue at *Bois-le-duc*, and deceas'd *an.* 1578) and *Rodolphus Snellius* an excellent Linguist and Mathematician (who dy'd *an.* 1613) have been ornaments to this Town, which was their birth-place.

Bodegrave, a very ancient Village (mention being made of it in *Johannes Becanus* under the year 1017) is within the Territory of *Woerden*. *Cornelius Aurelius* calls the inhabitants of this place *Bagaudæ*, but for what reason it does not appear, tho the Latin word signifies Outlaws and Robbers, like the *Irish* Tories or *Italian* Banditi. The *Dutch* say this was a very fine Village but the other day, when burnt down by the *French* (disappointed in their design of adding the Province of *Holland* to their other conquests) with all that stood upon the *Rhine* between the *Goudesluyce* and *Woerden*; of which enterprize, and the barbarous cruelties committed upon the miserable inhabitants, we have spoken briefly in another place. At the same time were among others destroyd, *Smammerdam*, a fine Village between *Bodegrave* and *Alphen*; and *Niewerbrug*, situate between *Woerden* and *Bodegrave*; this later being afterwards strongly fortified by the *Dutch*, and made one of their chief Posts against the irruptions of the *French*.

We are now come to *Kennemerland*, lying between *Rhynland*, the Ocean, the body of North-*Holland*, the *Ye*, and the *Harlem-Meer*. The inhabitants of this District (thought by some, and particularly *Hadrianus Junius*, to have been anciently the *Caninefates*; which word is interpreted by them to signifie Catchers or Eaters of Conies, known to abound in the adjoining Sand Hills) are frequently met with in the old Annals and Histories of these Countries; but we shall take notice only of one memorable action wherein they were concern'd, and that was in the nonage of *Florent* the Fifth, at which time the Peasants and common Rabble of this Country, finding themselves as it were without a supreme Governor, rose up in great multitudes, and (being acted by much the same principles as our late Levellers in *England*) ruin'd and plunder'd the Houses of the Magistrates of Towns and Country Nobility, *Gysbrecht* Lord of *Amstel*, one of their next neighbours, joining with and heading them, partly to save his own Territory from fire and devastation, and partly to take revenge upon several of his most powerful enemies; yet is it observable concerning this very people, that none of all his Subjects were afterwards so active and obstinate in prosecuting the murtherers of the said Earl *Florent*; not admitting of any intercession for the Conspirators, or mitigation of their punishment, tho their beloved Leader, the foremention'd Lord of *Amstel* was one of the number. This instance seems to give Monarchy (which will always have either the love or fear of subjects) the precedence before all other Governments, each of which the further it recedes from this makes proportionable approaches to equality, and consequently draws nearer to Anarchy, whereunto there will ever now and then appear a manifest tendency; altho the same may happen to be prevented, at least for several years, or it may be some Ages, even in a Commonwealth, as hath been sufficiently experienc'd in this of the *Dutch*: which whenever it happens must be imputed to the particular temper or necessities of a people, or to some excellent orders and contrivances in the frame and constitution of the Government it self; or lastly to the great concern which neighbouring Princes may have in its preservation.

Conringius derives the word *Kennemer* from *King* and *Heim*, and says that the ancient Earls of the Province had not only their inauguration but their usual habitation in this part of the Country; so that he will have the word to denote the King or Princes House. But to let this pass as very conjectural, it is probable enough, that the limits of this District were so far extended in former ages that they comprehended *Alcmaer* (now one of the principal Towns of *West-Frizeland*, or North-*Holland*) and no fewer then two and forty Villages. The chief Towns, Villages, and Castles, accounted at present within the Territory of *Kennemerland* since the year 1560, are *Harlem*, *Berwyck*, *Ackersloot*, *Egmont*, *Brederode*, *Assendelsburgh*, with some others to be seen in *Conringius*.

Whether *Harlem* (call'd also in ancient writings *Haerlem*, *Herlem*, *Hærelem*, and *Haralem*) took its name from the *Heruli*, or from *Eere* and *Lemmer* (which words signifie Glory purchas'd by the Sword, which is part of its Arms) or from *Jerlem*, a City of the *Normans*, who according to some, planted a Colony here and in other places of *Holland*; or lastly, from one *Wilhelm* a *Frizish* Prince, call'd for brevity's sake *Lem*, and upon account of his Quality *Heer-Lem*, that is, my Lord *Lem*; we shall not determine: tho as the other Etymologies are but uncertain, so this last is by *Hadrianus Junius* accounted very absurd, it having, as he observes, never been known in any Nation, that the people so disrespectfully curtail'd and abbreviated the names of their Princes. It is a large, populous, and pleasant City; the Buildings having been so contriv'd, as not to be defective either in splendour or convenience. It is situate about five miles from the Sea, which supplies it with excellent Fish; and is at this day strongly wall'd and entrench'd about with a very broad Ditch; yet would it be a place of much greater strength, were not the neighbouring Country, towards the Sand-hills and the Wood, so high that it cannot be drown'd by their Sluces; the consideration whereof made the inhabitants of *Harlem* far more apprehensive of the *French* in 1672 then otherwise they had been. On one side of it stands a small Wood (very unreasonably brought in competition by some with that of the *Hague*) serving for pleasure rather then the uses of building or fuel (here *Florent* the fifth built that Palace, which from the perpetual consort of musical Birds about it was denominated *Vogelsang*) and on the other side runs the *Sparn* within the walls, a lesser branch of which River washing the same on the outside, and then joining with the main stream makes this part of the City *Harlem.*

an Iſland. *Harlem* was quite deſtroy'd by fire in the year 1340, and about the year 1400 the plat of the City was ſo far enlarg'd as to take in ground on the other ſide of the *Sparn*, for that River in writings dated *an.* 1390, is ſaid to run not thorow, but hard by *Harlem*. Of the Monaſteries of the Carmelites and Preaching Friers, and of other Religious Houſes in this Town there is little found upon Record; but the Church of St. *Bavo*, made a Biſhops Cathedral by *Paul* the fourth *an.* 1559, and call'd by the inhabitants the great Church, is really the ſtrongeſt, the moſt ſpatious, and moſt beautiful Building of that kind in the Province of *Holland*. In it (beſides many others) is to be ſeen the Epitaph of *Cornelius Schonæus* of *Goude*, Schoolmaſter of this place, and from the *Comediæ Sacræ* which he wrote denominated *Terentius Chriſtianus*. It runs thus:

Rector Juventæ, Muſici Ductor Gregis
Schonæus egi fabulam fictam prius:
Veram peregi; ſummus hic Actus mihi.
Scenam relinquo. Vos valete & plaudite.
Ob. an. 1611. *Nov.* 28. *Aet.* 71.

The Town-houſe is an handſom ſtructure, and ſo is the Butchery, which is cover'd with Lead, and is the more remarkable upon that account, becauſe few public Buildings are ſo rooft in theſe Countries. In former ages a ſtrong Caſtle belong'd to this place, which gave occaſion to a ſignal proof of conjugal love; for the Lord of it being for tyranny and oppreſſion beſieg'd by the common people, and at length reduc'd to extremity, his Lady capitulated with them, and engag'd to deliver up the Caſtle, with whatever was in it, except as much of her moſt precious Goods and Jewels as ſhe her ſelf could carry away at once; which being granted, ſhe took her Husband upon her Shoulders, and ſo ſecur'd him from the fury of the Rabble, to whom all things elſe were gladly abandon'd. The trade and employment of the inhabitants conſiſts almoſt entirely in weaving of Silks, as Damask, Velvet, Sattin, Taffaty, *&c.* and Linnen Cloth (the fineſt and whiteſt in all the Province) Tiffany, *&c.* And we are told, that ſome time after *Flanders* and *Brabant* came into the poſſeſſion of the *Spaniards*, there were found in this City at leaſt five and twenty thouſand perſons, at full age and under threeſcore, who apply'd themſelves to commerce and arts of manufacture. We are told alſo, that all the Weavers in this City forſook their trade, and turn'd Tulip-Merchants, at the time (which was ſome fifty years ago) when the fancy for Tulips, call'd by ſome *Tulippomania*, reign'd in theſe Countries, and from thence invaded *France*. In the year 1657 was a Channel cut between *Harlem* and *Leyden*, whereby the entercourſe between the two Towns in Boats drawn by Horſes was much promoted. Over one of the chief Gates of *Harlem* are the City Arms plac'd, being a Sword between four Stars and a Croſs over the point of it, with this Motto, *Vicit vim Virtus.* Theſe Arms the *Dutch* tell us were given the *Harlemiſts* about the twelfth Century by the Emperor *Frederic* and the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, for the ſpecial ſervice done by them to the Chriſtian Army in the Holy War; which was the taking of *Damiata* (formerly *Peluſium*) in *Egypt*, a Port of ſo great conſideration that it is term'd by *Suidas* the Key of that Country. This City (as the *Dutch*, and I think hardly any other writers inform us) being beſieg'd by the Chriſtians was found impregnable by reaſon of its being defended by two ſtrong Towers, between which great Chains were drawn acroſs, whereby the paſſage up the River and into the Haven was wholly obſtructed. Hereupon, as it ſeems, the *Harlemiſts*, having more guts in their brains then their companions, arm'd the Keels of their Ships with ſharp Saws, and ſailing up the Channel with a ſtrong Gale of Wind, broke the foreſaid Chains, and made way for the reſt of the Navy, which in a little time made themſelves maſters of the place. It is ſomewhat ſtrange you will ſay, that the ordinary Hiſtorians of thoſe times make no mention of this brave exploit; but the Citizens are aſſur'd of the ſtory by infallible tradition; the ſame being confirm'd alſo by the two Bells in the high Tower of the Church, made of *Corinthian* Braſs, and commonly call'd, as *Hegenitius* tells us, *de Damiatgens*, beſides three Ships hung up as a memorial of the atchievement in the great Church, and the yearly carrying of little Ships (the prows of which are beſet with Saws) thorow the ſtreets by the youth of the City. That Printing was firſt found out by *Lawrence Coſter*, a Citizen of *Harlem*, has much more of probability in it, tho it be diſputed by ſome, and the honour of that moſt uſeful Invention beſtow'd upon *Mentz* in *Germany*; which is particularly done by one *Gabriel Naudæus*, a *Pariſian*, who has not many thanks given him for ſo doing by our *Low-Country* Writers. The truth is, *Petrus Schriverius* and *Hadrianus Junius* have brought ſuch pregnant proofs in behalf of *Harlem*, that the thing ſeems to be left no longer diſputable; the later of which allows at laſt, that *John Fauſt* of *Mentz* might poſſibly be the firſt that contriv'd the way of caſting Letters of Lead, Tin, or Braſs; wherewith agrees a paſſage in *Mariangelus Accurſius*, an *Italian*, who ſays, *Impreſſus eſt hic Donatus, &c. primum omnium an.* 1450. *Admonitus certe fuit Johannes Fauſt, Civis Moguntinus, qui primus excogitavit Artem Typis æreis, ex Donato, Hollandiæ prius impreſſo in tabula inciſa.* But as for the true glory of the Invention, Chance methinks may put in a claim before the *Harlemiſt*, for the *Dutch* themſelves tell us, that his hitting upon it was purely accidental, all that he intended at firſt being no more then as he walk'd with his Grandchildren after Dinner in the neighbouring Wood (where the Citizens uſually divert themſelves when they have little elſe to do) to faſhion Letters of the bark of Trees, and making therewith an impreſſion upon Paper, to teach the Boys their Alphabet; tho being a man of parts, and obſerving that thoſe rude beginnings of an Art might be improv'd far beyond what he at firſt deſign'd, he contriv'd an Ink which being more glutinous and thick ſhould not be ſo apt to blot, and (as ſome tell us) in a little time printed a whole *Donatus*. The time when this noble Art firſt peep'd into the world, is not agreed upon by Authors, ſome recording its original in the year 1430, others 1440, and ſome again making the birth of it as early as 1420; the main reaſon of which diſcrepancy I ſuppoſe to be the different opinions concerning the place and Author of this Invention, which cannot be aſſerted to *Mentz* and *John Fauſt* (who is ſaid to have been *Coſters* Servant, and upon a Chriſtmas Eve, when the reſt of the Family were employ'd in matters of devotion, to have run away with his Maſters Letters and other Utenſils, betaking himſelf firſt to *Amſterdam*, then to *Colen*, and at length to *Mentz* in *Germany*) before the lateſt of the above-mention'd years, the firſt Book that ever he publiſh'd

lish'd being a Grammar, then much in use, call'd *Alexandri Galli Doctrinale*, which appears to have been printed by him in the year 1442, or according to others not before 1452. The same *Fauſt* ſome time after printed Bibles, which he ſold at *Paris* for ſixty Crowns apiece (tho afterwards he afforded them cheaper), whereas before they us'd to be ſold by the beſt Scribes for four or five hundred. They knew not at firſt how to print both ſides of a ſheet of Paper, but having (for example in Folio's) printed thoſe which at this day make the firſt and fourth page, they glu'd or paſted the othertwo (which ſhould have been the ſecond and third) together; being oblig'd to deal in like manner with Quarto and Octavo Volumes. Neither was any thing of the Art it ſelf for ſome time commonly apprehended, people being aſtoniſh'd to ſee divers Copies of the ſame Book ſo exactly correſpond, and not a ſpeck or tittle of difference to be obſerv'd between them; which thing ſeem'd the more ſtrange and unaccountable, becauſe it was generally taken for granted that all was done by Pen.

Over the door of the Houſe which was formerly the habitation of the abovemention'd *Lawrence Coſter*, and ſtands about the middle of the City, was for many years to be ſeen an inſcription in theſe words, *Memoriæ Sacrum. Typographia Ars Artium omnium conſervatrix hic primum inventa circa annum* 1440. If this were put up (as *Blaeu* tells us it was) by the public authority of the place, it ſeems ſtrange that the owner of the Houſe ſhould be permitted not long ſince to eraze the ſame; which a very late Traveller tells us he did, becauſe the Building upon that account being made an object of curioſity, continually attracted too great a number of Gazers. There was likewiſe a Statue erected by one of the Citizens in honour of this famous man, with an Inſcription to be ſeen both in *Boxhornius* and *Blaen*; but it has been divers years ago (perhaps for the like or no better reaſon) remov'd and convey'd away. About three years ago an *Oxford* Gentleman was very civilly treated here by Dr. *Cornelius Vander Sluys*, a Phyſitian in *Harlem*; who ſhew'd him, among other curioſities the skull of a young *Weſtphalian* Bore near an Inch thick, (altho the Beaſt himſelf dy'd of a ſmall wound in the head) and guilt Letters as neatly wrought by the ſaid Phyſitian as any we find in ancient Manuſcripts, in imitation of which they were written. The Government of *Harlem* is manag'd by four Conſuls and ſeven Eſchevins (choſen out of a double number propos'd to the Provincial Governor) beſides a Prætor, who is perpetual, and a Council of thirty-two. But for a more particular account of things of this nature we refer the Reader to *Conringius* and others.

From this City is denominated that large neighbouring Lake of freſh water, which they ſay is ſo ſhallow thorowout that it might eaſily be drain'd, and would make a great addition of Land to a Country where nothing is more wanting, and the power and riches whereof are the conſequences of its numerous Inhabitants: but thoſe of *Leyden*, who have no other way to refreſh their Town and renew the water of their Canals, will never conſent to it; unleſs the old Channel of the *Rhine* were cleans'd and open'd, and that would be as much oppos'd by the City of *Amſterdam*, the vaſt Trade of which place would thereby receive infinite dammage. There are many old Caſtles in the adjacent Country, ſuch as are *Brederode*, *Velſen*, *Heemſtede*, *Heemskerke*, and others, for which the curious may conſult *Blaeu*'s *Theatrum Urbium* and *Gouthovius*'s Appendix to *Chronicon Hollandiæ*.

The ſiege of *Harlem* in the year 1573 was one of the moſt remarkable that happen'd in that Age, for it not only continu'd ſeven (*Strada* ſays ten) months; but the aſſaults on the one ſide were as violent, and the reſiſtance on the other as obſtinate as perhaps were ever known; the beſieged being at length reduc'd to that extremity, that they were compell'd to feed on Graſs and Leather, and the moſt abhorr'd and unclean Animals. For a full account of the ſame, we refer the Reader to *Strada*, *Bentivoglio*, and others, who have written particularly of thoſe wars (tho they differ much as to ſeveral particulars) and ſhall only relate here ſome few paſſages which render'd this ſiege the more memorable. They revived the ancient artifice of Carrier-Pidgeons, and the Prince of *Orange* by the help of theſe winged Poſts incourag'd the beſieg'd to hold out the laſt three months; but one of them lighting upon a Tent, and being accidentally ſhot in the *Spaniſh* Camp, the contrivance was diſcover'd, and by the Induſtry of the Soldiers, who ſtrove afterwards who ſhould kill all Pidgeons that came near them, prevented for the future. The *Harlemiſts* had likewiſe a Regiment of Women, commanded by one Goody *Kemava*, not only of a manly ſpirit, but of unwearied induſtry, tho above fifty years old; under whom they both labour'd in defending the Works and repairing the Breaches, and alſo ſallied out among the Firelocks, to beat up the *Spaniſh* Quarters. The *Spaniards* having ſhot from the Camp into the Town a mans head with this inſcription annex'd to it, *The head of* Philip Conin *who came with* 2000 *men te relieve Harlem*; and another with this, *The head of* Anthony Paynter *that betray'd the City of* Mons *to the French*; the beſieged made a return of eleven *Spaniards* heads roll'd by night in a Barrel over their Walls, with this direction, *The Citizens of* Harlem *to the Duke of* Alva; *that he may have no farther pretence of making war upon them for the tenth part, have paid ten heads, and for Intereſt, becauſe they have been long in his debt, have ſent him the eleventh. Strada* indeed ſays they yeilded at laſt to mercy, and that of 1600 Garriſon Soldiers (to which number they were reduc'd from 4000) ſcarce 700 eſcap'd with life, the other 900, with near 400 Townsmen being either hang'd, drown'd, or put to the Sword; which miſerable end, as he tells us, was allotted them as a juſt puniſhment by Divine vengeance for their mockery and profanation of Holy things. But if we believe *Bentivoglio*, the City was ſurrender'd upon promiſe of being ſecur'd from plunder, and other licentious military violence, and there were nevertheleſs above 2000 *Harlemiſts* put to death in cold blood; ſo that a man can hardly find any thing ſo extraordinary in the calamity as to make it look like a judgment upon the poor people, tho never ſo ſinful, unleſs it be ſuppos'd that the *Spaniard* was upon all other occaſions ſo tender hearted and ſo true to his word, that he muſt have been compell'd at this time by ſome ſecret and overpow'ring influence to act contrary to his own nature and temper in puniſhing theſe egregious malefactors. However he got little by this conqueſt, having loſt in the ſiege by the accidents of war and famine no fewer then 12000 men; which ill fortune, together with the common Soldiers being enrag'd to ſee the City redeem'd from plunder for 24000 pound ſterling, might poſſibly be the chief reaſon of ſo much cruelty exercis'd upon the wretched inhabitants.

Learned men of this City, were *Hugo ab Harlem* Abbot of *Egmond*, who dyed *an.* 1300. *Johannes Olouſius*, a famous Doctor of the Decrees; Abbot alſo of *Egmond*. *Andreas Noorth*, a very devout Preaching Frier; he dyed *an.* 1477. *Nicolaus Hollandinus*, of the ſame Order, and the like ſanctity, deceas'd *an.* 1498. *Albertus Johannis*, a Carmelite, dyed *an.* 1496. *Nicolaus Symonis*, of the ſame Fraternity, a learned Divine, dyed very aged in the year 1511. *Theodorus Harlemius*, *Florentius Harlemius* (Carthuſians), and *Vincentius de Harlem*, flouriſh'd towards the beginning of the laſt age. *Johannes Wilhelmi*, of the Society of *Jeſus*, commended by ſeveral for his skill in the ſacred Languages, and for the pains he took in preparing that Edition of the Holy Scriptures which from *Philip* the Second of *Spain* was call'd the Kings Bible; he deceas'd at *Louvain an.* 1578. *Nicolaus Florentius*, a great Antiquary, and intimately acquainted with *Juſtus Lipſius*, and others particularly vers'd in that ſort of Learning. *Quirinus Taleſius*, who deſerves to be commemorated for having been an *Amanuenſis* to the great *Eraſmus*. *Johannes Surenus*, *Cornelius a Bereſtein*, *Guilhelmus Copallius*, *Symon Sovius*, *Georgius Benedictus Wertelo* (much belov'd as we are told for the elegancy and ingenuity of his Poetical writings by *Janus Douſa*, *Gruterus*, *Lipſius*, and other cotemporary Learned men), *Johannes Galius*, and *Nicolaus Vander Hoochius*; of all whom he that pleaſes may ſee more in *Blaeu*.

Ameſtelland.

Amſtelland is adjoining to *Rhinland*, or rather (as accounted by ſome) a part of that Diſtrict, ſeveral portions of it being obnoxious to the inundations of the *Rhine*. The chief City not only in *Amſtelland* but in all the *Low-Countries*, and perhaps (very few excepted) in *Europe*, is *Amſterdam*; ſo nam'd from the Dam or Sluce upon the River *Amſtel*, that running from the South paſſes thorow it and falls into the *Ye* or *Ya*. By this River *Ye* (flowing like a large and calm Sea on the North ſide thereof) is made the Port of one of the richeſt and beſt traded Marts that were ever yet erected in the World; having ſucceeded to a great ſhare of the commerce of *Antwerp*, and procur'd ſo much beſides of its own, that it has even outdone, and indeed almoſt undone, that unparallel'd Empory. It is a City of no great antiquity (ſcarce any mention being made of it in Hiſtory before the year 1299) neither was it furniſh'd and encompaſs'd with Gates walls and Turrets before the year 1482; before which time it conſiſted only of a few Fiſhermens Cottages, ſo that I queſtion whether any City, even *Rome* it ſelf, was ſo bulky at the ſame age, or can boaſt of ſo prodigious a growth. Theſe firſt Walls were of Brick, both ſtrong and well built; but they have been long ſince levell'd to the ground; only two of the old Gates remaining, which ſufficiently evidence the good workmanſhip of the whole. The ſoil of it ſelf being every where ſoft and mooriſh, all their foundations are laid upon vaſt pieces of Timber driven by main force into the ground; and herein is generally reckon'd to be employ'd one half of the expence intended for compleating the whole fabric of any Building. There have been ſeveral enlargements of this wealthy and populous City, particularly *an.* 1585, and afterwards in one ſingle year, *viz.* 1601, above 600 Houſes are ſaid to have been built from the very foundation at the charge of private perſons. From the year 1612, it was accounted to contain in compaſs 9100 paces; the Butchery and Guard-Houſe, and the ſtately *Harlem* Gate being then, or not many years after, built; beſides two fine Churches, denominated according to their ſituation, from the Weſt and North. The foundations of both the Weſt and North Church were laid *an.* 1620, the later of which was finiſh'd in the ſpace of three years, tho the other was not compleated before the year 1631. There is beſides theſe, another new Church, began *an.* 1603, and perfected in the ſpace of eight years. *Amſterdam* had in *Blaeu*'s times four principal Gates, call'd the *Regulars*, the Port of the *Harlem*-Port, St. *Anthony*'s Port, and the *Holy Way* Port; and beſides theſe, two inferior and collateral ones, the names whereof are *de Raems-Poort*, and *de Saegmeulen-Poort*. The principal ſtreets in *Amſterdam* are, that which they call the *Cingbel*: the *Harlem* ſtreet, built not many years ago; and thoſe two ſtreets which take their names from the Channels, and may be call'd *Channel-Rows*, with the diſtinction of the Imperial and Royal, the firſt of which eſpecially conſiſts of exceeding tall and magnificent ſtructures. There are alſo here three prodigious Sluces; and all the Bridges which were formerly of Wood are now made of Stone, with Iron Rails and Balaſters. Upon the approach of the *French* in the year 1672, the Burgers of this City willingly conſented to the ſpoiling of their fair Gardens (a thing thoſe of *Utrecht* juſt before would not permit to be done) for the raiſing of fortifications, which were made very regular and ſtrong; a Dike being at the ſame time cut to the Land-ward, whereby they got what they much wanted before, *viz.* the benefit of freſh water. About ſeventeen or eighteen years ago this City was judg'd by an *Engliſh* Traveller to be no larger then *Venice*, or leſs then half of *London*; but they had then taken in a large ſpace of ground, enclos'd by a ſubſtantial Wall and Trench, which void Area has been ſince fill'd with rows of ſtately and beautiful Houſes, and makes this place capable of contending even for greatneſs with the beſt Cities in *Europe*. (The deſcriber of *Amſterdam* ſays, that there were in this City, near forty years ago, fifty-four thouſand Houſes, and at the ſame time in *Paris* but forty-ſix thouſand.) This great enlargement of *Amſterdam*, call'd by them the new Town, is reckon'd by a judicious perſon among thoſe things which have occaſion'd a decay of their public traffic; the extent of it being ſo ſpatious, and its Buildings of ſo much greater coſt, as well as beauty, then thoſe of the old, that it muſt have diverted a vaſt proportion of that ſtock which in this City was before wholly apply'd to trade. But that we may not wholly inſiſt upon things more modern, we ſhall take notice of the old Church, which is an ample and majeſtic Building, and was begun about the year 1360, tho there were afterwards made three or four vigorous applications to, and augmentations of the Work before it was quite finiſh'd; the fair Tower, which is at preſent a great ornament to it, not being compleated before the year 1566. In this Church was *James Heemskerck* buried, one of their firſt and braveſt Admirals, fam'd for Voyages made by him both to the North and Eaſt, and for beating the *Spaniards* in the *Straights an.* 1607, tho he was ſlain himſelf in the Exploit. His Monument, erected by the States, has a very triumphant Inſcription upon it, to be ſeen in *Conringius*'s Republics and *Hegenitius*'s Itinerary. About the year 1414 was another Church founded (but not finiſh'd till an hundred years after) call'd in diſtinction from the former the New Church; by which name it commonly goes at this day, tho dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin and St. *Catharine*.

This

This Church was burnt down in the year 1645, and ſoon after rebuilt in a more excellent manner; near unto which were at the ſame time laid the foundations of a Tower, deſign'd to be of exceeding great heighth; for the ſupporting whereof 6334 tall Trees were driven into a plat of ground, about an hundred foot ſquare. In the Glaſs Windows of the ſame Church is the Emperor *Maximilian* repreſented beſtowing a Crown Imperial upon this City, plac'd ever ſince as a Creſt to the Arms thereof, which are three Croſſes, made after the manner of that which we call St. *Andrews*; which great honour was conferr'd upon them about the year 1490. There were alſo in former ages divers Monaſteries and Religious Houſes in and belonging to this City; a brief account of which may be had in *Blaeu's Theatrum Urbium.* The new Stadthouſe, a building of great magnificence, and as vaſt expence, was begun in the year 1648, but finiſh'd not many years ago; the remainder of the old one (for part of it had been pull'd down to make way for the erection of this) being conſum'd by an accidental fire which happen'd in the year 1651, or 52. Upon the 23d of *April an.* 1655, the Burgomaſters were reſolv'd to have their firſt Seſſion in it, tho yet not roof'd; and in *Auguſt* following was the Dedication of it ſolemniz'd. Upon a pedeſtal of black Marble, on which is plac'd the Image of the bleſſed Virgin, you have this following inſcription, *IV. Cal. Nov.* CIↃDCXLVIII. *Quo compoſitum eſt bellum quod fœderati Inf. German. Populi cum Tribus Philippis, potentiſſimis Hiſpaniarum Regibus, terra mariq; per omnes fere Orbis oras ultra octoginta annos fortiter geſſerunt; aſſerta Patriæ Libertate, & Religione, Auſpiciis Coſſ. Pacificatorum optimorum, Gerb. Pancras; Jac. de Graaf; Sib. Valkenier; Pet. Schaep. Conſulum filii & agnati jacto primo fundamenti lapide hanc Curiam fundarunt.* This noble Pile of Building (a more full account of which may be had in the lately publiſh'd deſcription of the whole City) is of a ſquare figure, large and high, the Walls (the body whereof is of Brick) being fac'd with Freeſtone, and what's under ground reported to have coſt as much as what is above, *viz.* an hundred thouſand pound ſterling; which will not ſeem incredible to him who making a computation of the whole charge, takes in the value of 13659 great Maſts, the more then uſually artificial and coſtly Baſis of this vaſt Fabric. A late judicious Writer ſuppoſes the reaſons why this Work was ſo long in hand, to have been, that the diligence and genius of ſeveral ſucceeding Magiſtrates ſhould be employ'd and exercis'd in finding out whatever might contribute to the perfecting and beautifying of ſo noble a ſtructure: and beſides to ſtave off and protract the accompliſhment of a certain prediction, that the Trade of this City would (as it did in the like circumſtances at *Antwerp*) begin to faill the ſame year that the Stadthouſe ſhould be finiſh'd; which whether fulfill'd or no I cannot affirm. Here is kept their Court of Judicature; and (which ſeems an odd cuſtom) hither are brought the Doors of ſuch City Tenants as pay not their Rent at the day appointed; neither are the ſame reſtor'd till ſatisfaction be made to the Corporation. In a Vault under the Stadthouſe, ſecur'd by the ſtrongeſt Doors and Locks, is kept that famous Bank which is ſuppos'd to be the greateſt Treaſure in the World. It is certain that a man ſhall never fail finding in it the appearance of infinite Riches, conſiſting of Bars of Gold and Silver, Plate, and innumerable Bags of Metals, which are ſaid to be Gold and Silver, and may be ſo for ought can be diſcover'd by ſuch as are admitted to the tranſient ſight of them. The Burgomaſters alone have the inſpection of this Bank, and no particular account being taken from Age to Age of what paſſes in and out, it is impoſſible to make any gueſs at the proportion between the real Treaſure and the Credit of it, which is indeed not to be valued, as being the ſame with that of the whole City of *Amſterdam* (the ſtock and revenue whereof equals that of ſome Kingdoms) for that is bound to make good all moneys that are brought into this Bank. The Burſe or Exchange (built much after the manner of our old Royal *London* Exchange, but of an oblong figure) is a very handſom ſtructure; in the upper part whereof, which ſtands upon forty ſtone Pillars, is a wonderful deal of all ſorts of commodities expos'd to ſale. It was begun *an.* 1608, and not finiſh'd before 1613. Hither reſort Merchants of all Nations; but of all ſtrangers the *Jews* are moſt numerous, having one particular Walk to themſelves, as they have their proper Quarter for habitation in the City, wherein are reported to be no fewer then twenty thouſand of that vagabond Nation, and thoſe in a better condition and richer then in moſt places in the world; one ſpecial reaſon of their fixing in ſo great a number here being the free and public allowance of their Religious Worſhip. The ſame liberty is granted for the exerciſe of all other Religions (if Errors and Hereſies may deſerve ſo good a name), but if any beſides the eſtabliſh'd build Churches, they are prohibited to erect Steeples, or make uſe of Bells for the aſſembling of the people. The Nunnery of St. *Clara* was *an.* 1595 converted into an Houſe of correction for men, as that of St. *Urſula* was the year following into another for Females; the firſt of which bears this inſcription, to ſignifie its uſe, *Virtutis eſt domare quæ cuncti pavent.* At the entrance of it are alſo the Images of two Lions bridled, to ſignifie the curbing and taming of wild and ungovernable Youth. Such as come under diſcipline in this place, are forc'd to earn their bread with the ſweat of their brows, either ſawing *Braſil*-wood, or doing ſome other work more or leſs labourious, according to the quality of their offences or vitious habits which they have contracted. Thoſe that refuſe to work are ſoundly cudgel'd, and put into a lower room or Cellar, where water is gradually let in upon them, ſo that they are abſolutely neceſſitated either to pump or drown. Some are put in for term of life, others for a certain ſpace of time, proportion'd to the nature of their crimes, which being expir'd they are releas'd. The States ſome years ſince made a Law, that he who draws a Knife to ſtrike another, ſhall either pay down immediately an hundred Livres, or work three months in the Houſe of Correction. The Church of St. *Agnes* Monaſtery was *an.* 1631 aſſign'd for the uſes of a *Schola Illuſtris*; and hither, for the management and inſtruction of youth, were *Voſſius* and *Barlæus* invited by the City Senate. Of two Religious Houſes, formerly belonging to Nuns, were ſince the year 1600 as many Hoſpitals made for the relief and maintenance of aged perſons of both Sexes; beſides which there is an Hoſpital where all poor Travellers, without exception or diſtinction, are lodg'd and entertain'd for three nights, and no longer. The Peſt-Houſe, founded *an.* 1631, is a curious and ſtately Building; for a full deſcription of which, as alſo of their Bedlam (or place for diſtracted perſons), the Eaſt and Weſt *India* Houſes, the Hoſpital for Orphans; and moreover for a particular

ticular account of the application of ſeveral old Religious Buildings to public or private uſes; we refer the Reader to *Blaeu's Theatrum Urbium*, and the late Deſcriber of *Amſterdam*. The Hoſpital for the cure and accommodation of the ſick, has a vaſt revenue belonging to it; no leſs as we are told in *Les Delices de la Holland*, then 80 thouſand Livres a year; there being moreover at leaſt 18 Tuns of Gold, that is, about 180 thouſand pounds, diſtributed yearly in this City among poor Families. The ſtanding Militia or Train'd Bands of *Amſterdam* did ſome 18 years ago conſiſt of five Regiments, each of which contain'd 11 Companies, every Company (whereof two watch every night for the guard of the City) being made up of 150 men, ſo that the whole amounts to 8250 Soldiers. The Trade of this City is certainly exceeding great (tho it has been obſerv'd to ſuffer ſome decay of late years, even in peaceful times) and it may poſſibly be true, that in the Spring the Maſts of Ships, which fill its Harbour, are ſo numerous, or rather innumerable, that they repreſent a large Wood or Forreſt; but we are aſſur'd by an *Engliſh* Gentleman who was there a very few years ago in the month of *Auguſt*, that he could not from the top of one of their Watch Towers diſcover ſo many Veſſels at that time, as a man may ordinarily have a proſpect of upon the Monument in *London*. We will allow the *Dutch* the Invention of Printing, but I think this will hardly give them a right and title to all the Copies in the World, which they make no ſcruple of publiſhing as if printed at *Colen*, *Leipſick*, *Mentz*, *London*, *&c.* and may therefore be very well afforded cheaper here then in their own proper Country, both becauſe the Author carries away no part of the gains, and their Workmen live upon little or nothing, in compariſon of their neighbours, eſpecially the *Engliſh*. Several learned men born in this City are enumerated by *Blaeu*, who has no more of them then their bare names.

Magiſtracy. The Senate, call'd the *Vroetſcap*, or Virtual ſupreme Magiſtracy (for thoſe that in moſt points actually and immediately exerciſe the Soveraign power are the Burgomaſters and Eſchevins) of *Amſterdam* is compos'd of ſix and thirty men, by whom Juſtice is adminiſtred according to ancient forms, and in the names of Officers and places of Judicature; but money is levied arbitrarily, according to the neceſſity and emergency of occaſions. Their Office is for term of life, and upon the death of any of them, another was formerly choſen by the majority of the richer Burghers; but about 130 or 140 years ago, when the Towns of *Holland* began to be ſo populous that there was obſerv'd to be great danger of tumults and diſorders upon every one of theſe numerous and frequent Aſſemblies, the election of Senators was by common conſent devolv'd upon the ſtanding Senat, without the intervention of the other Burghers; ſo that the like being done about the ſame time thorowout the whole Province, the Government of their Cities became a kind of Oligarchy, and has continued ſuch unto this day; altho it is generally miſtaken by ſtrangers to be of a more popular nature. By this Senat are choſen the chief Magiſtrates of the Town, *viz.* the Burgomaſters and Eſchevins. The Burgomaſters of *Amſterdam* are four, whereof three are choſen every year; one of the old ones (for the inſtruction of the new in the affairs of the City and buſineſs of their place) being continued in Office, and preſiding the three firſt months, as each of the others do for the ſame ſpace of time afterwards. The Burgomaſters are choſen by thoſe in the Senate who have been either Burgomaſters or Eſchevins; and their authority reſembles that of our Lord Mayor and Aldermen; for they repreſent the dignity, and do the honour of the City; diſpoſe of all vacant Offices; iſſue at diſcretion all moneys out of the common Treaſure; keep the Keys of the great Bank (which is never open'd but in the preſence of one of them) inſpecting alſo the fortifications, and all great public Works. But this Office of the greateſt truſt and authority is of ſmall profit or advantage (only as it is a way to other conſtant and beneficial employments) the Salary of a Burgomaſter of *Amſterdam* being but five hundred Gilders (that is about fifty pounds ſterling) a year, tho there are Offices of five thouſand in their diſpoſal; for which notwithſtanding they are never known to take any moneys; that being the ready way to loſe their credit, and ruin their own fortunes and expectations of the like nature; the many profitable places and employments in the City being uſually diſpoſed of by the Senate to ſuch as have born the Office of Burgomaſter with the reputation of Integrity. They are oblig'd to no extraordinary expence, either in Habit, Table, or Attendance; being upon all public occaſions waited upon by men in Salary from the City, by which are likewiſe defray'd whatever charges they judg fit to be at upon ſolemn days, and in the entertainment of foreign Miniſters.

The Eſchevins are here, as in their other Towns, the ordinary Court of Juſtice. They are in *Amſterdam* nine in number, of which ſeven are elected annually; with whom two of the preceding year continue in Office. A double number is propos'd by the Senate to the Prince of *Orange*, out of which he chuſes in like manner as did his illuſtrious Anceſtors; tho this was lately, that is during his ſecluſion from the Stadtholderſhip, done by the Burgomaſters. The Eſchevins are Soveraign Judges in all Criminal Cauſes; but in Civil, beyond a certain value, there lies an Appeal to the Provincial Court of Juſtice. Yet they never paſs ſentence of death without conſulting the Burgomaſters, which is done only as an expreſſion of reſpect to them, or to ſignifie the great care and value ſhould be put upon the life of man; for they afterwards proceed themſelves, and are not at all oblig'd to follow the others opinion. The chief ſubordinate Officers under theſe ſupreme Magiſtrates are the *Treaſurers* (who receive and pay out all moneys that are properly of the Revenue or ſtock of the City), the *Scout*, who takes care of the Peace, ſeizes all Criminals, and ſees the ſentences of Juſtice executed, and whoſe authority is like that of a Sheriff in a County with us, or in ſome particulars like a Conſtable in a Pariſh; and the *Penſioner*, who is a Civil Lawyer, verſt in the Cuſtoms, Records, and Priviledges of the Town, concerning which he informs the Magiſtracy upon occaſion, and vindicates them when controverted by other places. He is really a Servant of the Senat and Burgomaſters, whoſe Meſſages he delivers, and in whoſe names he makes harangues upon all public occaſions, being not unlike the Recorder in one of our Cities. But for a farther account of him and his Office, ſee the General Deſcription of the *United Netherlands*. This account of the Government of *Amſterdam* we have from the judicious and inquiſitive Sir *William Temple*; and yet it differs in ſome particulars from thoſe given

given us by other Writers. Mr. *Ray* tells us first of four (who he says are yearly Regent), and afterwards of twelve Burgomasters; and indeed, if I mistake not the import of both *Conringius* and *Blaeus* discourse of this matter, there should be a kind of a standing College consisting of the last number of Burgomasters. Concerning the Prætor, or Scout, Mr. *Ray* says, that he is the Stadtholder of *Holland*, which expression of his wants a comment, for the Stadtholders of this Province were always the Princes of *Orange*, and at the time of that ingenious Gentleman's being in this City (*viz. an.* 1663) there was no such Magistrate among them, the Stadtholdership having been some years before intermitted, as it was afterwards abolish'd by the faction of the *De Witts*. Indeed *Blaeu* says, that the Prætor represents the Earl or County it self (that is, I suppose because he pronounces sentence of death upon malefactors, which is an act of Soveraignty by whomsoever it be exercis'd) and that the Consuls are oblig'd to give him the right hand, altho it be by them (with the consent of the Vroetschap says Mr. *Ray*, but I suppose now not without the approbation of the Prince) that he is put in Office. He has four Deputies, or Proprætors; and his Office, as Mr. *Ray* informs us, is for three years, tho he may be continued for six, or more. He is, says he, chief Judg in Civil as well as Criminal Causes, hears the Pleadings, and with consent of the Burgomasters and Scabins pronounces sentence, taking care afterwards that the same be put in execution; the Prætor in other Cities having to do only in Criminal Causes, and in them being no more then the Commonwealth's Solicitor, or the public prosecutor of Malefactors. The same Gentleman tells us, that a man must have been free at least seven years before he can be chosen Prætor, that the Burgomasters must be at least forty, and those of the Vroetschap, or Senate, twenty-five years old. The Ecclesiastical Magistracy of *Amsterdam* consisted in *Blaeus* time of fourteen or fifteen Preachers, sixteen Presbyters, and twenty-four Deacons; one half of the two last being chang'd every year.

The District of *Goeyland*, *Goyland*, or *Goedeland*, call'd also *the Goy*, and in Latin *Godelandia*, is only just mention'd by *Blaeu* and *Janson* in their general division of this Province, tho there are divers places within its limits that deserve to have some further notice taken of them. It is suppos'd to have borrow'd its name from *Godela*, Abbess of *Altena*, upon whom (as *Conringius* informs us) the Emperor *Otho* the first bestow'd this whole Territory, which lies between *Amstelland*, the Bishopric of *Utrecht*, and the *Zuyder-Zee*. The chief place in *Goyland* is *Naerden*, seated low and among Marshes and standing waters, occasion'd especially by the River *Vecht*, which runs thorow it, and falls soon after into the *Zuyder-Zee*. The old plat, or seat of the Town is now cover'd by the waters of the *Zuyder-Zee*, which has encroach'd upon the same for the space of two hundred Perches; wherein some remains of streets and buildings, especially of a Church, appear at low water. It is distant about three leagues from *Amsterdam*, being a strong tho but little Town; and was defended (in the year 1672) by six Bastions, with a Garrison of about two hundred men, who upon the first appearance of the *French*, threw away their Arms, and fled as fast as they could to *Amsterdam*. Towards the latter end of *August* 73 it was besieg'd by the *Dutch* Army, consisting of twenty-five thousand men, to whom in a few days time it was yeilded upon honourable terms; a Garrison of no fewer then three thousand able Soldiers marching out, who (as the *Dutch* relate) wanted no manner of provision or ammunition, and were in daily expectation of relief; having likewise but a small place in compass, and that very well fortified, to defend; this surrendry being likewise made before any breach in the Walls, or any approach of the besiegers nearer then the Outworks; for which reasons the Governor of the Town was afterwards upon a Trial by a Court Martial condemn'd to perpetual imprisonment, and degraded from the quality of a Gentleman; all the other Officers being at the same time cashier'd, except one who had protested against the Capitulation. But if we look farther back and enquire of the condition and fortunes of this place in former ages, we shall find, that in the year 1481, those of *Utrecht* having given the *Hollanders* a great overthrow, surpriz'd this Town by means of a good number of Soldiers, dress'd like Country women going to Market; and having plunder'd the same, compell'd the Citizens to redeem themselves and their houses from the uttermost extremities of fire and sword, by paying down a vast sum of money. But in the same year the *Naerdeners* appear to have quit scores with them; for in one Battel they slew 1500 *Ultrajectins* upon the spot, and having destroy'd several of their Castles, carried off so much plunder that with part of it they built a Tower, on which, in memory of this exploit, they plac'd this short inscription, *Swiicht Utrecht*, that is, hold thy peace, or leave bragging, *Utrecht*. *An.* 1572, *Frederic* of *Toledo* having taken *Zutphen*, led his forces towards this place, against which he was highly enrag'd for its having join'd with, or rather (thro want of power) submitted to the Prince of *Orange*. The Citizens had not been so provident, as to supplicate and beg the *Spaniards* pardon while he was yet at a distance, but as soon as his Army appear'd before the Town, it was readily surrender'd unto him, with the true reason as they pretended (which was their weakness) given of their late revolt; but notwithstanding this, *Frederic*, partaking too much of his Father's cruel humour, order'd all the inhabitants to meet together in the great Market-place (some say the great Church) whither he sent Priests to confess them, and presently after commanded his Soldiers to cut them in pieces. Some Writers tell us, that the greatest part of them were *Roman* Catholics (tho *Bentivoglio* says, *Naerden* was at this time *one of the Heretics chief Sanctuaries in these Countries*) and that from this barbarous usage of all the Citizens promiscuously arose that proverb which is still in use, being in *French*, *es tu Catholique, cela est bon pour ton ame*; that is, *are you a Catholic? that is good for your Soul.* This bloody slaughter, together with the burning down of the whole Town (only one Church and a Monastery being left standing) threw the revolted in other places (and particularly not long after at *Leyden*) into utter despair, so that they were resolv'd rather to starve, or endure the uttermost extremities of war, then fall into the hands of the *Spaniards*, whose affairs were thereby much prejudic'd; *the event proving* (as *Bentivoglio* observes) *that it is always good to join fear to clemency, and hurtful to couple it with desperation.* *Strada* having briefly touch'd upon *Mandragonio*'s desperate and yet successful expedition into *Southbeveland*, by passing his men on foot thorow

thorow a vaſt tract of water, continues his diſcourſe to this effect: *But the deſtruction of* Narden *upon the Borders of* Holland *wrought a much different effect in the affairs of the victorious* Frederic; *for altho that Town by its foul Rebellion, and patronizing of Hereticks in their outrages againſt Holy things, deſerv'd to be made a ſignal example; yet did the vengeance executed upon them even exceed their demerits; for being all put to the Sword, without any mercy ſhew'n to thoſe that were innocent, or thoſe that were not able to be otherwiſe; their Houſes fir'd and their Walls levell'd with the ground; that which ſhould have been a puniſhment became a crime. The news hereof being augmented, even beyond the truth, by the craft of the* Gueuſes, *the minds of the* Hollanders *were not ſo much ſtruck with terror, as poſſeſs'd by a fixt and immoveable hatred againſt the* Spaniards, *ſo that they reſolv'd rather to ſuffer any thing then ſubmit to* Alva. Certainly thoſe poor Heretics were ſeverely handl'd, whoſe calamitous puniſhment is judg'd by *Strada* himſelf to have been too rigorous.

Muyden. *Muyden* is a pretty Town, not far from *Naerden*, upon the *Vecht*, juſt where it emties it ſelf into the *Zuyder-Zee*. It has a very ancient Caſtle, whither *Florent* the Fifth was convey'd by the Traytor *Velſen*. *Muden* in the late War was made by the *Dutch* one of their ſtrongeſt Poſts for the defence of *Holland*; its fortifications being much better'd, and it ſelf extraordinary well garriſon'd; beſides a new Sluce built at it inſtead of that old one broken down by themſelves at *Hinderdam*. *Conringius* tells us, that the diſtribution of Juſtice thorowout the whole Diſtrict of *Goyland* belongs to the Lord of *Muyden*.

Weſep, *Weſpe*, or *Weeſop*, is alſo ſeated upon the *Vecht*; of which we have little to ſay, but that it is famous for its Beer, the greateſt part of which is convey'd to *Leyden*, where for its excellency it is call'd the *Flemmiſh Phyſick*. This place ſtood alſo in the Line of Circumvallation, oppos'd to the *French* irruptions into *Holland* in 1672 (upon which account there was a Royal fortification begun here the year following) as alſo did the neighbouring *Nichtvecht* and *Hinderdam*; concerning which, and other Villages in *Goyland*, as *Hilverſom*, *Laren*, *Blarecum*, &c. we cannot enlarge here, having perhaps been too copious already in deſcribing the more conſiderable foregoing places of this Province.

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Terschelling
Ameland
Schiermonnikoog
Rottum
Borkum
Delfzijl
Lauwerzee
Groningen
Dokkum
Leeuwarden
Sneek
Workum
Hindeloopen
Stavoren
Enkhuizen
Medemblik
Hoorn
Alkmaar
Haarlem
Amsterdam
Leyden
Gouda
Rotterdam
Delft
Schiedam
Dordrecht
Briel
Goeree
Vlaerdingen
Zierikzee
Middelburg
Veere
Vlissingen
Vere
Sconouen
Walcheren
Zuid Beveland
Noord Beveland
Tholen
Overflakkee
Putten
Schouwen
Duiveland
Zeeland
Holland
Friesland
Groningerland
Overyssel
Gelderland
Utrecht
Vriesland
Staveren
Bolsward
Harlingen
Franeker
Dokkum
Leeuwarden
Sneek
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The DISTRICT of

West-Frizeland,

OR

NORTH-HOLLAND.

HAVING done with South-*Holland*, and the ſeveral parts of it, we come to deſcribe that portion of this Province, which (according to the moſt general diviſion of it) is from its ſituation, and relation to the reſt, denominated North-*Holland*; altho the whole, in their public Acts of State, be uſually call'd by the name of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frizeland*; the latter of thoſe words being therein us'd to ſignifie the ſaid Diſtrict of North-*Holland*. It is call'd *Weſt-Frizeland* becauſe it was in former Ages the ſeat of one of the *Friziſh* Nations, term'd *Frizii Minores*, and lies to the Weſtward of that Country which is nam'd now by the *Dutch* ſimply *Frizeland*, tho formerly (as alſo at preſent in ſeveral Writers of other Nations) it bore the name of *Weſt-Frizeland*, to diſtinguiſh it from the County of *Emden*, improperly, as many think, denominated *Eaſt-Frizeland*.

The bounds of South and North-*Holland* are not the ſame in reſpect of Secular and Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction; for with relation to the former, *Harlem* and *Amſterdam* are reckon'd in South-*Holland*, but in reſpect of the latter both thoſe Cities, with their ſeveral Claſſes and Synods are accounted within the other Diſtrict. The principal Towns of North-*Holland* are *Alcmaer*, *Horn*, *Enchuyſen*, *Edam*, *Monachendam*, *Medemblic*, and *Purmerend*.

Alcmaer is diſtant from *Harlem* about five Leagues, and is ſuppos'd to have taken its name from the great number of Marſhes (no fewer formerly then fifteen) wherewith it is encompaſs'd, and from which ſome will have it originally call'd *Al-meer*. It is certainly a place of great antiquity, tho the ſtory of its being built by I know not what Prince of *Verona* (a near neighbouring City, and as Hiſtorians of greater age then credit tell us, formerly the Metropolis of *Weſt-Frizeland*) and call'd at firſt *Altena*, be deſervedly exploded by modern Writers. It appears to have ſuffer'd much, eſpecially about five or ſix Centuries ago, by the incurſions of the neighbouring *Frizons*, againſt which it was in ſome meaſure ſecur'd by *William* Earl of *Holland*, and King of the *Romans*, who built an adjoining Caſtle for that purpoſe, and endow'd the Town it ſelf with good priviledges. In reſpect of the beauty of its buildings, and neatneſs of its ſtreets, it is one of the fineſt Towns in all theſe Countries, having moreover a good Trade, and being much enrich'd by the great quantities of Cheeſe and Butter, which it receives from the vaſt Herds of Kine fed in the neighbouring paſture grounds; ſo that the inhabitants live very plentifully, and are particularly furniſh'd with extraordinary pleaſant Gardens. It reſiſted, and indeed repell'd the *Spaniards* after their taking of *Harlem*, in their firſt tedious War with the revolted *Netherlanders*, at which time its chief ſtrength (beſides the courage and reſolution of the inhabitants) conſiſted in its ſituation, for it lay then, as all other Towns thereabouts, drown'd amidſt mud and water. It is term'd by ſome the Gate into *Waterland*, and may be reckon'd ſuch in reſpect of the reſt of North-*Holland*; as ſtanding ſomewhat within the neck of the whole Peninſula, made by the Ocean and the *Zuyder-Zee*. *An.* 1328, the Town with its Church was burnt down; and *an.* 1382, the Church of St. *Matthias*, adjoining to that of St. *Lawrence* was built; ſeveral things relating whereunto are expreſs'd in an *Alcaick* Ode, written upon a Table hung up in the ſame; for which, as alſo for the choice pictures of the ſeven works of Mercy, and the laſt Judgment, ſee *Hegenitius's Iter Hollandicum*. In the ſame Church was buried the excellent Phyſitian *Petrus Foreſtus*, the time of whoſe death is expreſs'd by this Diſtich inſcrib'd upon his Tomb, *eVICtVs fato CVbat haC ſVb MoLe ForeſtVs: HIppoCrates BataVIs ſI ſVIt ILLe ſVIt.*

Nor are there wanting other learned ornaments of this City; ſuch as were *Petrus Nannius*, a man of infinite reading and induſtry. He ſucceeded *Conradus Goclenius* in his Profeſſorſhip at *Louvain*, where he died *an.* 1557. *Bernardus Deſſennius*, commended for his Medicinal Writings. *Cornelius van Drebbel*, who pretended to the invention of a perpetual motion; and that he could make himſelf, by means of Optic Glaſſes, reſemble all ſorts of creatures; changing alſo the appearance of his own habit (when ſeen in the ſhape of a man) ſo that he ſhould ſucceſſively ſeem clad in Silks, Stuffs, Cloths, *&c.* of all colours. The Reader may ſee his own account of his performances in the foreſaid Itinerary of *Hegenitius*; and for an account of the Government of *Alcmaer* (which is by a Prætor, four Conſuls, and a Common-Council of twenty-four) may conſult *Conringius*.

Horn. *Hoorn* or *Horn*, ſo call'd either from the crookedneſs and winding of its Port (which is the beſt upon all the neighbouring Coaſt), or elſe from one of the three Inns (among the firſt few Buildings upon the place) the Sign whereof was a Horn. It ſtands upon the *Zuyder-Zee*, about three Leagues from *Edam*; and is a pleaſant, rich, and indifferently large Town, having been many years ago reckon'd to contain 1050 Perches of ground, and being call'd (with alluſion to its name) from the conſtant plenty which it enjoys *Cornucopia*. It is ſurrounded by ſo many and ſo broad Dykes and Channels, that theſe together with the boldneſs and reſolution of the inhabitants (who are ſaid readily to engage in any undertaking, tho never ſo hazardous) are ſuppos'd to render it impregnable. One ſide of it is waſh'd by the *Zuyder-Zee*; and upon the other ly excellent paſture grounds, with pleaſant Gardens and Walks, and divers rich Villages. In the month of *May* there is a yearly fair kept for Butter and Cheeſe, of which an incredible quantity is vended here, and tranſported hence not only into other parts of the *Low-Countries*, but as far as *Spain* and *Portugal*; ſo that altho the beſt part of the *Daniſh* trade in Cattel (ſuppos'd to have originally occaſion'd the building of this Town about the year 1300) be tranſlated to *Enchuyſen*, yet by the skill and induſtry of its Artificers (and eſpecially by the building of Ships) as alſo by the traffic it maintains into all the parts of the World, this place has of late years had a daily increaſe in riches and ſplendour.

Horn was the birth place of *Jacobus Ceratinus*, or *Hornanus*; a good Linguiſt, and Profeſſor of the Greek Tongue at *Louvain*, where he dyed *an.* 1530. *Blaeu* ſays, the World was oblig'd to him for the firſt Greek Lexicon that ever was compil'd. Here were alſo born *Petrus Junius* a good Hiſtorian, and Father of *Hadrianus Junius*, which laſt was one of the greateſt ornaments not only of *Horn*, but of the *Dutch* Nation. We ſhall ſay nothing of his writings, they being ſufficiently known thorowout the learned World. He dyed at *Middleburg an.* 1575. For an account of *Jacobus Dunius*, *Petrus Hegerbetius*, *Cornelius Vigius*, *Nicolaus Bulius*, and *Theodorus Velius*, the inquiſitive may have recourſe to *Blaeu's Theatrum Urbium*.

Enchuſen. *Enchuſen*, or *Enchuyſen*, ſtands in the utmoſt point of that Promontory from whence is the ſhorteſt cut into *Frizeland*, being about three Leagues diſtant from *Horn*. It is a very neat Town, and having ſuffer'd much by fire, the inhabitants of late years build only with Brick, ſo that there are few Houſes of Wood within its precincts. The nature of its ſituation has render'd it exceeding ſtrong; and beſides it has a good ſtone Wall towards the Sea, which waſhes two thirds of it, and a ſtrong Earthen Rampart on the Land ſide, with other kinds of fortification. The greateſt enlargement of *Enchuyſen* was made *an.* 1591, at which time ſo much ground was taken in that its circumference has been ſince judg'd as much as a man can walk in an hour and an half. The height of the Steeple of this City is much admir'd by Travellers, being built upon ſo mooriſh and ſoft a ground that there muſt have been much labour and coſt beſtow'd in laying its foundation. Its Port is one of the beſt and moſt capacious in theſe Countries, tho the mouth of it is apt to be choak'd up with ſands, ſo far as to hinder the entrance of larger Veſſels, which oblig'd the inhabitants ſome thirty or forty years ago to be at a vaſt expence in cleanſing and opening the ſame, and cutting a new Harbour within the limits of the City it ſelf. Here are many Ships built, and frequent Fleets ſet out from hence for the *Baltic*, and other parts of the World, but one of its moſt beneficial ſorts of trade is that of Salt, brought in great quantities out of *Britanny* in *France*, and cleans'd and purify'd in this place. Whether it had its name from the Herring-fiſhing (as if call'd originally *Harenchuyſen*) which has always been very conſiderable here; or from its conſiſting at firſt only of a few mean ſcatter'd buildings, term'd in their language *de Enckelde huyſſen*, we ſhall leave to the skilful Reader to determine; but this is certain, that it has been accounted a long while the Bulwark of North-*Holland*, and that the people of *Enchuyſen*, even in *Bentivoglio's* time, exceeded all the reſt of the inhabitants of thoſe parts not only in number of Ships but in maritime skill; this having been the firſt Town of *Holland* that voluntarily revolted from *Spain* upon the Duke of *Alva's* oppreſſions, and led the way to *Dort*, *Harlem*, *Leyden*, *Goud*, and almoſt all the Cities of the Province, except *Amſterdam*, which perſiſted very obſtinately in its obedience and ſubjection to that Crown. The Cabinet, or Collection of Rarities, made by *Bernardus Paludanus*, a Phyſitian of *Enchuyſen*, is much commended by *Hegenitius*; who among other things, took particular notice of a Chamæleon, kept alive for ſome days, and in that time aſſuming all ſorts of colours but red and white. *Ruardus Tapperus*, commemorated not without very high commendations of his learning by *Blaeu*, was born in the City of *Enchuyſen*. He dyed at *Louvain an.* 1559.

Edam (or rather *Ydam* or *Yedam*, having its name from a great bank oppos'd hereabout to the River *Ya* or *Ye*) is ſituate about two miles from *Horn*; having on one ſide of it the *Zuyder-Zee*, and on the other a very rich Country, formerly a great Lake, and now going by the name of the *Purmer*. *Edam* is chiefly noted for building of Ships, and making excellent Cheeſes. We have no more to add concerning this Town, except the ſtory of the Sea Nimph, left (about the year 1430) behind by the ebbing Sea, and caught in the mud by ſome Maids of *Edam*, paſſing along in a Boat to milk their Cows at *Purmerend*, may deſerve to be related. The Girls they ſay were firſt affrighted at the ſight, but ſoon after taking courage, they got her into the Boat and brought her home, where ſhe was waſh'd and cloth'd, and fed upon our diet; being at length taught to ſpin, but retaining a perpetual inclination to return to the water, from which they had much ado to keep her. She could

could never be taught to ſpeak, tho ſhe ſeem'd to have a kind of a language of her own; and as a certain Author informs us, had ſome knowledg of a Deity infus'd into her, uſing to bow and pay reverence to the Crucifix. From hence they ſay ſhe was convey'd to *Harlem*, where ſhe liv'd many years. But I'm affraid the whole matter will find ſmall credit at this time of day, altho *Scaliger* upon *Ariſtotle de Animalibus*, and *Vincentius Cartarinus de Imaginibus deorum*, as likewiſe *Bernardus de Butto* in his fifth Book *de Monarchia Luſitanica*, tell us ſtories of the like nature.

Monachendam, or *Monnekedam*, is denominated from the ſmall River which paſſes thorow it, call'd *Monick*, (which word ſignifies a Monk, the Arms of the Town) being ſituate about a League from *Edam*. It is defended by a Rampart, and in ſome places by a Wall, and appears to be of pretty good antiquity, mention being made of it in the Annals of theſe Countries in the year 1236.

Purmerend was ſo call'd (as *Blaeu* tells us) from its ſtanding upon one end of the River *Purmer*, and is diſtant from *Monachendam* about a large League. It was encompaſs'd with a Rampart and broad Ditches about the year 1573, but had many years before a neat and ſtrong Caſtle. The Town has much encreas'd in riches and buildings ſince the draining of the *Beemſter* Lake, whereby was added to it the neighbourhood of a very fertil tract of ground, cover'd before by waters. *Purmerend* formerly belong'd to the noble Family of the *Egmonds*, by whom it was ſold to the States in the year 1590.

Medemblick, or *Medemleck*, ſo call'd, as we are inform'd by *Blaeu*, from the River *Medemlach*, the courſe of which, under the name of the *Leec*, appears as he tells us unto this day for above the ſpace of three miles, notwithſtanding the contradiction of ſome modern Writers, who affirm that there are no more footſteps remaining of it then of the Terreſtrial Paradice (this is one of their expreſſions) or of the City of *Troy*. It is probably the moſt ancient City of North-*Holland*, and was formerly the Metropolis of it; tho whether it was the ſeat of *Radbodus* the famous King of the *Frizons*, is hotly diſputed by good Authors on both ſides, particularly *Adrianus Junius* and *Janus Douſa*. It is but a ſmall Town in reſpect of its Houſes, but the Sea banks of it are larger and ſtronger then any others thorowout this Diſtrict; and very good reaſon there is that they ſhould be ſo, for the Land is no where ſo furiouſly aſſaulted by the outragious Ocean as in this place. Its Caſtle was built, or rather (as appears from the great difference and variety obſerv'd in the ſtones and workmanſhip of its ſeveral parts) repair'd by *Florent* the Fifth about the year 1282; from whence it is rationally judg'd a ſtructure of very great antiquity. The ſoil of the neighbouring Country is exceeding good, eſpecially for paſturage, and its commodious Harbours, which were of late years cut in the adjoining fields, and are capable of 300 large Ships, are of great profit and reputation to it. For an account of the Territory of *Medemblick*, with its Dyckgraveſhip (an Office of great honour) with a ſhort catologue of the Dyckgraves themſelves, the Reader may conſult *Blaeu's Theatr.* and *Conringius's Theſaur. Rerumpubl.* It enjoys in like manner as the reſt of the Cities of North-*Holland* (which we ſhall obſerve once for all) the entire right of chuſing its own Magiſtracy; or at leaſt did ſo ſome twenty or thirty years ago, the time of *Conringius's* writing his Republics.

Schagen. *Schagen* is a neat and rich Village, being ſeated towards the moſt Northern part of North-*Holland*, about three Leagues from *Alcmaer*, and as many from *Medemblick*. The Country about it is accounted by ſome the richeſt not only in this Province but in all *Europe*; and it is certain, that Land is ſold here for double the price that it is in any other part of *Holland*; there having been Trees upon it which have born ſingly as much Fruit at a time as has brought an hundred Florens, that is about ten pounds, to the owner. There is moreover the picture of a Sheep hung up in the Shambles of *Amſterdam*, which was bred in the ſame grounds, and, in a very cheap ſeaſon, was ſold for almoſt the ſame money.

Egmond. *Egmond* ſtands very near the Ocean, about a League and an half from *Alcmaer*, and two Leagues from *Beverwick*. It is a pleaſant and finely built Village, and gave denomination to one of the moſt ancient and illuſtrious Families of theſe Countries. Here ſtood formerly a brave Caſtle, and a very ample Monaſtery; of which I ſuppoſe there is little remaining at this day. For the Village of *Pettem*, ſee the Deſcription to the next Map.

Beverwick. *Beverwick* (anciently call'd St. *Agatha*'s Church) is likewiſe plac'd by *Brietius* in North-*Holland*, or *Weſt-Frizeland*, under the ſubdiviſion of *Kennemerland*. Its modern name was given it upon account of the frequent Pilgrimages made to it, *Bevaerden* denoting, as *Blaeu* tells us, the making of ſuch Religious Journeys. It is diſtant from *Harlem* about two miles, and has (beſides pleaſant encloſures round about it) a convenient Port along the mouth of the *Wyckermeer*.

Texel. To North-*Holland* belong divers Iſlands, the chief whereof is that of the *Texel*, or *Teſſel*, abounding with all manner of neceſſaries, and defended from the fury of the Ocean partly by the Sand-Hills, and partly by ſtrong Banks. The ſoil of it is in many places apply'd to the uſes of paſturage, and in thoſe are vaſt flocks of Sheep kept, of the milk of which are ſuch Cheeſes made as are judg'd not inferior to the true Parmeſan. There is in the *Texel*, beſides ſeveral fine Villages, a large and fair Town, tho unwall'd, which has its Magiſtrates, and enjoys divers priviledges after the manner of a City. The inhabitants apply themſelves eſpecially to agriculture, yet do many of them follow the fiſhing trade, particularly that of Herrings; and becauſe the Iſland it ſelf is of no ſmall moment to the States, as having a great influence upon the entrance into the *Zuyder-Zee*, they long ſince took care to have a very ſtrong Fortreſs built in it, which is always provided of a good Garriſon. *Flieland*, or *Vlieland*, call'd in Latin *Flevolandia*, and by the Dutch *het Vlieland*, is of a long and narrow figure, and has in it only one ſingle Village at each end; being remarkable for little elſe beſides the great abundance of that ſmall Shell-fiſh which they call *Moſſelen*, and we Muſcles.

Schelling. *Schelling* (better known then many larger Iſlands in the World, ſince the firing of above an hundred, (ſome ſay an hundred and fifty) of their Merchant-men, with ſome men of War, cloſe by it about fifteen or ſixteen years ago, by a very few of our Ships) is ſomewhat longer, and well nigh as broad again as the laſt mention'd Iſland; having in it two Villages with Churches, *Middelland* and *Hoor*, and three without, *viz. Weſteynde*, *Formare*, and *Ooſter-eynde*. The *Texel*, *Flieland* and *Schelling*, lye along the mouth of

the *Zuyder-Zee*, and together with ſeveral large Banks of Sand, break in ſome meaſure the firſt aſſaults of the raging Ocean, making beſides two good Harbours, denominated from the two firſt Iſlands; one of which is an eminent ſtation for ſuch Ships as are bound for *England*, *France*, and more Southern Countries, and the other for thoſe which are laden for the *Baltic*, and the North and North-Eaſt parts of *Germany*. The *Wierings* (ſo nam'd from *Wier*, which word ſignifies the ordinary Sea-Weed) lies more inwardly, being ſituate between the Province of *Frizeland* and the fartheſt part of North-*Holland*. There are divers good Villages in it, and its ſoil is fruitful and rich, feeding large Flocks of Sheep, which bring great profit to the inhabitants. Concerning the ſmall Iſlands of *Urck* and *Ens* we have ſpoken briefly in our account of *Overiſſel*.

The Wierings.

The

BIBLIOTECA BOLETIN

DE NOORDT ZEE.

Het Hondtsbosch.

Het Peermer oste t Zypsche gadt

Out Peermer

De Zyp

Dyck

Kiste

De 300 Roeden

De elf Peercken

Dyck

Leechdyck

Keyns

S. Martin

Cenigenburgh

Cruijsbroeckum

DE ZYPE

DE PURMER.
Gemeten ende getee kent door Mr Lucas Janssen Sinck Anno 1622.

WATER

LANDT.

De Nes

Rynlantsche Roeden de 600 doen een Morgen.

PURMERLANDT.

Purmerender Veer

Visschery ter Veer

Koeckmolen

Quadijck

Zeevanecks molen

CADTWOUDE

Broeckerlanden

Edam

Zeevanck

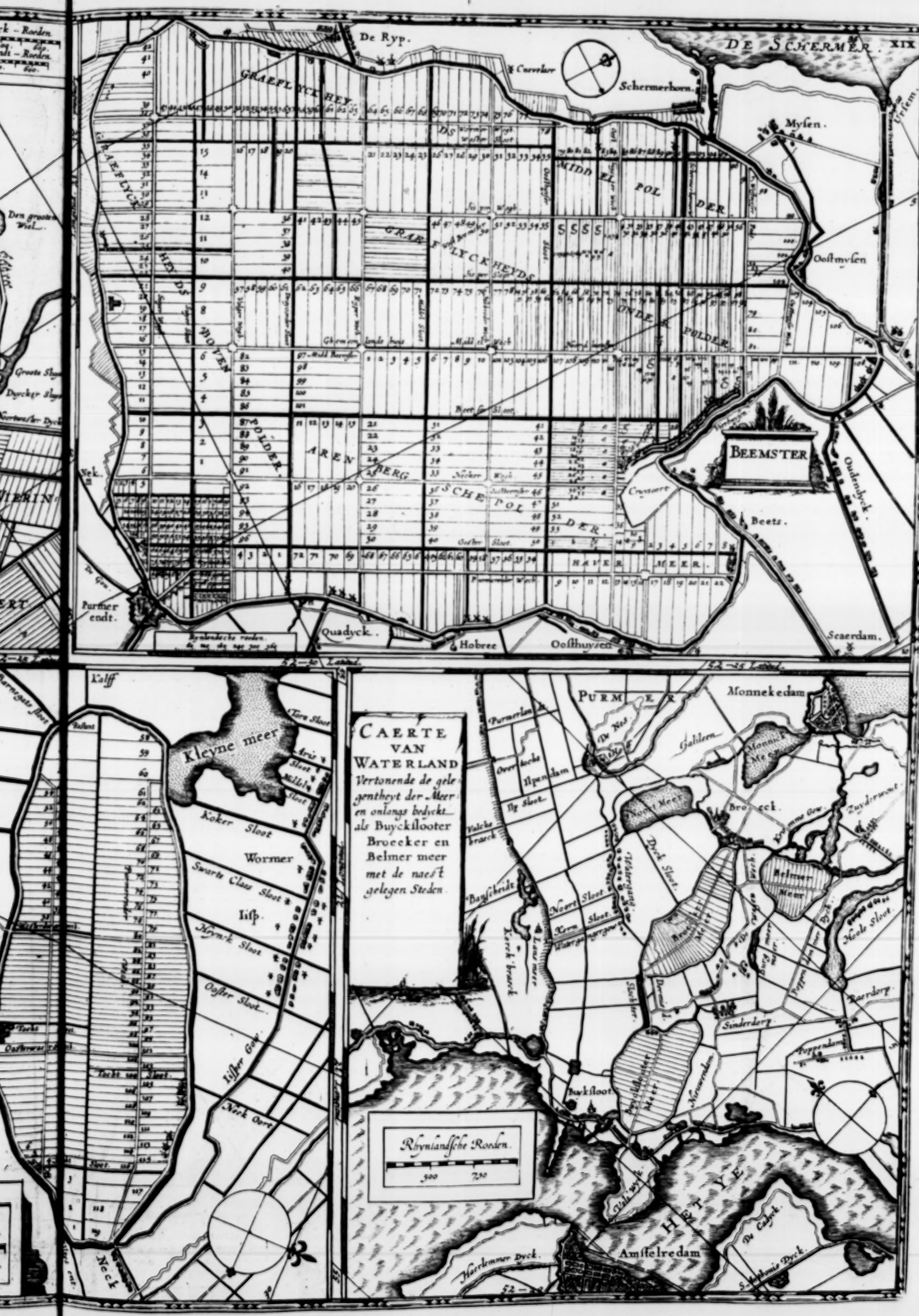
DE WORMER
Arnd. Janssonio-Waesbergius. Mosem. Pitt. et Stephanum Swart.

Rhynlandsche Roeden
200. 400. 600.

Zypse Dyck-Roeden
200. 400. 600.
Zypse Landt-Roeden
200. 400. 600.

WAERT

WIERINGER


De Ryp.
DE SCHERMER. XIX
Schermerhorn.
Myssen.
Oostmyssen
BEEMSTER
Beets.
Oudendyck.
Purmer endt.
Quadyck.
Hobree
Oosthuysen
Scaerdam.
GRAEFLYCK HEY
GRAEFLYCK
GRAEFLYCKHEYDS
MIDDEL POLDER
OUDER POLDER
HAVER MEER.
Kalff
Kleyne meer
Koker Sloot
Wormer
Swarte Claes Sloot
Iisp.
Oosser Sloot.
Neck
Neck Oort
CAERTE VAN WATERLAND Vertonende de gelegentheyt der Meren onlangs bedyckt als Buyckslooter Broecker en Belmer meer met de naest gelegen Steden
Rhynlandsche Roeden.
500 750
PURMER
Monnekedam
Purmerlant
De Nes
Galilera
Monnick Meer
Noort Meer
Broeck.
Zuydermeer
Belmer Meer
Hoole Sloot
Sunderdorp
Buyckslooter Meer
Monnickendam
Buyckslooter
Belmer
Barsbrugge
Noort Sloot
Dyck Sloot.
Lauwer
Kerk braeck
Buyckslooter Meer
Uitwerk
HEYE
De Cabel.
Amstelredam
Haerlemmer Dyck.
S. Antonis Dyck.

THE

Drain'd Lands

OF

NORTH-HOLLAND.

THE Art and Induſtry of the *Dutch* do continually manifeſt themſelves in a thouſand particulars, but in nothing more then in their putting bars to the Ocean, and in draining Lakes of ſo great extent that they might deſerve to be term'd Inland Seas; ſuch as were not many years ago thoſe two large tracts of ground in the Diſtrict of North-*Holland* call'd the *Zype* and *Beemſter*. The firſt of theſe is ſhelter'd from the raging Ocean by a huge Mole, of a prodigious height and bulk, plac'd at the end of the Sand-hills, which being extended along the Sea-coaſt from the very Southermoſt point of this Province, begins to fail not far from *Pettem*. The loud and continual noiſe produc'd by the breaking of the Waves upon it, and ſuppos'd to reſemble the full cry of a Pack of Dogs, has given it the name of *Honts-Boſch*, that is the Hounds-Wood. It is ſupported from the foundation by large beams of Timber firmly plac'd in the ground, and ſtrongly faſten'd together, the diſtance between which is fill'd up with ſuch vaſt ſtones that each of them may be taken for an entire Rock; but this Mole, by reaſon of the exceſſive charge in the reparation of it, being neglected for ſome years, leaſt it ſhould thereby have become too weak to reſiſt the aſſaults of the tempeſtuous Ocean (whereupon the beſt part of the whole Province would be in danger of being utterly ruin'd) they have ſtrengthen'd it with two or three exceeding great Banks caſt up againſt it, which from the ſecurity they afford the inhabitants are call'd the *Slapers*. The abovementi-on'd Village of *Pettem*, which ſtood upon the Sea-ſhore at the furtheſt end of this Mole, has been ſeveral years ago in a manner deſtroy'd by the continual encroachment of the Sea and the violence of Winter Tempeſts; upon which account the poor people have been forc'd to quit their ancient habitation, and build more inwardly and under the guard of the Banks. The *Zype*, which begins at the ſame place, and which is exceeding fertil, eſpecially in thoſe parts that lye towards the Sand-hills, being of a very low ſituation, and therefore expos'd to frequent inundations, was firſt encompaſs'd with Banks by *William* Lord of *Schagen*; after which it was known for ſome time by the name of *Niewlandt*. After this, *viz.* about the year 1552, it was ſurrounded by ſtronger Fences or Dykes, by the contrivance of the ingenious *Nicolaus Nicolai*, Brother of the Poet *Johannes Secundus*; at which time one *Bucholdus*, a man of great repute in this Country, built ſeveral Salt-Pits in it, and the whole tract of ground began to be profitably apply'd to the uſes of Husbandry; but upon the firſt of *November an.* 1570 there happen'd ſo violent a tempeſt in theſe parts, that (beſides the great loſs and dammage ſuffer'd thorowout the Province) the Banks being broken here, the whole *Zype* was again overwhelm'd by the waters; from which it has nevertheleſs been ſince (beyond all expectation) recover'd by the obſtinate induſtry of this people, to whom ſcarce any thing ſeems impoſſible to be effected. The Banks whereby it is at preſent defended are ſuppos'd to be ſo ſtrong that they may bid defiance to the moſt impetuous attacks of its neighbouring enemy.

The Zype.

The *Beemſter*, which lies in *Waterland*, was an entire Lake to the year 1608, at which time the firſt Banks began to be caſt about it. It was formerly five Leagues long, and one and a half broad, but by degrees it ſo far enlarg'd its borders, that it became of almoſt a ſquare figure, about ſeven Leagues over; being before it was drain'd found ſeven or eight, and in many places at leaſt nine foot deep. Licence being obtain'd of the States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frizeland* to proceed in the deſign, and ſeveral perſons of abi-

Beemſter.

lity (of whom *Janſon* gives us a catalogue) being join'd with the firſt undertakers, beſides the purchaſing ſo much of the adjoining fields as was ſufficient for finiſhing the ſurrounding Banks, twenty ſix Mills were erected in the moſt covenient places for carrying off the waters; which was well nigh effected when the circumvallation happen'd to be broken in ſome parts, and the baniſh'd element return'd to take poſſeſſion of its ancient ſeat. The day of this great diſappointment was the 20th of *January* in the year 1610, and the damage ſuffer'd thereby was reckon'd at above an hundred thouſand Florens; but nevertheleſs the deſign (which was now look'd upon as unpracticable, and by ſome people, as is uſual in ſuch caſes, little leſs then ridiculous) was the ſame year undertaken again by the ſame perſons, and ſome others aſſociated with them, and united to their aſſiſtance. In ſhort, the Work being briskly ſet about afreſh, might have been compleated within the ſpace of little more then a year, had not the Autumnal Tempeſts of 1611 put ſome ſtop to it, notwithſtanding which, the number of their Mills being encreas'd to about thirty, by the end of *May* 1612 it was thorowly finiſh'd, and by the end of *July* following the whole tract of ground was proportionably divided between the Undertakers, according to the ſeveral ſums that each man had adventur'd in the main ſtock. Not long after the recover'd ſoil began to be planted with numerous Ædifices, adorn'd and ſurrounded with pleaſant Gardens and Orchards, and ſuch fertil encloſures as have long ſince made a plentiful return for the charge, labour, and diſappointments of the firſt Undertakers.

The preſent extent of the *Beemſter* is ſuch that it contains 7090 Acres, beſides the public Ways, Dykes, and ſeveral uſeleſs and unpaſſable places; which added to the former, will make the number amount to ten thouſand. It has alter'd its nature at an odd rate, being chang'd from a Lake to an Iſland, for it is encompaſs'd about by a Channel of waters, four, five, ſix, and ſeven, and in ſome places eight Rods broad. The ſituation of it is in this manner; Southward of it lies *Purmerend*, to which it is join'd by a Bridg; and not far from thence are two conſiderable Villages, call'd *Wormer* and *Iiſp*; to the Eaſtward are *Ooſthuyſen*, *Quadyck*, and *Wrede*; and on the Northern and Weſtern ſide *Beets*, *Somerdyck*, *Vierhuyſen*, *Avendyck*, *Avenhorn*, *Schermerhorn*, *Myſen*, the *Ryp*, and *Gracht*.

Of the time, manner, and method of draining the adjacent *Purmer*, *Wormer*, and *Schermer*, *Janſon* gives us no particular account, tho the delineation of two of them is by him exhibited together with thoſe of the *Beemſter* and *Zyp*; but being much of the ſame nature they may perhaps require no diſtinct deſcription. Wherefore we ſhall only add here, that the Lands both in *Weſt-Frizeland* and other parts of the Province of *Holland* recover'd from the waters, enjoy, at leaſt for a term of years, an exemtion from public Taxes (by which immunity the value of them is much enhanc'd), and that upon the draining of the *Beemſter* ſome *Hollanders*, by public permiſſion, effected the like in *France*, and made themſelves maſters of a large ſpace of Land ſituate near unto *Rochel*, and call'd ſince little *Holland*. The Arms of *Holland*, as a diſtinct State by it ſelf, are, Or, a Lion Gules.

The

THE PROVINCE OF ZEALAND.

LEVINUS *Lemnius*, and other Authors of good account, make the Iſlands of *Zealand* the ancient ſeat of the *Mattiaci*, of whom *Tacitus* ſpeaks in his Book *De Moribus Germanorum* in theſe words, *eſt in eodem obſequio Mattiacorum Gens, Batavis ſimiles, niſi quod ipſo terræ ſuæ ſolo ac cælo acrius animantur.* But others ſuppoſe this place of *Tacitus* to be no ſufficient ground for ſuch an opinion, eſpecially ſeeing that they are accounted by him a *German* Nation, and expreſly ſeated beyond the *Rhine*. Nor can it be ſuppos'd that ſuch hot Springs were ever to be found in this Country as were in that of the ancient *Mattiaci*, of which *Pliny* ſays in *Lib.* 31. *cap.* 2. that *ſunt & Mattiaci in Germania fontes calidi trans Rhenum, quorum hauſtus triduo fervet; circa marginem vero pumicem faciunt Aquæ.* And yet there are not wanting thoſe who taking the dream of *Bato*, with all its circumſtances, for a certain truth, ſuppoſe that ſome other *German* Prince may in like manner have been the conductor of a Colony of the *Mattiaci* into the Iſlands of *Zealand*; and for confirmation of their opinion they tell us that the word *Maet*, which comes ſo near in ſound to the name of that people, and ſignifies a Colleague or Partner, is peculiar to the language of the *Zealanders*. But leaving this matter to be diſputed between the Diſciples of *Junius* and *Cluver* (the latter of whom in his Book *De tribus Rheni Alveis*, makes it very probable that this Country was anciently the ſeat of the *Toxandri*) we need not much to doubt but the modern name was impos'd by the *Danes*, in memory and honour of their own principal Iſland, when poſſeſs'd of this and the neighbouring Province of *Holland*; tho ſome we know will have it, without any relation had to the *Cimbrick* Iſland, and purely upon the account of its own ſituation which is upon, or rather in the very boſome of the Sea denominated *Zealand*.

Air, ſoil &c.

The Air of *Zealand* is more ſharp and leſs healthy then that of the adjoyning Countries; people here, eſpecially ſtrangers, being very ſubject to catch Agues and Feavers; which, together with other diſtempers, muſt needs be produc'd by thoſe noiſome fogs and vapours which chiefly in the Summer ſeaſon are continually exhal'd from their ſtanding Pools and Shallows. Yet is the Air of South *Beveland* accounted mild, and that of *Walcheren* is found to be more temperate and gentle then in former Ages (the Nightingale being now obſerv'd to ſing in it, a thing not known till of latter years) which is principally imputed to the many Gardens and Orchards, and far greater number of Trees then were growing here in ancient times. As for the ſoil, it is generally very fruitful, and produces excellent Wheat, as ponderous and white as is to be found in any other Country. It yields alſo great quantities of that *Caulis Sylveſtris* or *Cole-wort*, of the ſeed whereof great profit is made: as alſo of *Madder*, which they call *Meedkrappe*, much us'd by Dyers. Nor are there wanting in *Zealand* very good Paſture Grounds, as well within their banks as without, and upon the Sea ſhore; ſo that they are often times overflown by the ſalt water, which yet happening not over frequently, impregnates the earth, and gives the graſs ſuch a reliſh as, being communicated to the Sheep, makes their Mutton better taſted, and upon that account preferr'd before that of other parts of the Countrey.

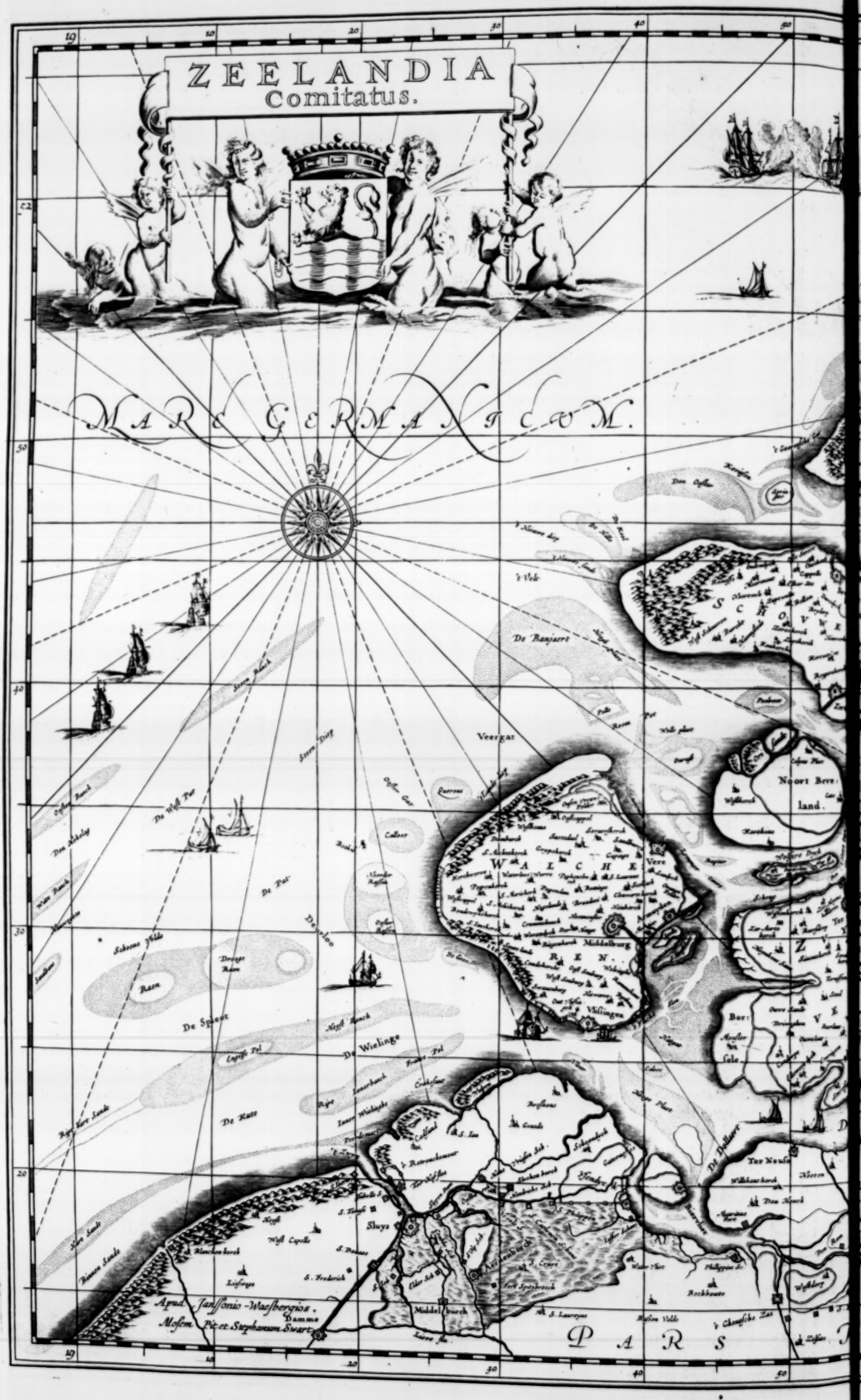
Habit of Body, employments, cuſtoms &c.

The *Zealanders* are of a middle ſtature, but their bodies are ſtrong and well ſet. In the *Dutch* Annals we have a ſtory of a Woman born in *Zealand*, and brought by the Counteſs of *Holland* to the Marriage of *Charles* the Fair of *France* about the year 1323, ſo exceeding big and tall that the moſt proper men ſeem'd but like children to her, tho both her Father and Mother

were ſlender and of very ordinary ſtature. Her ſtrength is likewiſe ſaid to have been ſo great that ſhe would lift up in each hand a barrel full of *Hamborough* Beer with as much eaſe as a ſtrong Man ſhould empty Casks; being able to carry that weight with which eight Men would find themſelves over-burthen'd. But to return to the character of our *Zealanders*; the better ſort are courteous and liberal, yet keep within the bounds of good husbandry, being as deſirous of riches, tho ſeldom becoming ſo rich as their Neighbours of *Holland*. The common and meaner ſort of people are of a rude and boiſterous temper, like the waves and winds with which they are always converſant; and of whoſe nature they ſeem to participate; being conſtantly, and almoſt univerſally employ'd in navigation; by which means they become better Marriners then their Neighbours, and may be accounted the main maritime ſtrength of the whole Union; the privateering part of any War (which they are therefore always deſirous of having continu'd) falling conſtantly to the ſhare of the *Zealanders*. They have not many Artificers amongſt them, the ſupport and enrichment of the inhabitants depending in times of peace upon the Fiſhery and Forreign-Trade; which they manage in a great meaſure by bringing ſalt (which they have a ſpecial art of boyling and purefying) and Wines out of *France*, and of Oyl, Alum and Wines out of *Spain*, and tranſporting the ſame into *Livonia*, *Pruſſia* and other Northern Countries. Many of them traffick for Spices and Gold into the *Indies*; and all ſorts of commodities are diſtributed by them as well into thoſe that lye neerer as into more remote Regions. In their cuſtoms and humours they are ſaid to come nearer the *Brabanſons* and *French* then the *Hollanders* or *Germans*, eſpecially the Women, who particularly endeavour to be exceeding neat in their dreſs.

Zealand was in former Ages under one and the ſame Earl with *Holland*, yet with the free and conſtant enjoyment of its proper Laws and Inſtitutions; except at ſuch times as part of it was ſubjected to *Flanders*, which happen'd eſpecially under *Theodorick* the 4th, Earl of *Holland* and *Zealand*, from whom *Baldwin* of *Lille*, Earl of *Flanders*, took the Iſland of *Walcheren*, according to *Regersbergius*, and according to *Meyerus*, not only that but the four other Iſlands of *Schowen*, *South-Beveland*, *North-Beveland*, and *Borſales*. Yet did all theſe places afterwards ſhake off the *Flandrian* yoak under the ſucceeding Earls of *Holland*, and the whole of *Zealand* deſcended as one entire Province to the Houſes of *Burgundy* and *Auſtria*, from the latter of which it revolted in the time of *Philip* the ſecond, King of *Spain*, and has ever ſince next to *Holland* been the moſt conſiderable (in reſpect of ſtrength and riches) among the ſeven members of the Union. Paſſing by the more ancient conſtitution we ſhall give a brief account of the preſent Government of this Province; which is by their proper States, that conſiſt of two Members, the Nobility and Deputies of the chief Towns. The *Zealand* Nobility having been extinguiſhed in the *Spaniſh* Wars, the Princes of *Orange*, as Marquiſes of *Vere* and *Fluſhing* (which Towns were purchas'd from the States by the famous *William* the firſt) have ever ſince had the right to make that part of them, under the title of the firſt Noble of *Zealand*: and therefore have always by their Deputies had the firſt place and voice in the States of the Province, the Council of State and Chamber of Accounts, except for ſuch time as *William* the ſecond, the preſent Prince, was with the greateſt injuſtice imaginable depriv'd of the ſame, which did not at all belong to him as Stadtholder, from which Office he had indeed, tho unjuſtly too, been already excluded by the States General. The Prince of *Orange* likewiſe creates the Magiſtrates, and conſequently commands in effect the voices of the two mention'd Towns, whereas there are in all but ſix that ſend their Deputies to the States, and make up the Soveraignty of the Province; *viz.* *Middleburg*, *Zirckzcee*, *Goes*, *Tolen*, *Fluſhing* and *Vere*: the ſmaller, not voicing Towns being, *Domburch*, *Weſt-Cappel*, *Arnmuyden*, *Brouwers-haven* and St. *Martins dyck*. The Provincial Eſtates ſit generally at *Middleburg*, and are conven'd as often as more urgent affairs require; being repreſented at other times by ſeven Deputies (that is one in behalf of the Prince of *Orange*, and one from each of the chief Cities) who with the aſſiſtance of their Penſionary and Secretary meet and tranſact matters of an inferior nature. The Iſland of *Walcheren* has alſo its peculiar convention of States, which ſits uſually at *Middleburg* and conſiſts of the Deputy of the Prince, three Deputies from the three Towns of *Middleburg*, *Fluſhing* and *Vere*, and two others choſen and ſent by the landed men of the Country. Every City has its proper Court of Judicature, but from each of them there lyes an appeal to the convention of the Provincial Eſtates, and from thence to that of the States General; both which are always held at the *Hague*; where likewiſe ſits a mixt Court, made up of a certain number of *Hollanders* and *Zealanders*; concerning which a brief account has already been given in the deſcription of *Holland*. The Iſlands of *Zealand* are divided into two Diſtricts call'd *Beooſter Scheld* and *Beweſter Scheld*, from the two different Channels by which the *Schelde* empties it ſelf into the Ocean; according to which diviſion it is under the juriſdiction of two Quæſtors, call'd as *Conringius* tells us in *Dutch Rentmeeſters*, that is Treaſurers, tho their authority be of ſuch a nature as to make them rather reſemble Judges or chief Juſtitiaries, in their reſpective circles; having formerly had full power in all places out of the City-Territories not only to impriſon all vagabonds and other Criminals, and to take ſpecial care of the public peace, and the ſecurity of the common roads, but after legal and ſolemn tryal to condemn ſuch as were found guilty of Capital offences. But their juriſdiction has been much impair'd of late years, eſpecially that of *Beooſter Scheld*, the greateſt part of which has been either recover'd or uſurp'd by the Baylifs of *Zirck-Zee* and *Tolen*; and chiefly by the former, who challenges and exerciſes a very large power throughout the ſaid Diſtrict, within which is at this day comprehended the Lordſhip of *Sommerdyck*. The Quæſtor of the other circle, or *Beweſter Scheld*, has his priſon at *Middleburg*, where he ſecures Criminals, and brings them upon their tryal before the City-tribunal. Both I ſuppoſe are now again, that is ſince the reſtauration of the Stadtholderſhip, appointed by the Provincial Governor.

The Iſlands of *Zealand* are at preſent eight, four bevond the *Ooſterſcheld*, *viz.* *Schowen*, *Duvelland*, *Tolen*, and *Oreſand*; and four between that and the *Weſterſcheld*, *Walcheren*, *Southbeveland*, *Northbeveland*, and *Wolferdyck*. Three of theſe are more immediately expos'd to the fury of the Ocean; the inhabitants being put to a prodigious charge for defence of the ſame againſt the outra-


ZEELANDIA
Comitatus.
MARE GERMANICUM.
De Banjaert
Veergat
Oster Gat
De Wielingen
De Kats
De Spleet
Sluys
Middelburg
Veere
Vlissingen
Arnemuyden
Zierickzee
Goes
Tholen
Bergen op Zoom
Noort Beveland.
Walcheren
Schouwen
Duyveland
Tholen
Noord Beveland
Zuid Beveland
Flacque
Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios.
Amstelodamum.
Mosem Pit et Stephanum Swart.
PARS

XXI

Milliaria Germanica communia

HOLLANDIÆ PARS.

ZELANDIÆ PARS.

BRABANTIÆ PARS.

Graven hage
Delft
Rotterdam
Goude
Oude water
Schoonhoven
Dordrecht
Vlaerdingen
Den Briel
Ouden bosch
Breda
Rosendael
Hulst
Antwerpen
Tholen
Bergen op Zoom
Willemstadt
Clundert
Steenbergen

Mr IOHN BULLINGHAM
OF KETTON
In ye County of Rutland
This Mapp is Humbly Dedicated
by Moses Pitt.

BIBLIOTECA BODLEIANA

outragious element; which yet has been frequently ſo kind as to reſtore them (by filling up the ſhallows) in one place, what it has depriv'd them of in another.

The chief Iſland of *Zealand*, and which in number of inhabitants, ſplendour of its Cities and Villages, and (the cauſe and ſource of both the former) the frequency of trade and commerce, far exceeds all the reſt, is that of *Walcheren*; ſituate in the South and Weſt part of the Province, lying to the North of *Flanders*, and having to the Eaſtward of it beyond *Southbeveland* (which lies between them) the Dukedom of *Brabant*.

The Capital City of *Walcheren* (which in Latin is term'd *Walachria*) is *Middleburg*, ſo call'd (as is generally agreed upon by modern writers, who have exploded the ſtory of I know not what *Metellus*, an imaginary *Roman*, of Conſular Dignity) from its ſtanding more inward and towards the middle of the Iſland. It is a large and well built City, having ſpatious ſtreets, inhabited by great multitudes of people, among whom is no ſmall number of wealthy Merchants. The building of its Churches is very magnificent, and ſo was formerly that of its Religious Houſes and Monaſteryes, among which that of St. *Nicolas* exceeded all the reſt, the Abbot whereof did anciently in the convention of Eſtates repreſent the whole Eccleſiaſtical Order. This Abby was by *Philip* the ſecond made the ſeat and Manſion of one of his new erected Biſhopricks; but it afterwards became the place of aſſembly of the Provincial Eſtates, the Chamber of Accounts, and the Colledge of the Admiralty; ſome parts of it being allotted the Mint, and converted to other ſuch like publick uſes. The Council Houſe of the City is alſo a ſtately Fabrick, being curiouſly adorn'd with ſtatues and Images; and the top of the higheſt Tower in *Middleburg*, to which is added the ornament of a fair Dial, is ſaid to have coſt 100 and 50 thouſand Florens. It is mightily enrich'd by the Staple of Wines which it enjoyes as well of thoſe imported out of ſeveral other Countries, as particularly out of *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*: and ſo great was the wealth of this place even in the laſt Century that it purchas'd the Town of *Arnmuyden* of its proper Lord; which was done for the ſake of its ſecure and ſpacious Haven, from whence the *Middleburgers* have cut a deep and broad Channel (the old one that runs alſo into the Sea not far from *Armuyden* being by reaſon of its narrowneſs and many windings become almoſt uſeleſs) which brings up Veſſels of great burthen into ſeveral Streets of their City. It is very ſtrongly fortify'd with a firm wall encompaſs'd by large Ditches of the greateſt depth, beyond which is another wall guarding and ſurrounding the ſaid Ditches. We are told by modern Travellers that there are about 20 Churches in *Middleburg* both the Lutheran and Calviniſtical-reformed, as well as Anabaptiſts and *Jews*, being here tolerated and allow'd places of publick worſhip.

The Government of this City is by two Conſuls and eleven Eſchevins, both which are appointed by the Stadtholder out of a double number preſented unto him. This double number is agreed upon by another part of the Magiſtracy, call'd the Council of twelve, and as many more which they call to joyn with them (the whole number of Electors being thereby made 24) out of the Forreigners of better quality and reputation, who are uncapable of bearing either of the former Offices themſelves, tho they have ſo great a ſhare in the election of thoſe that do. Both theſe Councellors and Electors continue for term of Life, the former of whom are choſen by the Conſuls and Eſchevines; and the latter out of a tripple number by the Provincial Governor.

The learned Ornaments of this City were *Paulus* a *Middleburgo*, well skill'd in the Mathematicks, and for that reaſon invited to *Rome*: *Nicolaus Everardi* ſirnamed likewiſe *a Middleburgo* tho born in a neighbouring Village. He was a famous Lawyer, and upon that account made Preſident of the Grand Council or Court of *Mechlin*; and dyed *an.* 1532. For an account of his ſeveral Sons, recorded for learned Men, among whom was *Johannes Secundus*, accounted a good Poet in his time, *Blaeu's The. Urb.* may be conſulted.

Fluſhing is about a League, or according to an *Engliſh* Traveller two miles and an half diſtant from *Middleburg*, being ſeated in the moſt Southern part of the Iſland, directly over againſt *Flanders*. It was within leſs then 300 years nothing more then an ordinary Ferry by which the traders of both Provinces had paſſage too and fro, and maintain'd entercourſe with each other, but it is wonderfully encreas'd ſince that time, and has by reaſon of its ſituation and excellent Port been for many years accounted the principal key of the *Belgick* Countries. It was firſt wall'd about not above 140 years ago by the famous Warrier *Adolphus* of *Burgundy*; but ſome time after that it had thrown off the *Spaniſh* yoak the Confederate States took care to have it ſo well fortify'd that it became a place of the greateſt ſtrength: having before been eſteem'd by judicious perſons a Hold of ſo great moment to its poſſeſſors, that *Charles* the fifth recommended the preſervation of it in a peculiar manner to his Son *Philip*, among thoſe ſecret points of State deliver'd to him upon his reſignation of theſe Countries. *Fluſhing* indeed is not ſo large, nor ſo well built as *Middleburg*, the Streets of it being alſo narrower then thoſe of that City; yet is it not altogether deſtitute of ſtately and magnificent ſtructures, among which their Court or Town Hall (a modern building) is ſaid to excel: and whatever it may want in this reſpect is ſufficiently compenſated in ſtrength riches and Commerce. This was one of the Cautionary Towns deliver'd to Queen *Elizabeth*, *an.* 1585, and reſtor'd by King *James an.* 1616. *Robert* Lord *Liſle* (afterwards Earl of *Leiceſter*) being the laſt, as his Brother the famous Sir *Philip Sidney* had been the firſt Governor of the place. As for the Etymology of the name, whether it be taken from *een Fleſche* (that is a bottle or jugg, which is the Arms of the City) or from the *Daniſh* word *Vles* (which ſignifies the boiſterous Tide and ſurges of the Ocean, obſerv'd to be extraordinary here) muſt ſtill remain a matter of diſpute. *An.* 1452 *Fluſhing* came into the poſſeſſion of the Illuſtrious Family of the *Borſals*, Marquis's of *Vere*; and was afterwards, *viz.* about the year 1581, purchaſed together with the ſaid Marquiſate by *William* the firſt Prince of *Orange*, to whom hereditary oaths of fealty and allegiance were made the ſame year, as about 7 years after to his Son: in remembrance whereof there were Silver coins thrown about, having the Arms of *Naſſaw* upon them quarter'd with thoſe of each Town (on their reſpective Medals) with this ſhort inſcription, *nodus indiſſolubilis*; and on the other ſide *je maintiendray*. Ever ſince the Princes of *Orange* have had the nomination (or at leaſt the right to it) of the Magiſtracy of this

Fluſhing.

City, which conſiſts of two Conſuls, nine Scabins and thirteen Senators. By the Prince is alſo appointed a Baylif, who is to be preſent at all aſſemblyes or Conſultations about the City affairs: nor can any decree be paſt or executed againſt which he ſhall have proteſted either in behalf of his Lord or the common welfare of the Citizens.

Ter-Vere. *Vere* or *Ter-Vere* (call'd alſo *Camp-Vere*, from the firſt building upon the place which was only ſome few Cottages of Boatmen who wafted people over to the Village of *Campen* in North-*Beveland* long ſince ſwallowed up by the Sea) is ſeated upon the Northern ſhore of *Walcheren*, being according to *Blaeu* about one mile (that is a *Dutch* one, for it is really 3 *Engliſh* miles) from *Middleburg*, and 2 from *Fluſhing*. It is in bigneſs inferior to *Fluſhing*, but is well fortify'd with a broad Ditch and three good bulwarks; anſwerable to the number of its gates. *Vere* has alſo two fair Harbours for ſhips, with broad wharfs or keys within the walls. Before the late rebellion in *England* the *Scotch* trade, confin'd to this place by a ſtaple inſtituted here *an.* 1612 was very beneficial to it; (the old Pariſh Church being aſſign'd thoſe of that Nation for the exerciſe of their Religion) but the Sea is its dreadful enemy, by which it has been frequently in danger of being utterly ruin'd. Particularly the Tower which ſtood on the North ſide of the Port was (*an* 1630) quite overturn'd and buryed in the Ocean. The Magiſtracy of this Town conſiſts of two Conſuls, and nine Eſchevins; to whom *an.* 1575 was added a Common Council of twenty four. It has alſo its particular and diſtinct Baylif. Our noble and ancient Family of the *Veres* (ſome of whom were in the laſt Age mainly inſtrumental in aſſerting the liberty of the Confederate Provinces) is recorded to have had its name and deſcent from this City.

Arnmuyden. *Arnmuyden* is ſo call'd from the ſmall River *Arne*, which runs from *Middleburg* towards this place, and *Muydt*, which word in the old *Zealand* as well as *Daniſh* language ſignifies a Tower. The old Town of this name is long ſince gone to ruin, (whereof there is only a fair Church and Hall left ſtanding, in the latter of which hangs a table expreſſing *Arnmuyden* when it was a Village) and the new one (which in the laſt Century did ſo abound in trade and riches that the dayly increaſe of its buildings exceeded thoſe of *Middleburg* in magnificence and ſplendor) goes fairly after it; being of late years extremely decay'd and become only a ſmall place conſiſting of one Street, tho entrench'd about. The convenience of its Harbour, which was formerly of ſuch depth that Veſſels of 300 Tun came up to the very walls of the Town, occaſion'd the great commerce it maintain'd with the *French* and *Spaniards*, as well as the nearer *Danes* and *Germans*: and the obſtruction of the ſame (which of late years has been ſo conſiderable that Coaches and Waggons paſs now where ſhips were wont to ſail) has impoveriſh'd the Inhabitants; whoſe only gain and ſupport are at this day deriv'd from the adjoining Salt-Houſes, where they employ their time in boiling and purifying that univerſal commodity. The preſent *Arnmuyden* (which was wall'd about upon the *Belgick* troubles, the Lordſhip of it having been purchas'd from *Philip* of *Burgundy* and *Ann* of *Borſales* by the *Middleburgers*, grown jealous as ſome tell us, of its thriving neighbourhood) has, in like manner as the other Towns of the Iſland, its Baylif, Conſuls, Scabins and Senators.

Zeeburg, commonly call'd *Rammekens*, is a ſtrong Fort at the mouth of the Harbour which lyes below the Channel that leads to *Middleburg*, built by *Mary* Queen of *Hungary*, Governeſs of the *Low-Countries* for *Charles* the fift. The ſituation of it is very pleaſant, for on one ſide it has the proſpect of ſeveral Villages, with many fine meadows and fields, and on the other lyes a creek of the Sea, whither great numbers of ſhips betake themſelves in a ſtorm, and then defy the uttermoſt rage of winds and waves. This fortreſs was pawn'd to the *Engliſh* and reſtor'd to the *Dutch* together with the *Brill* and *Fluſhing*.

As you paſs along the ſhore, to the Weſt and North-weſt of *Fluſhing*, under the ſand hills appear ſeveral unwall'd Towns, and delicate Villages; the chief of which, in reſpect of its antiquity, and former flouriſhing condition is *Weſtcappel*; tho at this day it be a miſerably poor and forlorne place. Its ſituation upon the Sea, and the commodiouſneſs of its Harbour had divers Ages ago procur'd it a great trade from all parts, for the incouragement whereof large priviledges and immunities were granted it by Earl *Florent* about the year 1223; the ſame being afterwards confirm'd and renew'd by *Mary* of *Burgundy*. The law by which every man upon his being made a free Denizon was oblig'd to dwell in the Town for the ſpace of three years, (none but Freemen being likewiſe permitted to trade here, without ſpecial leave obtain'd of the Scabins) brought great advantage to the ſame; and the maritime laws which are in force as well in other places as thorough all *Zealand*, and bear the name of the laws of *Weſtcappel*, are a ſufficient proof of its having been anciently a City of great commerce; but the frequent loſſes ſuffer'd by Tides and Tempeſts, both by breaking their banks, and making continual encroachments upon the land, oblig'd the inhabitants to quit their ancient ſeat; and *Weſtcappel* now ſtands within the land and at ſome diſtance from its former troubleſome neighbour. Upon or about the plat of the old Town, are at this day only a few poor houſes and Cottages, inhabited by Husbandmen, and ſuch as labour in repairing the Sea-banks; that near this place, (the name whereof it bears, for it is call'd the *Weſtcappel Dyke*) being of greater conſequence then any others to the whole Iſland of *Walcheren*.

About 2 *Dutch* miles and a half from *Middleburg*, and to the Weſtward of that City under the ſand hills ſtands *Domburg*, a place of good antiquity and pleaſant ſituation, but at preſent of mean account and neither encompaſs'd by walls nor Ditches. It ſtill bears the image of a Caſtle in its Arms, and is with good probability ſuppos'd to have had its name, which is thought to have been originally *Duynburg* or *Duynenburg*, from ſome ſuch ancient Fortreſs, (tho all footſteps and remains of the ſame have been long ſince quite obliterated) and the neighbouring downs or ſand hills. The profit of the neighbouring Fiſhery and the fertility of the adjoining Country did at firſt invite people to ſeat themſelves here, by the great confluence of whom it in ſome time became a populous and rich Town, and was by the favour of its Princes endow'd with good priviledges; there being ſeveral inſtances taken from old records, and *Roman* inſcriptions (found upon ſome ſtones dug up in the neighbouring ſhore between thirty and forty years ago tho upon digging deeper divers trunks or bodies of Trees were found, whence

ſome

ſome have conjectur'd that upon the ſoil formerly ſtood a large forreſt) from whence may very well be concluded that the preſent Age is much in the dark as to the primitive greatneſs and ſplendor of this place; the Lords whereof, and of *Weſtcappel*, have for many years paſt been the Princes of *Orange*; each of which Towns (for they may be ſo term'd becauſe they ſtill enjoy their primitive priviledges) is govern'd under them by a Baylif and two Conſuls. The preſent delightful ſituation of *Weſthove* (in former Ages the Palace of the Abbots of *Middleburg*) with divers Woods and Thickets near and about *Domburg*, do ſtill inform us how exceeding pleaſant a Country this was, before it ſuffer'd ſo much from the Ocean, and by the injuries of time and revolutions of State. Other places of *Walcheren* of moſt note are the Town of *Souteland*, ſituate near the Sea between *Fluſhing* and *Weſtcappel*; the Villages of Weſt *Souburg* (or *Suitburg*) and Eaſt *Souburg*: the firſt of which is ſaid to be adorn'd with a ſtately and ample Palace, where *Charles* the fifth reſided whilſt he was hinder'd by contrary winds from undertaking his voiage into *Spain* in the year 1555.

The next Iſland to *Walcheren* is *Southbeveland*, which extends it ſelf in a large tract of ground as well towards *Brabant* as *Flanders*; having been reckon'd in former Ages to have contain'd 20 *Dutch* miles in compaſs, tho now nothing near ſo large, comprehending but about 60 thouſand acres of ground not only its circuit being contracted by the perpetual encroachments of a turbulent Sea, but large portions of its main body ſwallow'd up by the devouring Element; as particularly were the Town and well nigh the whole Lordſhip of *Borſales* in the year 1532; by which inundation *Rommerſwael* was divided from the reſt of the Country and made an Iſland by it ſelf. The air of *Southbeveland* is accounted mild and healthy; and the ſoil of it in ſome places is cover'd with Woods and Thickets, and in others loaded in the ſeaſon with great quantities of excellent Wheat; beſides very many and large Orchards, which bring good profit to the owners.

Of the antiquity of *Rommerſwall* (one of the three principal Towns in *Southbeveland*) and the priviledges granted to it, and calamities befallen it from time to time ſome account is given by *Blaeu*, whom the Reader may conſult: for we ſhall ſay no more of it, then that having been almoſt quite ruin'd by 6 inundations and one conflagration which happen'd between the year 1555 and 1564, there were ſeveral endeavours made for the reſtoring of it to its former condition; but all in vain, for ſuch continual prejudice was found to be done to its walls and banks by the waters, that the people were quite diſcourag'd, and deſiſted from the work; the undertaking being at length look'd upon as deſperate, and not to be effected, and (about the year 1631) the remains of the whole Town, ſold by publick auction for no more then 90 *Flemming* pounds.

The only wall'd Town, and place in *Southbeveland* that has voice and Seſſion among the Provincial Eſtates is *Goes* or *Ter-Goes*, ſo call'd either from a gooſe (which is borne in its Coat of Arms and in the old *German* language is term'd *Goes*) or elſe from the fertility of its neighbouring ſoil; denoted as well in the old *Daniſh* tongue as in *Low Dutch* by the ſame word. It had large priviledges indulg'd it by *William* of *Bavaria*, about the year 1350; and *an.* 1417 *Jacquelin* of *Bavaria* granted licence to wall it about. *An.* 1539 it was almoſt ruin'd by frequent Inundations, but it afterwards recover'd its former condition, partly by the care of its ſucceeding Magiſtrates, and partly by the eſpecial favour and indulgence of *Charles* the fifth. *Ter-Goes* was ſtrangely reliev'd when beſieg'd by the revolted *Dutch* in the time of *Alva*; 3000 *Spaniards*, *Germans*, and *Walloons*, wading thorough the drown'd part of the Iſland, with ſacks upon their ſhoulders, wherein they carried Match, Powder, and Biſket. An enterprize of incredible boldneſs, and yet happy ſucceſs; and which ſo aſtoniſh'd the beſiegers, that upon the firſt notice of the enemies having paſt in ſafety thorow that vaſt tract of waters, they immediately rais'd their Camp, and got with all expedition into their Ships. It was fortified for the Confederate States by the Earl of *Hoenlo* in the year 1585, and ſince that time it has been much encreas'd in riches and number of inhabitants, tho it be ſtill but a Town of indifferent bigneſs. It has ſix Gates, and conſiſts of neat Streets of building; being furniſh'd with three Doels a Grammar School three Market places (the chief of which is call'd the Corn Market) a Hoſpital for Orphans, and two for aged people of both ſexes. Its Church was unfortunately burnt down in the year 1618; but about three years after it was rebuilt by the inhabitants in ſo curious and ſtately a manner that it will hardly give place to any other thoroughout the whole Province. Under the City of *Ter-Goes* is the Lordſhip of *Borſales* which was purchas'd by it *an.* 1615, and is govern'd by a Baylif and a Council of ſeven, appointed by the ſaid City, to the Magiſtracy of which there lyes an appeal from that other judicature. *Ter-Goes* is govern'd by Magiſtrates of its own appointment; who are a Baylif or Prætor, two Conſuls and nine Scabins; to whom are aſſiſtant three Clerks or Secretaries. In the Iſland of *Southbeveland* are alſo reckon'd to be one and thirty Villages; moſt of which are adorn'd with high Towers, that guide and direct Sea-faring men in their Voyages, beſides the Palaces and Manſion-houſes of Gentlemen and perſons of better rank, which are generally moted about. In the number of thoſe Villages, *Baerlant*, *Cloetingen*, *Cruningen*, *Elfsdyck*, and *Bieſlingen*, do excel both for largeneſs and pleaſant ſituation.

Notrh-beveland.

The next and third Iſland in the ſame Diviſion of *Zealand* is *Northbeveland*; in ancient times ſo pleaſant a Country (that as ſome tell us) it was term'd *Zealands* Garden of delights; but in that memorable and fatal Inundation which happen'd 1532 was entirely overwhelm'd by the Ocean. In it ſtood formerly a City of good note, call'd *Cortgheene*, ſeated upon the River *Zuytvliet*, almoſt oppoſite to *Ter-Vere* in *Walcheren*; which was firſt wall'd about by *Philip* of *Borſales*, in the year 1413. There were alſo ſeveral fine Villages in it, the chief whereof were *Weſtkerk* and *Emeleſſe*; deſtroy'd with all the others in the foreſaid Inundation; tho a great part of the Iſland has been ſince recover'd from the waters, which began to be excluded by divers banks caſt up *an.* 1598; the names of old *Northbeveland* and new *Northbeveland* being about the year 1616 impos'd upon the whole. There were particularly ſome years ago above two thouſand Acres of ground gain'd from the Sea in thoſe two parts of the Iſland, where at preſent ſtand the Villages of *Colinſplat* and *Catz* commonly call'd *Catzhoeck*.

The fourth and laſt Iſland of the ſame Diſtrict

is *Wolferdyck*, reported to have eſcaped the fury of the waters when moſt of the other Iſlands of this Province were devour'd by the waves; and yet to have been within ſome Centuries extended as far again on the ſide next *Walcheren*; which is very probable, ſince it is in a manner encompaſs'd by the two Currents of *Schenge* and *Zuydvliet*, and by them ſo violently aſſaulted, that the *Zealanders* in their ordinary diſcourſe make alluſions to thoſe violent ſtreams ſeeming to contend which ſhall firſt devour *Wolfersdyck*; which many years ago did not contain above three miles in circuit; and was then poſſeſs'd only by two ſmall Villages.

Schowen. Of all the Iſlands beyond the Eaſtern *Scheld*, that of *Schowen*, denominated in Latin (from the ſame River no doubt) *Scaldia*, is the largeſt and of greateſt conſideration. It has been reckon'd of late years not to contain above ſeven or eight *Dutch* miles in compaſs (excluding thoſe maritime parcels of ground call'd *Polders*, ſuch as are *Dreyſchor*, *Zonnemaer*, *Noortgowen*, &c.) but the time was when it reach'd almoſt to *Northbeveland*, which was divided from it by ſo narrow a Channel, that ſome tell us the inhabitants could talk together from one ſhore to the other. *Schowen* is repleniſh'd with populous Villages, handſom and pleaſant Seats and Manſion-houſes belonging to perſons of the better ſort; with many rich Farms and Incloſures. But its only Cities are *Zirickzee* and *Browershaven*.

Zirtkzee. *Zirizee*, or *Zirickzee*, is taken to be the moſt ancient City in *Zealand*, and reported to have been built by one *Ziringus*, about the year of Chriſt 849. It is diſtant five leagues from *Armuyden* and ſix from *Middleburg*; ſtanding near the Channel which divides *Schowen* and *Duveland*, and (by means of a leſſer Channel, which communicates with the former) enjoys the advantages of the Sea within its own boſom. Yet have the Sands of late years done it great prejudice by obſtructing its harbour, tho it ſtill enjoys a pretty good trade, eſpecially in Salt and Madder; the latter of which commodity is produc'd more plentifully in *Schowen* then any other part of the Province. The ground about it is very low, and by the cutting of ſome Banks it may be eaſily overflown on all ſides; and tho it was then encompaſs'd by weak Walls and a very ordinary Ditch, yet did it in the laſt Century endure a lingring ſiege of almoſt eight months, the fields all about being laid under water, ſo that nothing could be done in the uſual way of Trenches, Batteries, and Aſſaults. Yet was it at length forc'd to ſurrender and redeem it ſelf from being ſack'd and plunder'd with a large ſum of money; which thing occaſion'd a very dangerous mutiny of the *Spaniſh* Soldiers, who for default of their pay, and in recompence of their labour in the expedition, had in their hopes ſwallow'd the Riches of the place, or at leaſt the whole benefit of the Compoſition. For an account of its privileges, and the authority which it exerciſes by its Magiſtrates (who according to *Conringius* are two Conſuls, twelve Scabins, and twenty-four Common-Council men, tho *Blaeu* makes theſe laſt to be no fewer then thirty-ſix) thorowout the whole Iſland, the Reader muſt conſult more copious Authors, and eſpecially thoſe to whom we have ſo often referr'd him upon the like occaſion. The Church of *Zirickzee*, dedicated to St. *Lævinus*, one of the firſt Apoſtles of *Zealand*, and commonly call'd *De Monſter*, is a ſtructure of exceeding beautiful workmanſhip, all its parts being ſo proportionate to each other, and the whole ſet off and adorn'd with ſo much light that it has not its Rival in the whole Province; tho it wants much of its priſtine ſplendour ſince it was fir'd by Lightning; which happen'd about the year 1466. This Town has produc'd ſeveral men of good learning, among whom were the famous Franciſcan *Amandus*, the Antiquary *Jacobus Suſius*, the general Scholar and skilful Phyſitian *Lævinus Lemnius*, and his Son *Gulielmus Lemnins*, Phyſitian to *Ericus* King of *Sweden*; *Petrus Peckius*, the Author of divers Books; and *Jaſon a Pratis*, commended for his skill in Poetry and Phyſick.

Browershaven had its name not from the number of Brewers inhabiting here, as ſome tell us, about three hundred years ago; but from the great quantities of Beer convey'd firſt hither, out of *Holland*, and eſpecially from the City of *Delf*; and from hence diſtributed into all parts of *Zealand*, which Province being in many places unfurniſh'd with freſh water, was forc'd to be ſupply'd with its drink from abroad. It was deſtitute of Walls and other fortifications before the *Belgic* troubles, and tho about that time it had ſome increaſe in Buildings, and was furniſh'd with Repoſitories for Cloth, and drying of Madder, enjoying alſo the priviledges of a City, and being govern'd (as at this day) by its own Magiſtrates, yet is it ſince become a place but of very mean account; ſubſiſting only by agriculture and the fiſhing trade. It did in former ages belong to the Earls of *Holland*, by whom it was given in Fee to the ancient Family of the *Borſelaers*, but about the year 1558, it was at the requeſt of the Citizens redeem'd by *Philip* the ſecond, and inſeparably annex'd to the Province of *Zealand*.

On the *Holland* ſide of *Schowen*, and towards the Weſtern point of *Overflackee*, ſtands *Bommenee*, formerly a little dirty Village, but by reaſon of its ſituation encompaſs'd with an Earthen Rampart and other fortifications in the firſt War with *Spain*; ſo that it is now accounted impregnable by Land, the Sea at high water ſo filling its Ditch and Channel, which cuts thro a good part of the Fortreſs it ſelf on the other ſide, that it is at ſuch times capable of making the ſtrongeſt reſiſtance, and may alſo be eaſily aſſiſted and reliev'd by Shipping.

The next Iſland beyond the Eaſtern *Scheld* is *Duveland*, divided by a Channel of no great bredth, from *Schowen*, and taking its name from the great number of Doves or Pigeons bred in it. It is not above four *Dutch* miles in compaſs, having no Town in it, but conſiſting wholly of Gentlemens Seats and Country Farms. The *Spaniards* bold and ſucceſsful attemt in wading hither at low water from *Filiſland* (or *Philipſland*) is worthy to be commemorated; but a full and exact account of it requiring a greater ſpace then can be allow'd in this Work, we refer the Reader to the eighth Book of *Strada*'s firſt Decad and *Bentivoglio*'s firſt part and ninth Book of the Wars of *Zealand*. The Citizens of *Zirickzee* ſome years ago purchas'd the better part of *Duveland* (which they call *de Vier Bannen*, that is, the four Courts of Judicature, whereunto belong as many Villages, *viz. Niewkerke*, *Oudekerck*, *Vianen*, and *Cappelle*) and have ſince by interpoſition of a large Bank join'd both the Iſlands together.

The Iſland of *Tolen* lies towards *Brabant*, from whence it is ſeparated by a very ſmall arm of the Sea. It is much leſs then *Schowen*, tho it has been augmented by the addition of a large piece of ground belonging to the Prince of *Orange*, and denominated St. *Martins* Dyke; and yet the whole

BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA

HANNONIÆ
PARS
NAMVRCENSIS
COMITATVS PARS.
Meridies.
LEODIENSIS
EPISCOPATVS PARS.
T LANT
VAN
LVYCK.
Haſpen
gow.
LIMBVRG
DVCA
NOVISSIMA
ET ACCVRATISSIMA
BRABANTIÆ
DVCATVS
TABVLA.
Brussel
Ducat. pars.

Occidens.

Verdroncken
Ter Tolen.
Ouer Flackee.
Beyerlant
HOL
Stryen
LAN
DIÆ.
ABLASSER
WAERT.
PARS.
t'Lant van
Gorcum
Veen landen.
VAN
RYEN.
DEN BIES
BOS.
Schap.
Ho och:
straten.
BREDA.
DE MA
RYE
VAN
SHER
TOGEN
BOSCH.
Gr. Culen
borg.
Gr. Bueren.
TIELE
WAERT
GEL
Septentrio.
ST. ICHT VTRECHT
MAESLANT.
DRIÆ
Ravesteyn.
PARS.
PEEL LANDT.
COMITATVS
HOORN.
Seuen Meeren
Die Peel
locus Paludosus
van Cuyck.
t'Landt
T'Landt van
Kessel.
DVCSAT.
CLIVIÆ PARS.
GELDRIÆ PARS.
Milliaria Germanica communia
Milliaria Gallica communia
Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios
Mosam Pit et Stephanū Swart

Orientis.

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whole of it may contend with the ſoil of the foreſaid Iſland both for pleaſant ſituation and fertility.

The Town of *Tolen* (which no doubt gave name to the Iſland) was ſo call'd from the *Dutch* word *Tol*; it having been the Seat of one of the Earls of *Zealand*'s chief Cuſtom-Houſes. It is a place of good antiquity, and has been of late years very well fortified, as alſo has the Iſland it ſelf, being made capable of reſiſting a powerful enemy. The Town is govern'd by two Conſuls, eight Scabins, with a Bayliff, Syndic, and Secretary.

Oreſand.

The fourth and laſt Iſland plac'd by *Dutch* Geographers beyond the Eaſtern *Scheld* is that of *Oreſand*, call'd by ſome *Moerſand*, and lying between *Schowen* and *Northbeveland*, but far neareſt to the latter. It is but of ſmall extent, and of leſs note among the members of this, then even *Wolfersdyck* among thoſe of the other Diſtrict or Diviſion of *Zealand*. The Arms of this Province are Or, a Lion Gules, riſing out of a Sea Wavy Argent and Azure.

THE

PROVINCE

(Or LORDSHIP: formerly BISHOPRIC) Of

UTRECHT.

Situation. THE Lordſhip of *Utrecht* is bounded on the Weſt and North by the Province of *Holland*, and a ſmall part of the *Zuyder-Zee*, and on the Eaſt and South by the ſame Province and *Geldre*. The goodneſs and fæcundity of its ſoil is very great, which being elevated above the level of the flat and mooriſh Country of *Holland*, is much fitter for agriculture; and for the ſame reaſon is its air more healthy, upon account whereof many people forſaking the low and maritime parts of the neighbouring Provinces come and ſeat themſelves in this; which is alſo repleniſh'd with pleaſant Gardens and Orchards, tho in ſome places the Land is heathy and barren, which is eſpecially found between the Metropolis and *Amersfort*, and where this Territory terminates upon *Geldre*. In what manner this people (who were converted to Chriſtianity by the *Engliſh*, and continued in ſubjection to their proper Biſhops for the ſpace of nine hundred years) came under the Dominion of *Auſtria* and *Spain*, is already diſcours'd in the firſt and general account of all theſe Prouinces; and of its having been one of the Countries which at firſt enter'd into a confederacy againſt *Spain*, the name of the League it ſelf, which is call'd the Union of *Utrecht*, is a ſufficient Remembrancer.

States Provinci-al. The ſupreme Council, or Aſſembly of Eſtates, conſiſts here of three members, *viz.* the Deputies of the Nobles; of the Metropolis, and four leſſer Towns; and of the Clergy. For we muſt underſtand, that altho not only the *Roman* Religion but Epiſcopacy it ſelf has been long ſince baniſh'd out of this as well as the other Provinces, yet thoſe Colleges of Canons, by which under their Biſhops one of their three Provincial Orders was conſtituted, have not been diſſolv'd, but remain ſtill entire (that is as far as their Societies were formerly concern'd in ſecular affairs) under the adminiſtration and government of their Provoſts and Deans, the Canonries and Prebendaries having been diſpos'd of to perſons of the Reform'd Profeſſion, moſt of whom are Gentlemen of the Country. Theſe make five Chapters (as *Janſon* informs us) according to the number of their Collegiate Churches, which are St. *Martins* (the Dean whereof calls the other States together, propoſes all matters to be debated, takes the votes, and concludes thereupon) with thoſe of our Holy *Saviour*, St. *Mary*, St. *Peter*, and St. *John*, by whom are (or were till of late years) choſen eight Delegates, who in the name of the Clergy have Seſſion among the States. Some years ago there was a hot and troubleſom diſpute rais'd concerning the continuation of theſe Canonries and Prebendaries in *Utrecht*, which one would think had undergone a ſufficient Reformation, even in the judgment of the moſt zealous pretenders thereunto; who generally deſire no more then that Eccleſiaſtical preferments be put into the hands of Laymen. But *Gisbertus Voetius*, an Academian, and divers turbulent and factious Preachers in the Town, were not ſatisfied therewith; as poſſibly thinking it more Evangelical to have the Income annex'd to their own reſpective Cures. Hereupon the States Provincial, and afterwards thoſe of the whole Union, took the matter into their own peculiar conſideration, and all things being duly weigh'd, gave it for the Canons; *Voetius* and his Complices, who ſtill perſiſted in their pertinacious oppoſition, being baniſh'd the City, tho ſome of them were afterwards, upon their ſubmiſſion, pardon'd and reſtor'd. The ſecond member of their ſupreme Magiſtracy, is made by the Nobles (called the *Ridderſchap*) who muſt not only be of illuſtrious extraction as well as of the Eſtabliſhed Religion, but muſt be alſo poſſeſs'd of certain particular Lordſhips, either deſcended to them from their own Progenitors, or come by marriage with

with Heireſſes of the like Quality. The third member conſiſts of certain perſons deputed by the City of *Utrecht*, and the 4 ſmaller Cities of *Amersfort*, *Wycke-de-Duerſtede*, *Rhenen* and *Montfort*. A convention of theſe States is held at the appointed ſeaſons, and then they deliberate about the grand and weighty affairs of the Province; but theſe after the manner of their neighbours, have alſo their Deputies, who meet frequently; being twelve in number, *viz.* 4 of the Elect for the Clergy, 4 of the Nobles, the 2 Conſuls of the Metropolis, and 2 from the 4 ſmaller Cities; one of which laſt is always appointed by *Amersfort*: *Wyck-de-Duerſtede*, *Rhenen* and *Montfort* taking it by turns to nominate the other. To theſe are aſſiſtant a Secretary and a diſtinct Advocate for each Order, whereas but a few years ago, no more then one ſingle Advocate in the name of the whole Province attended upon them. There have been ſeveral alterations made in, or relating to, the Government of this Country ſince the Union of the Provinces, as particularly *an.* 1618; but more eſpecially the other day *viz. an.* 1674, upon reſetling the affairs of the whole Commonwealth, to the almoſt irreparable loſs and final ruine whereof the Ultrajectins are accus'd by the reſt of having too much contributed. It was in *April* the ſaid year ordain'd and enacted by the Provincial States. 1. That the Deputies of the Clergy call'd the elected Councellors ſhall be choſen abſolutely (without any previous nomination thereunto) or continu'd from three years to three years by the Stadtholder of the Province: and that theſe ſhall conſiſt of 4 Nobles and as many Burgers, who muſt be full 25 years old, and make profeſſion of the true Chriſtian Religion. 2. That the Stadtholder ſhall diſpoſe abſolutely of the Deanſhips when vacant, and of ſuch Canonſhips, as ſhall become void in the ſix States months (as they term them) and no reſignation or alienation of them to be made without his conſent. 3. That the Stadtholder ſhall nominate another in the place of any deceaſed Lord, or add to the number of the Nobility ſuch as in reſpect of years, Birth and Means ſhall be found regularly quality'd. 4 The annual Magiſtracy of the Towns ſhall be choſen by the Stadtholder out of a double qualify'd number preſented to him by the Burgomaſters, Eſchevins and Common Council of the ſame; but that none ſhall continue Burgomaſter or Eſchevin above two years together, nor be choſen again without one year intervening. 5. The Senat or Common Council of the Towns ſhall be continu'd, renew'd or ſupply'd according to the pleaſure of the Stadtholder; but with reſpect had to due qualifications and priviledges of the ſaid Towns. 6. That the Stadtholder ſhall elect abſolutely the Sheriffs and head Officers of the Towns, and Marſhalls of the four Quarters, as alſo the Secretary of the Province; and ſhall have the diſpoſal of all Military charges, whether in or out of the field. 7. That the Deputies for the aſſembly of the Sates General, the Council of State, the Colledges of the Admiralty, and the Generalityes-Chamber of Accounts, ſhall be appointed in the ſame method as formerly: but not to be commiſſion'd for above ſix years; and the election of none to ſtand whom the Stadtholder, without giving any reaſon for ſo doing, ſhall pronounce unfit. 8. The places of Preſident, Councellors *&c.* ſhall be ſupply'd by nomination of the Stadtholder out of the triple number preſented to him by the States Provincial. 9. The overplus of Eccleſiaſtical Revenues not aſſign'd to any ſpecial publick uſe, and formerly diſpos'd of by the States of the Province, ſhall be left to the diſpoſal of the Stadtholder, who ſhall appoint a receiver of the ſaid Revenue. 10. All differences between the Members of the Province, which cannot be compos'd between the ſaid Members themſelves, ſhall be abſolutely decided and concluded by the Sadtholder, and the Members at variance oblig'd to acquieſce in his ſentence and deciſion. This matter has had a more full and particular account given of it, becauſe thereby is plainly evidenc'd, both that experience is not always the Miſtreſs of fools, but may ſome times teach the wiſeſt politicians to mend what is amiſs in the conſtitution of a Government; and alſo that a due liberty in a free people may be very conſiſtent with a larger power in a ſingle ſupreme Governor, then our Low-Country friends (who have payd dearly for their late conviction) could formerly be brought to underſtand.

Diſpoſition.

The *Ultrajectins* are ſaid to be naturally couragious and of a Warlike diſpoſition; and ſo indeed they appear to have been in former ages, but that their behaviour upon the late invaſion of the *French* did prove them ſuch will hardly be granted by the *Hollanders*. They are moreover reported to be affable and courteous; and likewiſe to be very induſtrious, and to be endow'd with a vigour of mind beyond their neighbours: many of them being ſtudious of eloquence and great lovers of Muſick. The publick exerciſe of Religion is much the ſame here as in the other confederate Countries: only there are many *Roman* Catholicks, or at leaſt more that make open profeſſion of that faith then in moſt other places under the Union: but there are not many of the Auguſtan confeſſion, and the Arminians are not ſuffer'd to preach publickly. *Conringius* tells us (ſomewhat different from the former Character) that the natural diſpoſition of the *Ultrajectins* is in a manner the ſame with that of the *Hollanders*; but that in their manners and cuſtoms they have taken much from the *Germans* and *Geldrois*. Their Language (ſays he) is the ſame with the common *Low-Dutch*, only it is more harſh and ungrateful to the ear, by reaſon of a great number of Diphthongs wherewith it abounds. They are generally contented with a tolerable ſubſiſtence, and are not ſo greedy of gain as their neighbours of *Holland*; and thoſe that are indifferent rich live plentifully after the *German* manner; nor come they much behind that ſociable Nation in taking off their cups. They are more juſt and honeſt in their dealing, becauſe not ſo intent upon trading and, the conſequence of it, profit, as thoſe of *Holland*: and tho they were always of a turbulent and factious ſpirit, yet cannot they be ſaid to be truly valiant, eſpecially of late years; the long peace and tranquility which they have enjoy'd having render'd them very effeminate. They are naturally of heavy dull parts, tho no queſtion but their apprehenſions are become more acute; and their very genious improv'd ſince the inſtitution of an Univerſity (of which more anon) in their Capital City. But the common people muſt be allow'd courteous and hoſpitable; and there is in this Province ſo great a number of perſons of Noble and genteel both extraction and education, that its wholeſome air being likewiſe conſider'd a man of learning and ingenuity (if confin'd to the Countries of the Union) would

would chooſe to travel thorough the reſt, and fix his habitation in this.

This Province is divided into 4 Diſtricts, which from their being under 4 different Marſhals are call'd by them *Maerſchalken: viz. t' Overſticht* (or the upper Dioceſs) *'t Nederſticht* (or the lower Dioceſs) *Eemlandt*, and *'t Lant van Montfoort.*

Utrecht. That this City was in former Ages call'd *Antonina* appears (as *Blaeu* will have it, agreeable to the opinion of *Adrianus Junius*) from the teſtimony of ſeveral Writers of good authority; the ſame being confirm'd by the inſcriptions of divers Coins and other Monuments of antiquity, found long ſince in this place. But whether it was built by, and denominated from, a *Roman* Senator, call'd *Antonius* (who is ſaid to have fled from the Tyranny of *Nero*, and to have ſeated himſelf here) or *Marcus Antonius*, *Cæſars Legat* at the time of his ſubduing the *Gauls*; or whether it was ſo call'd from having been rebuilt by *Antoninus Pius*; is (as he grants) not ſo eaſily determined. Yet is the antiquity and original of that name as poſitively deni'd by others, who require that it ſhould be ſhewn in *Tacitus* as well as *Colonia*, *Bonna*, *Arenacum* and eſpecially as well as the neighbouring *Grinnes* and *Batavodurum*; and alledge that whereas the place it ſelf was within the *German* Territory, it cannot be ſuppos'd in thoſe early Ages of their Empire to have had a name impos'd upon it by the *Romans.* Nor is the contention leſs among writers about the modern appellation of this City which is not doubted by the Learned *Junius* to have been fram'd at firſt by the ignorant vulgar out of V. TRIC. LEG. STAT. that is *quintæ triceſimæ Legionis Stativa:* and for confirmation of this his opinion, he brings the conjecture of another antiquary concerning the name of *Canſtadt*, in *Swevia*; concluded by him to owe its birth and origine to the like inſcription, *viz.* LEG. ANT. STAT. that is, *Legionis Antonivianæ Stativa.* Nevertheleſs the moſt eaſy and probable derivation of the word ſeems to be from *Tricht* or *Trecht*, (in Latin *Trajectum*) found for the like reaſon in the names of *Dordrecht* and *Maſtricht*; the latter of which is call'd *Trajectum ad Moſam*, to diſtinguiſh it from this Town, which is term'd in Latin *Trajectum ad Rhenum*, and may very well be ſuppos'd to have had that name given it when taken from the *Wiltij* or *Wiltæ* by *Dagobert* the Son of *Clotharius* King of the *Franks*, by whom it was enlarg'd and better fortify'd, and made the chief place hereabout for paying toll and wafting Paſſengers over the *Rhine.* As for the firſt part of the word it may probably have come from the ſame *Wiltæ*, from whom the Town it ſelf had before been call'd *Wilteburg* and *Vultaburch*; (as good Authors inform us, though *Junius* will have *Vultaburg* to have ſtood two miles higher upon the *Rhine*) for I think he that will not judge *Ultrajectum* from *Vultarum Trajectus* to be an eaſy and natural derivation, will ſeldom meet with ſatisfaction in things of this nature. As for *Conringius's* deriving *Utrecht* from *Autrecht*, that is the old ferry, it ſeems to be precariouſly done, and to have no foundation in Hiſtory; for this City was originally term'd in latin only *Trajectum* and *Ultrajectum*, and afterwards, to diſtinguiſh it (as has been ſaid) from *Maeſtricht*, *Trajectum ad Rhenum* and *inferius*, but appears in no Age to have been call'd *Vetus Trajectum*; and if it had ever been term'd ſo, then certainly we ſhould have ſome account given of a *Novum Trajectum* upon the *Rhine*, which might be ſuppos'd to have for diſtinction ſake occaſion'd the applying the term *Vetus* to the other.

Utrecht is ſeated ſix Horary miles from *Amſterdam*, ſtanding upon the old Channel of the *Rhine*, by which all the ſtreams and Rivulets that can be drawn thither by the induſtrious inhabitants paſs downward to *Woerden* and *Leyden*, and ſtill retain the name of that famous River, whoſe courſe was many Ages ſince wholly diverted into the *Leck.* Mr. *Ray* tells us that about 18 years ago it was environ'd with a thick and high wall, and a deep trench; but the *French* Journaliſt ſays that when the *French* King made it a viſit (for he and they were good friends before ever they ſaw one another) in the year 1672 its ſtrength conſiſted more in the number of the inhabitants (whom he is pleas'd to term ſeditious and inconſtant) then the goodneſs of its fortifications, which were made up only of a pretty broad but ſhallow Ditch, and a Rampart at that time very much out of repair. It is certain that what ever the fortifications of this City had been, they were then very ruinous, nor would the inhabitants conſent to the raiſing of better, either (as we are credibly inform'd) for fear of ſpoyling their neat Gardens and Walks, or (which ſeems more probable from their ſhutting out the Prince of *Orange* with his Army, and refuſing to admit above two Regiments into the City, a ſtrength no way ſufficient to defend the ſame) leaſt they ſhould be hinder'd from making good the bargain, which thoſe of *Holland* confidently affirm to have been ſtruck between them and the *French* King upon his taking of *Arnheim.* This baſe and treacherous Cowardize found in moſt places of theſe Countries at that time the *French* Journaliſt ſtiles *the peculiar bleſſing of Heaven upon their King, to make him equally both fear'd and lov'd where ever he goes* &c. *and the inſpiring of the people with as ſtrong inclinations, and as much love towards his Majeſty as was to be found in the hearts of his moſt loyal and French ſubjects.* But notwithſtanding the haſte which this City made in ſubmitting its neck to the *French* yoak long before it could be ſummon'd, and ſo doing the Enemy an extraordinary kindneſs by cutting off that mutual relief and aſſiſtance which might have paſt between *Holland* and moſt of the other Provinces, we do not find that the *Ultrajectins* far'd ſo much better then their neighbours as to have reaſon to commend the *French* civility, no leſs a ſumm then a million 668 thouſand Gilders (that is above 160 thouſand pounds ſterling) having been exacted of them in the way of contributions between *June* 1672 and *November* 1673; beſides 200 thouſand Rix-dollars requir'd by the *French* as a Viaticum at the time of their departure (which happen'd in the laſt month and year) tho they were in great courteſy pleas'd to remit ſome 50 thouſand Gilders of the mony. In ſhort, *Utrecht* is ſaid by the *Dutch* to have been the Center from whence iſſu'd moſt of the *French* cruelties and barbarous devaſtations, and which they made the grand ſtorehouſe of all their pillage; no leſs then 14 days being employ'd at their going off in carrying away the Artillery and Ammunition, and incredible quantity of plunder'd goods, which had been gather'd from all parts of their ſhort-liv'd Conqueſts and laid up here. For the foreſaid reaſons it was that preſently after the *French* were in poſſeſſion of this City, they ſet about mending its fortifications, and by the beginning of 73 had all materials of wood and ſtone prepar'd, ſeveral Houſes being thrown down in order to the building of a Cittadel, which was deſign'd to ſtand near and upon

HAERLEMMER MEER
Aelsmeer
Toost ende van Aelsmeer
PROOSDY
Nieuwe Veen.
Nieuwe Veen
Schoot
Corter aer.
De hoeff
Zuyt polder
Seckveld
Broeck.
Seckvelt
BODEGRAEVE.
Suydt zijde
Riet: velt.
Graeusloot.
Ouwlant
Tlant van
Stellijn
Herken dorp.
OVDEWATER
Hoencoop
TLANT
Pols: brouck
Schenouw
BERCHAMB
ACHT.
SCHOONHOVEN
Langerack
STICHT.
Tlant van Liesvelt.
ALBLASSER WAERT
Donck
Vuilendam
Goudriaen
Slingelant
Noordeloos
AEMSTEL
OUDERKE
WOLDEN
Botshol.
AESDOEM
Vinckeveen.
DENMARCKE.
PROOSDY VAN S. IAN.
Outhuise.
Ouderkoop
Gerwers coop.
Graeusloot.
Kamerick
Teckop.
Achthoven
Ysselvelt
MONTFOORT
Benscoop
YSELSTEYN
LOOPICKER
Loopicker dyck
Willege langerack
Lacerus
Lackerveltt
Achthoven
Boyhoop
Leerbrouck
Middelcoop
Nieuwe lant
Oosterwijck
WEESPER CARSPEL
Naerden
Horster meer bedyckt
Vreelant.
Cortehoff
Loenen
Mijnen
BRUECKELE VEEN.
TIEN OVEN.
MAERSE WEST
Maerse.
Vlueten
Marsn
Heer weg
Ouden Ryn
BYLEVELT.
HEY COOP.
Achthoven
Ysselvelt
Mast wyck
Arkenhoven
Sijdervelt
VAN LEERDAM
Oosterwijck
Ter Leede
Haerlem
Amstel
Legmeer
Aelsmeer
Ouderkerck
Abcoude
Bambrugge
Vinckeveense
Ouderkoopse
Mijdrechts
Loenersloot
Vreelant
Maerse
Vlueten
Marsn
Heer weg
Ouden Ryn
Achthoven
Boyhoop
Leerbrouck
Middelcoop
Oosterwijck
Occidens
55
21
5
10
15
50
52

EPISCOP.
VLTRAIECTINVS
Auct. Balthazaro Florentio a Berkenrode.
Ex Officina Janssonio-Waesbergiana.
Mortis Pitt et Stephani Swart.

ZUYDER ZEE

NAERDEN
Oude Naerde
Huysser wech
Huysen
Bussum
Lorenser peel
Blaricum
LANNA
Laren
S. Ianse Laren kerckhoff
Hilversummer weck.
Ymenes buyte dycks
Ymenes binne dycks
Hil fersum
Drakenborch
Baerner veen
Baern
Eembrug
't Huys ter Eem
De Eem
De Slach
Seldert
De horst.
Hooge meert.
't HOOCH LANT.
De ham.
Kuel horst
Spakenborch
Bunschooten
Haer weyst
Nieuwer kerck
Harderwijcker wech
DRIÆ
Hoefslacken
Ter Schuier
AMERSFOORDER BERCH
AMERSFOORT
Luesdon
Lockhorst
Hoefslacker beeck
Schuylder beeck
Stoutenburch
Flier beeck
Eemeren
Groen weg
de Rys
Langeler
Geeresteyn
Scharpzeel
Renswoude
't Huys te Renswoude
Ginckel duyne
Ginckel
Ginckel veenen
Emichuysen
Veennen dael
Bennecum
Amerongher Bos
Norfe
Laer
RHEENEN
Grebbe
't Huys
Noorden
Ingen
Verhuysen
Ijmden
Maurick
Eck
De Lek
Rys wyck
Zuylenstreyn
Nat
Berckesteyn
Lienen
Ryn
Oude
Querlanger broeck
Zuylenbosch
Derthuysen
Leersum
Amerongh
Duersuyck
Cooten
Wycker dyck
Den Ryn
WYCK
DVIERSTEDE
Ande huel
CVILENBORCH
RAEFSCHAP
van CVILENBORCH.
Graefschap van Sermond Bueren
Rayswey
Rysenburch
Doorn
't Huys te Doorn
Sterken borch
Neerlander broeck
Out Broeck by ysen
Langbroecker wetering
Querlanger broeck
Maerssbergen
Valcken ring
Gast vanden Berch
Brouwerswert
Uterckhouen
Jgoij
Hardenbroeck
Odijck
Blyckenborch
Zeyst
Dryberyen
Kersbergen
Dijnsel
Oostbroeck
Panhuys
Vrou ve cloosters
De bilt
Hooch bilt
Soest
Soest dyck
S. Maertens dyck
Amersfoorter weck
Muicke
Wetering
De nieuw wa tering
De oude watering
Haer weyst
Duersuyck
Den Ryn
Millare. Germanicum. continens
PARS
Oriens
DV-
CA-
TUS
Meridies

BIBLIOTECA BODLEIANA

upon the plat of the Caſtle *Vreedenburgh* (built by *Charles* the Fifth), and the firſt ſtone whereof was ſhortly after laid by the Duke of *Luxemburg*, whereon were hew'n the Arms of the triumphant *Lewis*; at one time or other (O happy Monarch) to be dug up, and with admiration deſcanted upon by late poſterity. Nay poſſibly this may many hundred years hence afford a lucky hint to ſome inquiſitive Antiquary, amus'd and puzzl'd in limiting the progreſs of his victorious Arms. *I, curre per Alpes, &c.* the anticipated pleaſure of ſuch a glory, tho but in proſpect, muſt certainly be ſo great, as to make not only the cares and toil of the moſt expenſive war, but the ruin and miſery brought thereby upon the Chriſtian world wholly diſregarded. This ſhort digreſſion may be excus'd, becauſe the City of *Utrecht* (to a more particular account whereof we ſhall now proceed) prov'd in effect, as is ſhew'n more largely in the General Deſcription of the *United Netherlands*, the *ne plus ultra* to the *French* Conqueſts.

The ſtreets and buildings of this City fall ſhort in beauty and cleanlineſs of many places in *Holland*; and ſeem therein rather to reſemble our ordinary *Engliſh* Towns; tho *Blaeu* gives their Houſes the appellation of neat and elegant, and the *French* Journaliſt ſays they are ſtately and coſtly, eſpecially in the heart of the City. Their Cellars alſo, and underground Buildings, are much commended by *Blaeu* for their curious workmanſhip; and as he tells us, their Churches are magnificent ſtructures, eſpecially thoſe five abovemention'd, which in former ages belong'd to the Seats and Habitations of ſo many Colleges of Canons; among which that of the bleſſed Virgin is a very neat and beautiful piece of Building, ſaid to have been founded by the Emperor *Frederic*, ſirnam'd *Ahenobarbus*, by the way of penitential ſatisfaction, impos'd by the Pope for his having deſtroy'd the Churches of *Milan*, together with the other Buildings of that ſplendid City. The *Dutch* writers inform us of a wonderful thing, and little leſs then miraculous as they account it, obſerv'd at the building of this Church, which was that a Vorago, or Swallow, found in the ſpot of ground upon which it was to ſtand, could by no other means be fill'd up and make way for the laying of a ſolid foundation but by caſting a great number of Ox-hydes into it; of which thing theſe two Verſes remain among them as an authentic Record:

Accipe poſteritas quod poſt tua ſæcula narres;
Taurinis Cutibus fundo ſolidata Columna eſt.

But that of St. *Martin*, which was formerly the Biſhops Cathedral, and where *Charles* the Fifth held a ſolemn Convention of the Order of the Golden Fleece *an.* 1536, excels all the reſt, tho it was at firſt but a mean and narrow ſtructure, and for that reaſon pull'd down, and much enlarg'd in the rebuilding by *Adelbold*, Biſhop of this See; the Emperor *Henry* the Second, and no fewer then twelve Prelates being reported to have been preſent at the Dedication of the ſame, about the year 1023. This Church, which they call'd the *Domo*, and was adorn'd with a Tower, aſcended by four hundred and ſixty ſteps (from the top whereof was a fair proſpect had of the City and Country round about it) lies, I ſuppoſe, at this day in its ruins, having been almoſt entirely beaten down by that dreadful Tempeſt which happen'd in *Auguſt* 1674, and fell with greateſt fury upon this City, altho *Holland* and *Flanders*, and ſome parts of *France* and *Germany*, were not wholly exempt from the effects of its rage. There ſtood in the ages which preceded the Revolt from *Spain*, in and near unto this City ſeveral rich and ample Monaſteries and Religious Houſes, ſuch as were thoſe two belonging to the Knights of *Malta* and the *Teutonic* Order; whereunto appertain'd large poſſeſſions in divers of the *Belgic* Provinces: the Monaſtery of St. *Paul*, poſſeſs'd by the Order of the Benedictins; two Nunneries, of the Order of St. *Bernard* and the *Præmonſtratenſes*; beſides three other Religious Houſes juſt without the City, founded for Women of Quality, or at leaſt ſuch as were deſcended from Citizens of the better rank; and another likewiſe for Females, ſtanding in a very pleaſant Grove, and call'd *'t Vrouwen-Klooſter*; which laſt was of the Order of St. *Benedict*, as was alſo that large neighbouring Monaſtery for the other Sex, dedicated to St. *Lawrence*, wherein the Monks were judg'd by the world to live ſo ſevere a life, that it was uſually call'd by no other name then the *Benedictins* Priſon; tho its proper denomination was *Ooſtbroech*. The Monaſtery of the Order of St. *Bruno*, or the *Carthuſians*, ſeated about a quarter of a mile from *Utrecht*, upon the way to *Amſterdam*, is deſervedly celebrated for its great charity, and daily diſtribution of Alms. But to return to the City it ſelf; the ſmall Rivulets, which run thorow divers of the ſtreets, do not a little contribute to the beauty of the place; the out-parts whereof are much advantag'd by the many interſpers'd Channels wherewith they are divided; the Suburbs being large and convenient, with many pleaſant Houſes which lye ſcatter'd about; beyond which the Country conſiſts of rich Meadows and Paſture-grounds (ſtock'd with abundance of all ſorts of Cattel) as far as one can ſee every way. This City is moreover ſo ſeated in the heart of theſe Countries, that it lies within a days journey on foot of at leaſt fifty (ſome ſay fifty-nine) Wall'd Towns; twenty-ſix of which ſtand at ſo ſmall diſtance from it, that a man ſetting out in the morning, and walking a very eaſie pace may dine at any of them, and in good time return home to ſupper. It is divided lengthwiſe by two Channels, one of which is call'd *de Vaert*, and the other (cut by the Clergy and Nobility) *de nieuwe Gracht*; this latter being on each ſide beſet with handſom, or as *Janſon* ſays, ſplendid rows of building; both of them made paſſable by thirty-five arch'd Bridges, built of Brick. It has (as *Blaeu* informs us) four Gates, each of which opens into its proper Suburbs, among which thoſe of the *Waert*, were in his time wall'd about, tho but weakly; but his account of the ſtrength of this City (*viz.* that it was excellently well fortify'd, having four large Bulwarks of brick and five of earth, and being encompaſs'd on all ſides by a brick wall, with a large earthen Rampart, and a broad and deep Ditch) does by no means agree with that given us by the *French* Journaliſt; who poſſibly in kindneſs to the inhabitants (who had behav'd themſelves ſo obligingly towards his Countrymen in 72) and to palliate their treachery or Cowardice, was reſolv'd to make the City appear ſo naked and defenceleſs, that the courteous Reader might judge it to have been neither tenable, nor by any means capable of being made ſo, without a much longer ſpace of time, then the nimble motions of that dancing Nation would allow them.

A good publick School was inſtituted in the City of *Utrecht* by *David* of *Burgundy*, Biſhop and Prince of the Country, about the year 1459; but in the year 1634 the Magiſtrates of this

this City, after tedious debates had among the Provincial Eſtates concerning the ſeat of an Univerſity (ſome perſons contending earneſtly for *Amersfort*) reſolv'd upon the erection of one at their own proper charge, which was accordingly effected by them, and afterwards confirm'd by the ſupreme Authority of the Province; the Inauguration of the ſame being celebrated upon the 26 of *March an.* 1636. Here in this Univerſity (if we may ſo term it, altho by ſome Writers it is reckon'd only among the *Scholæ Illuſtres*) differs from all, or at leaſt moſt others in the World, that the power of the Academical Governor and Officers is in a manner none at all, both the Profeſſors and Students being ſubject to the ordinary Magiſtrates of the Town by whom cognizance is taken of all crimes, and puniſhments inflicted upon Offenders. The hour and ſubjects of their Lectures are printed for the information of Auditors every half year by the ſeveral Profeſſors, ſome of whom have deſerved very well of the Learned World, particularly *Isbrandus de Diemerbroeck* by his *Anatome Corporis Humani* publiſhed here *an.* 1672, where he had then with great reputation been Profeſſor of Phyſick and Anatomy beyond the ſpace of 20 years, that is from the year 1650. The Library here has more printed Books, tho fewer Manuſcripts, than that of the much elder Univerſity of *Leyden.* In this City was born (of mean Parentage) *Adrian* the ſixth, the laſt of the tranſalpine Popes, who refus'd to change his name, after the manner of his Prædeceſſors, when he aſcended to that high dignity. He had his education at *Louvain*, from whence he was taken to be Tutor to *Charles* the fifth, who ſent him upon an Embaſſy into *Spain*, and by whoſe power and intereſt as well as his own merits he was advanc'd firſt to the Biſhopric of *Tortoſa* in *Valentia*, then to the eminency of Cardinal, and at length to the Pontificial Chair it ſelf, wherein he ſate but 20 months and is ſaid to have only this Epitaph plac'd upon his Tomb: *Hadrianus VI. hic ſitus eſt, qui nihil ſibi infelicius in vita duxit quam quod imperaret.*

The greateſt glory of this City for ſeveral Ages was its being the ſeat of one of the moſt ancient and moſt powerful Biſhops in the Chriſtian World, his juriſdiction having formerly been ſo far extended on all ſides, that what has of latter years been denominated the Lordſhip or Province of *Utrecht*, was but an inconſiderable portion of his Territory. Nay ſo large ſome ſay were even the bounds of that principality which *Dagobert* King of the *Francks* conferr'd upon St. *Willebrord*, an *Anglo-Saxon*, and firſt Biſhop of the *See*, conſecrated at *Rome* by Pope *Sergius*, and thereupon aſſuming to himſelf the name of *Clement*. He dyed, as we are inform'd by the venerable *Bede* in the year 636; to whom ſucceeded St. *Boniface*, in whoſe time as well as under his Prædeceſſor, the whole Country flouriſh'd exceedingly, and the City retain'd the dignity of an Epiſcopal ſeat; which upon *Boniface's* ſuffering Martyrdom (the whole Territory being alſo miſerably harraſs'd by the barbarous *Normans*) was by the remaining Clergy remov'd to *Colen* in *Germany*. But it was not long ere *Utrecht* recover'd its former ſplendour, the Epiſcopal power and dignity by the favour of *Pepin* and his Son *Charles* the great, being not only reſtor'd to their original ſtate and condition, but ſtrengthen'd with a temporal juriſdiction, ſo far extended that it took in the greateſt part of the old *Batavia*. And altho both the City and Biſhoprick in ſucceeding Ages ſuffer'd much from the *Frizons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*, and afterwards from the Earls of *Holland*, yet did they at one time or other recover the beſt part of their loſſes, and at leaſt ſo far make good their ground againſt all enemies as to continue a Principality of very good account even down to the time of *Charles* the Fifth; of its devolution to whom, by the reſignation of Biſhop *Henry* of *Bavaria*, an account is given in the General Diſcourſe concerning all the Seventeen Provinces.

The Government of the City of *Utrecht*, according to the regulation of 1618 (which how far it has been alter'd, as well as their ſubjoy'nd Model of 1651, by the Reſtauration and Eſtabliſhment of their diſtracted affairs in the year 1674 may be gather'd from the general account already given of the Province it ſelf) was to be manag'd by a ſtanding Senate or *Vroetſchap* of forty perſons, out of whom ſhould be choſen two Conſuls, two Treaſurers, eight Captains or Commanders of their City Milice, and generally (for ſometimes theſe were taken out of the body of the Citizens) twelve Scabins; there being added to all theſe a Schout, choſen for the moſt part out of the prime Nobility, whom they call alſo the Prætor, and whoſe Office is of the greateſt dignity. The Conſuls were to keep in uſually for two years, and theſe as well as the Scabins and Common Council men (when any of their body happen'd to dye) were appointed by the Stadtholder out of a double number preſented to him; but the Treaſurers (one of whom receives the City income, and the other takes care of all publick Buildings) and the Captains of their Trained Bands were elected by their Common Council (which as *Conringius* relates met every Munday, and oftner if occaſion requir'd to deliberate about the public affairs of the City) without the intervention of the Stadtholder.

The Model of Government, contriv'd upon the laying aſide of the Stadtholderſhip in the year 1651, was in ſubſtance (as may be collected from *Aitzma* and *Conringius*) to this effect: 1. One of the two Conſuls ſhall go out of Office every year, and another ſhall be choſen in his ſtead by the majority of votes in the Common Council. 2. For the choice of Common Council men, into ſuch places as ſhall happen to be vacant, the preſent members of the ſaid Common Council ſhall divide themſelves into four parts, and the members of each diviſion ſhall by moſt voices, taken in cloſe papers (as they call them) nominate one ſingle perſon, whoſe name ſhall be ſet down by the Secretary; and then out of the four perſons ſo nominated, choice ſhall be made by the whole body of the Common Council; and upon an equality of votes either in this laſt, or any of the preceding elections, the matter ſhall be determined by lot. 3. The Conſul or ruling Burgomaſter, who has been in that Office for the two preceding years, may not be choſen again for the year immediately following; and when any Burgomaſter happens to dye, the Common Council ſhall proceed within three weeks to the chuſing of another in his place. 4. There ſhall be choſen yearly, as heretofore, twelve Scabins, but ſuch as have been at the time of election continued in Office for three years, may not be immediately nominated again. The Prætor, who muſt be a perſon of eminent Quality, tho choſen by the Magiſtracy of the City, ſhall make Oath to the Provincial Eſtates, from whom he ſhall alſo receive his inſtructions. He is to preſide in the Courts of Juſtice, and over the Scabins,

Scabins, to the Convention of whom there may ſeveral ſupernumerary perſons, call'd *Buyten-Schepens*, be added according as it ſhall be judg'd requiſite by the Common Council.

Amersfort, in Latin *Amersfortia*, and *Amisfurtum*, ſtands about three leagues from *Utrecht*, upon the little River *Eems*, augmented juſt under the wall of this Town, with divers ſmall ſtreams which come from ſeveral parts of the neighbouring Country, and which it conveys afterwards in its own Channel to the *Zuyder-Zee*. It had its name no doubt from the ſame River, and ſome kind of fortification built in former Ages upon it, notwithſtanding the deſcants made upon *amor* and *fortis*, as if the denomination were taken from the great love and concord wherein the Citizens are ſaid to have been allways happily united. They are indeed commended by Writers for many vertues and good qualities; but it may be accounted their greateſt glory that their City was in ancient times the uſual refuge of the Biſhops of *Utrecht*; who being frequently expell'd the Metropolis by the ſeditious inhabitants, were forc'd to ſeek ſhelter in other parts of their Dioceſs, and eſpecially among their ſubjects of *Amersfort*, by whom they were not only honourably entertain'd, but oftentimes reſtor'd to their ancient Seat and Dignity; as is particularly recorded of *Aſſuerus* of *Culenburg ann.* 1436, *Diepholdius ann.* 1448, and *Henry* of *Bavaria*, whom *an.* 1528 they conducted to and reſetl'd in the City of *Utrecht* with an arm'd force. It is an ancient Town, mention being made of it in the Annals of the Country about the year 1006; but its original ſmallneſs appears by the narrow compaſs of its old Walls and Ditches, which lye far within the new, whereby ſo large a ſpace of ground was taken in on all ſides, that a man can now hardly walk round it in three quarters of an hour. It is a place of no great ſtrength, nor indeed does the nature of its ſituation, render'd particularly incommodious by an adjoining Hill, permit it to be eaſily made ſuch; but it is well inhabited, and formerly drove a good trade among its neighbours round about with the great quantities of Beer brew'd in it. At preſent the Citizens ſubſiſt chiefly by feeding of Cattel and by Agriculture, the Country to the Eaſt and South of *Amersfort* conſiſting of large fields of Corn, as it does to the North (to the Weſtward of it is nothing but Hills, Woods, and barren Heaths) of very good paſture grounds; and for theſe reaſons ſome Troops of Horſe have uſually their Winter Quarters aſſign'd them in this Town. Their Buildings both public and private (among the firſt of which are two Churches, one whereof is indifferently large and ſtately) are neat and handſom enough, eſpecially thoſe of the old Town; for thoſe of the new retain ſtill too much of the Country, whereunto they were nearly ally'd when they made only the Suburbs of the old. The ſeveral Hoſpitals and Buildings for pious uſes in *Amersfort* are ſaid by *Blaeu* hardly to give place to thoſe of the ſame nature even in the principal Cities of the *Low-Countries*; its public School being likewiſe commended by him, who commemorates divers perſons of worth and learning that had their birth and firſt education here. This Town has ſuffer'd much in all Ages from the *Geldrians*, and *an.* 1543 it was taken by *Martin* of *Roſſeim*, General of the Duke of *Cleve*, by whom it was quitted not long after, according to the Articles of Peace concluded at *Venlo* between that Prince and the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth. *An.* 1629 it was, after a ſiege of ſome time, ſurrender'd to *Monticuculi*, who to divert the Prince of *Orange* from the ſiege of *Bois-le-Duc*, had with the *Spaniſh* and Imperial Armies fall'n into *Geldre*, and drove furiouſly thorow the *Velaw*, till ſuch time as *Weſel* being taken behind him by the Confederates, he found himſelf oblig'd to make as haſty a return. Not long after the the States General gave order for putting *Amersfort* in a better poſture of defence by the addition of ſeveral Works without the Walls, and beyond its former fortifications. The Government of *Amersfort*, and the other remaining Towns of this Province, has nothing in it ſo much differing from that of *Utrecht* and other Cities in theſe Countries, as to require a particular and diſtinct account.

Wyck de Duerſtede (in Latin *Batavodurum*, and in later ages *Duroſtatum* and *Duroſtadium*) ſtands juſt in the place where the middle branch of the *Rhine* forſakes its ancient Channel, and conveys its waters into the *Leck*. It is diſtant from *Culenburg* one League, and from *Utrecht* three; and is certainly a Town of very great antiquity, for we meet with it in the fifth Book of *Tacitus*'s *Hiſt.* where he ſays, that a body of *Germans*, afterwards call'd *Francs*, endeavour'd to break down the Bridg began to be built at *Batavodurum*. It was in ſucceeding ages wholly ruin'd by the *Normans*, and were it not for the commodiouſneſs of its ſituation had probably ſunk down into the number of the meaneſt Villages or Hamlets; whereas it continues to this day to be a pretty, neat, and indifferent rich Town. It was in former times us'd as a place of receſs by the Biſhops of *Utrecht*, who were wont to retire hither as often as they could conveniently withdraw themſelves from the toil of buſineſs and importunity of addreſſes. *Wyck de Duerſtede.*

Rhenen ſtands upon the middle Channel of the *Rhine*, above *Wyck-de-Duerſtede*, from whence it is diſtant two leagues, and from *Utrecht* five, tho very large ones. It is no doubt a very ancient place, being taken by good Authors to be the *Grinnes* in *Tacitus*; for which word, in the opinion of *Adrianus Junius*, we ought to read *Rhenes*. Between *Rhenen* and *Utrecht* the Country conſiſts in the main of large and open fields, many parts of which afford in abundance that ſulphureous and combuſtible Earth, whereof moſt of theſe Provinces make the greateſt part of their fuel; by the traffic of which commodity the Village of *Veenendale*, ſtanding about a league from *Rhenen*, and almoſt meerly upon the account of the adjoining Turf-pits, begun to be built not above twenty-five years before the time of *Guicciardin*'s writing (tho *Blaeu* tranſcribing *Guicciardin*'s very words, makes it no longer before his own time) has had a conſtant and very conſiderable encreaſe in Buildings and Riches. *Rhenen.*

Montfort is the fourth and laſt of the leſſer voting Towns in this Province, and ſtands upon or very near unto the *Iſſel*, being about a league diſtant from *Woerden*, *Oudewater*, and *Iſſelſtein*. We have little to add concerning this place, but that *Guicciardin* tells us, that it is a neat Town, and tolerably well fortified; that it is ſuppos'd to have been built by *Godfry* Biſhop of *Utrecht*, as a frontier Fortreſs againſt the incurſions of the *Hollanders*; and laſtly, that *Lambertus Hortenſius*, a learned man and writer of good fame, was born here. *Montfort.*

THE

DUKEDOM

OF

BRABANT.

CONCERNING the Etymology of the word *Brabant* there is little of certainty, or indeed fair probability, to be met with in the beſt Authors. *Guicciardin* runs over moſt, if not all, the conjectures of preceding writers concerning the origine of the name; but finding no great matter of choice, nor any tolerable foundation upon which to fix his judgment, he rejects them all, or which is much the ſame, gives his approbation of none of them, but leaves the thing to be determined by the Reader. Indeed the derivation of it from *Brennus*, that terror of the *Romans*; or from the City *Brabantia*, that ſtood and was ruin'd no man can tell where and when; or from *Salvius Brabo*, whom ſome Authors have married to a Niece of *Julius Cæſar* (who they ſay was ſo kind as to make this whole Country her Dowry, altho ſhe was the reproach of himſelf and Family, as being his Siſters Baſtard) are ſo apparently groundleſs, and have ſo fabulous an aſpect, that credulity it ſelf can hardly think them probable. That this Country took its denomination from *Godefridus Barbatus*, who from his own ſirname is ſaid to have call'd the Principality, of which he was Lord, *Brabantia* (or perhaps at firſt *Barbantia*) is confidently affirm'd by learned writers, and might therefore be allow'd tolerable credit, did not the name of this Province appear to be far more ancient then the time of that Earl; and therefore their opinion ſeems to challenge approbation before others, who will have this Country at firſt call'd *Brachland*, which word ſignifies a neglected and uncultivated ſoil, ſuch sa is not only that of *Kempen*, but many other parts of the Province. For the eſtabliſhing of this conjecture, it is obſervable, that in old writings the firſt ſyllable of the name is *Brach*, not *Brab*; the Country being in them call'd *Brachbanteſia*, and after *Brachbantenſis*; and that the neighbourhood of ſo exceeding fertil a ſoyl as that of *Flanders*, might probably make this other more diſeſteem'd and undervalu'd; the ſterility whereof, taking in the want of good husbandry (for the land of *Brabant* in general cannot be properly call'd poor or barren) could not but ſeem to be far greater then really it is, by the compariſon. It muſt be confeſs'd that the name formerly was apply'd to ſo large a tract of ground that it comprehended not only ſeveral parts of other neighbouring Countries, but a good portion of *Flanders* it ſelf; and it may therefore be objected that it could not be originally impos'd upon a worſe, with an implicite diſtinction from the ſoyl of another and better Province; but this objection may eaſily be anſwer'd, if we conſider that a very ſmall part has often times happen'd to give denomination to a whole Country (as particularly the Iſle of *France* has to the whole body of that vaſt Kingdom) and that perhaps not all even of the preſent *Brabant* may at firſt have been ſignify'd by that name; upon the Etymology whereof I ſhall nevertheleſs inſiſt no longer, but leave it as I find it among the beſt Authors, a matter of confeſs'd uncertainty.

Guicciardin informs us that the Dukedom of *Limburg*, the Lordſhip of *Valkenburg*, the County of *Dalem*, and the Territory of *Rode le Duc* may be reckon'd members of this Province, as being ſubject to the juriſdiction of the Chancery of *Brabant*; and indeed it appears from ſeveral paſſages in ancient annals, and other evidences of antiquity, that the bounds of this Dutchy were in former Ages much farther extended, and comprehended (as is aboveſaid) a large part of the modern *Flanders*, and, as ſome are of opinion, the whole body of *Hainault*, beſides ſeveral parcels of the other circumjacent Countries, ſo that the powerfull aſſiſtance afforded by the *Brabantins* to ſeveral Princes within

in the laſt 5 or 6 Centuries; as alſo the great exploits recorded to have been perform'd by that people not only in moſt Countries of *Europe*, but even in ſeveral parts of *Aſia*, and eſpecially in the Holy Land, muſt be underſtood not ſtrictly of the only inhabitants of the preſent *Brabant*, but taken I ſuppoſe to ſignify at that time thoſe of divers other adjoining Territories; a thing very obſervable in all Ages, and particularly at this day in the names of *Holland* and *Flanders*, by which two words are ordinarily denoted all the 17 Provinces of the Low Countries. Not but that the inhabitants of *Brabant* muſt be acknowledg'd to have allways been a brave and warlike people, tho accounted by many none of the wiſeſt, age and experience rather impairing then improving their underſtandings, if *Eraſmus* ſpoke truly and impartially, when he ſaid that *Brabanti quo magis ſeneſcunt eo magis ſtulteſcunt.* Whether the preſent Dutchy of *Brabant* be, at leaſt for the greateſt part, the ſame Country that (as *Cæſar* informs us) was formerly inhabited by the *Aduatici*, and *Ambivariti* ſhall not be diſputed in this place; but as for its bounds and ſituation it muſt be obſerv'd that it is water'd by many ſmall Rivulets, which fall well nigh all of them into the *Demer*, which River cutting the Province almoſt in the middle, and having towards the end of its courſe water'd the City of *Mechlin*, empties it ſelf into the *Scheld*. By the ſame *Scheld* and part of the principality of *Aloſt* it is divided from *Flanders*, as it is by the *Moſe* from *Geldre* and *Holland*; being terminated on all other parts by the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, and the Countries of *Hainault* and *Namur*; and ſaid to contain about 80 *German* miles in compaſs, within which tract of ground are reckon'd to be comprehended 26 Towns ſtrongly fortify'd both by art and nature, and 17 others which enjoy the ſame priviledges, and the ſtrength whereof is not inconſiderable, altho it conſiſts wholly in their ſituation.

The Air of *Brabant* is temperate and healthful, and the Country conſiſts in the main of an even and fruitful ſoil, tho that part of it which lies to the Northward, and is call'd *Kempenland* (in latin *Campinia* and *Campania*, but much differing from the *Campania* in *Italy*) be moſt of it ſandy and barren; affording nevertheleſs good paſture for ſheep; vaſt flocks of which are fed upon it. The art and induſtry of the *Brabantins* and *Flemmings* in improving their bad land, nay in making (as we are told) greater profit of the poorer then of the richer parts of their Country, is very remarkable, and may well deſerve to have ſomewhat a particular account given of them here: and ſeeing that the husbandry as well as ſoil is in many points, and in divers places, of both Provinces much the ſame (tho *Flanders* in the main far exceeds the other) what ſhall be ſpoken upon this ſubject muſt be deliver'd with joynt relation to them both. It muſt therefore be conſider'd that the richeſt land in *Flanders* lyes between *Dunkirk* and *Bruges*, which extent of ground (equalling in length 39 or 40 *Engliſh* miles) conſiſts of as choice meadows, and fields of as good Wheat and Barly as any in *Europe*. But about midway between *Bruges* and *Gaunt*, (which places are ſome 24 *Engliſh* miles aſunder) the ſoil begins to alter into worſe; and between *Gaunt* and *Antwerp* you meet with ſuch land for about twenty miles together as is ſaid to reſemble that which lyes with us by Sandy *Chappel*, at three miles diſtance from *Kingſton* upon *Thames*. A great part of the highways out of the road and track of Horſes and Carts, nay and ſuch Incloſures as lye near the ways and are not kept in tillage, naturally produce either heath or broom: neither does the ſoil much amend till you come within two miles of *Antwerp*, which City is 30 *Engliſh* miles diſtant from the former. Here you paſs by a delicate marſh or paſture ground, which is defended with a ſtrong Bank againſt the inundations of the *Scheld*; in which Bank are ſeveral ſluces, by means whereof, and divers Ditches cut in the marſh it ſelf, the waters are let in whenever they have occaſion for them; the ſame being with equal facility and convenience let out again at low tides. Of *Kempenland* no more needs be ſaid in this place, but beſides that larger portion of ground of more noted ſterility, there are many other parts of *Brabant* (particularly that which lyes between *Antwerp* and the Territory of the Confederate States, and is uſually call'd contribution land) that are naturally as barren and as apt to heath as any part of the Country between *Antwerp* and *Gaunt*; the ſoil whereof is obſerv'd naturally to bear no other Corn then Rie, Oats, and *French* Wheat; and to afford nothing conſiderable of good graſs, but (excepting the marſh-land, and ſome ſmall ſtraps of Meadow by the water ſide) to turn preſently after it is laid down, to heath or broom. Nevertheleſs this land which ſeems of ſo inferior a nature that travellers ordinarily think it holds no proportion to the other, is moſt proper for bearing of Flax, which is call'd the wealth of *Flanders*, and one acre whereof is reputed worth more then 4 or 5 of the beſt Corn even in that Country. After the Flax is pull'd the ſame ground produces a crop of Turnips, which may be better worth acre for acre, then the beſt Corn in the Country; and in the *April* following they ſow the ſame ſoil with Oats, and upon them Clover-graſs ſeed, only harrowing it with buſhes; which graſs comes up after the Oats are mow'd, and yields a very great paſture till Chriſtmaſs; and (beſides that it continues good without any renovation by new ſeed for 4 or 5 years together) the year following is cut thrice, affording each time ſuch a burthen, and ſo good to feed all ſorts of cattel, that the beſt meadows in the Country do not yield the like. The firſt cutting of it is obſerved by one to be about the beginning of *June*, when the graſs is ſome two foot high, the ſecond at the end of the ſame Month, and then it is about 20 inches long, and the laſt before the end of *Auguſt*, when it is generally not above 18 inches in length. The improvement alſo made of their heathy land, by converting the ſame into hop-grounds and Orchards, with large and beneficial nurſeries of Pear-trees, Apple-trees, Cherry, Cheſtnut and Walnut-trees; beſides Oaks, Aſhes and Elms, is of no ſmall conſideration; but to come again to thoſe commodities which afford greater profit, and make the quickeſt return, upon the abovemention'd barren rode between *Gaunt* and *Antwerp* every third or fourth field by the highway for 25 miles together, is in the proper ſeaſon ſtock'd with ſuch excellent Flax as ordinarily yielded about 30 years ago between 40 and 50 pounds an acre. That which keeps up the value of their Flax, and procures it a ready vent is the great quantity of Linen made in theſe Countries, moſt of which was ſome years ago ſent to *London*; that which was not wrought into Cloth finding a good weekly Market kept

then at a Village about midway between *Gaunt* and *Antwerp*. Nay, as a reproach of our own ſupine ſloath and negligence, we are told by ſome very well vers'd in ſuch matters of trade, that not very long ſince there was no leſs then a hundred thouſand pounds worth of Flax brought yearly into *England* from forreign Countries, a great part whereof was ſent from *London* into *Lancaſhire*, there to be converted into Cloath, and thence return'd to be vended in *London*. Nor is the profit made of their turnips inconſiderable (as we are told) in ſeveral the moſt barren parts of theſe Countries; for as they ſow more of Flax in ſuch places then of any other grain or Corn, ſo after the Flax is pull'd firſt turnip ſeed and then Rie is committed to the ſoil; and that portion of turnips which they do not ſell they give to their cattel, beating the roots (well waſh'd) and leaves together and then boyling them in water. They are indeed oblig'd to uſe their kine to this ſort of feeding from the very firſt, but they aſſure us that the ſame is eaſily effected, and that with this management they do not only afford a vaſt quantity of milk, but become very fat and fit for the Market. But enough, and perhaps too much, upon this ſubject, to which no more ſhall be added here beſides the conſiderable advantage made by the ſale of their Clovergraſs ſeed, and the Oyl which with the help of their Wind Mills they expreſs out of the ſeeds of their Flax and turnips.

Deſcent to the Crown of Spain.

Brabant with the Dutchy of *Limburg* and ſeveral *Over-Maes* Territories were added to the Earldom of *Flanders* by the marriage of *Lewis* of *Malain*, Son of *Lewis* of *Nevers*, Earl of *Flanders*, to *Margaret*, Daughter of *John* the third, Duke of *Brabant*; which *Margaret* became true heireſs to the ſame (upon the death of her eldeſt Siſter *Joan*, Wife of *Wenceſlaus*, Son of the King of *Bohemia*, and firſt Duke of *Luxenburg*, the ſaid Siſter leaving no iſſue behind her) according to the expreſs priviledge obtain'd from *Philip* the 2d, King of the *Romans*, whereby it was granted that in defect of iſſue male the Dutchy of *Brabant* ſhould deſcend to the next females of the blood. The foreſaid *Lewis* and *Margaret* had but one Daughter, named likewiſe *Margaret*, which being the heireſs of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, beſides divers other Principalities, marry'd *Philip* the bold, Duke of *Burgundy*, Brother of *Charles* the fifth of *France*, by whom ſhe had (among other Children) *John* and *Antony*. To the latter of theſe, with the conſent of his elder Brother *John*, the Father aſſign'd the Dutchy of *Brabant* as an inheritance, but with this condition, that if the ſaid *Antony* ſhould happen to dye without lawful iſſue, the Principality ſhould thereupon return to the Dutchy of *Burgundy*. This *Antony* had two Sons, *John* and *Philip*, ſucceſſively Dukes of *Brabant*, and both of them extinct without iſſue, after whoſe death the States of the Country voluntarily ſubmitted themſelves to *Philip*, ſirnam'd the Good, Duke of *Burgundy*, and Son of the firſt mention'd *John*: and in this manner the Dutchy of *Brabant* return'd to the houſe of *Burgundy*, from whence as is elſewhere related, it afterwards deſcended together with ſeveral other Provinces and large Territories to the formidable family of *Auſtria*; under which nevertheleſs it has not entirely continu'd, a conſiderable portion of it, partly by league and partly by force of Arms having been long ſince united to the Confederate Provinces. The principal places lopt off from *Brabant* and added to the *Dutch* Commonwealth, are *Bergen-op-Zome*, *Steenbergen*, *Grave*, *Breda*, *Maeſtricht*, *Eindhoven*, *Helmont* and *Bois-le-duc*, (commonly by us call'd the *Buſs*) with its adjoyning Territory of *Campin*, *Peeland*, *Maeſland*, and *Ooſterwyck*. Theſe 8 Cities with their appurtenances are ſo conſiderable that they have not without ſome appearance of reaſon deſir'd to be admitted a diſtinct member of the Commonwealth, with power to ſend their proper Deputies to the aſſembly of the States General, and to have their own Treaſurers, and raiſe Taxes among themſelves after the manner of the ſeveral Provinces of the Union: but all this was deni'd them by the ſupreme authority of the Commonwealth, (under which they are govern'd as ſubjects without the League) for theſe reaſons eſpecially. 1 becauſe they were with a vaſt expenſe of blood and treaſure extorted out of the hands of *Spain*, and therefore may juſtly be look'd upon and order'd as a conquer'd Territory; or as the *Romans* term'd theirs, a Province of the Commonwealth. 2 they were not able to pay their quota proportionable to the other members of the League, and therefore ought not to have a ſhare in the ſupreme power to the ſupport whereof they could not ſufficiently contribute. 3 the augmentation of the number of voices in the Soveraign Senat would probably occaſion more frequent diſſenſions, and more hot debates in the ſame. 4 It ſeem'd very equitable that thoſe Countries alone ſhould be poſſeſs'd of the ſupreme power, which at firſt engag'd againſt *Spain*, and through a thouſand dangers and difficulties aſſerted the common liberty, and lay'd the foundations of the Republick. 5 to make ſuch an alteration in the frame of their government would not only reproach them of levity, but might poſſibly prove fatal to the ſame; the evil conſequences of ſuch changes being uſually ſooner felt then ſeen in a Commonwealth.

The States of *Brabant*, conſiſt of 1 the Eccleſiaſtics, who are the Abbots, and (as *Guicciardin* informs us) do not in reallity repreſent the Clergy of the Country, but appear and act in their own behalf. 2 the Nobles of different degrees, as Dukes, Marquiſes *&c.* 3 the Deputies of the chief Cities, who are generally ſome of the Conſuls and Scabins with their reſpective Syndics: ſo that the ſaid States do not appear to have any one thing ſo peculiar in their conſtitution as to require that a diſtinct and more particular account ſhould be given of them.

The *Brabantins* are poſſeſs'd of exceeding large priviledges, even beyond thoſe of the neighbouring Countries; for ſome whereof they are indebted to the grace and favour of ſeveral Emperors, and for others to the goodneſs and condeſcention of their proper Princes. The chief of them are to this effect, as we are inform'd by *Guicciardin* and other good Writers. 1 according to a grant made about the year 1349 by *Charles* the fourth, Emperor, to *John* the third, Duke of *Brabant*, neither the perſon nor goods of a *Brabantin* may in any part of the *Roman* Empire, be ſtop'd or ſequeſter'd, or in the firſt inſtance (as the Lawyers term it) arreſted and detain'd. 2 it is not lawful for the Duke of *Brabant* to make any new donation, or confer land of inheritance upon Eccleſiaſtical perſons, without the conſent of that Quarter of the Country (with the approbation of the Capital City) wherein ſuch lands are ſeated. 3 The Duke or Prince may not condemn and puniſh any perſon, either *Brabantin* or other, but in the ordinary way of Juſtice, and after a legal convicti-

on;

on; his cauſe being firſt publickly heard, and pleaded by his Advocate. 4. No ſtranger may be admitted to public Offices; unleſs according to ſome particular exceptions relating to the Chancery of *Brabant*. 5. The Subjects either by Sale or Teſtament may diſpoſe of Eſtates held in Fee without the conſent and approbation of the Prince. They have alſo liberty to hunt, unleſs within the precincts of the ſeven Royal Forreſts. 6. The States of *Brabant* cannot be conven'd (nor have they power to act in the name of the people if ſo conven'd) out of their own Province; which has been the main reaſon that the General Aſſembly of all the other States has been conſtantly held within this Dutchy. 7. If the Duke, forgetful of his Oath and Duty, ſhall infringe their priviledges, it is lawful for the *Brabantins*, after ſolemn proteſtation made againſt his proceedings, to renounce all obedience to him, and provide for their own welfare and ſecurity, either by proceeding to the Election of another Prince, or in any other manner as ſhall ſeem moſt expedient for them.

The *French* Kings Title to the Dutchy of *Brabant*, and ſome other parts of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* (the ground of the War between the two Crowns in the year 1667) was founded principally upon his having married *Thereſa*, the only ſurviving Iſſue of *Philip* the Fourth of *Spain* by his firſt marriage, whereupon was pretended a *Jus Devolutionis* (as they term it) upon a Cuſtomary Law of this Province, whereby the Children of the firſt *Venter* go away with the whole Inheritance of the Father, all thoſe of any after-Marriage, both male and Female, being excluded. But this Claim, as the *Spaniards* alledg, is invalidated both by the ſolemn renunciation of the Queen her ſelf, which was made by her with conſent of the *French* King, as a Condition or Article of Marriage; as alſo becauſe there can no inſtance be given of any ſuch ſucceſſion in the Soveraignty of *Brabant*; and laſtly, becauſe by the Edict of *Charles* the Fifth, confirm'd in the moſt ſolemn manner by the States of *Brabant* and the other Provinces of the *Netherlands*, theſe Countries were declar'd inſeparable from the Crown of *Spain*.

The firſt Part of BRABANT, *call'd the* Louvain-Quarter, *or* Tetrarchy.

BRABANT is divided into four Quarters, call'd Tetrarchies, and diſtinguiſh'd by the names of their four principal Cities, *Louvain*, *Antwerp*, *Bruſſels*, and *Bois-le-duc*; the firſt whereof almoſt fifteen hundred years ago gave Title to an Earldom, or as ſome will have it to a Dutchy, bearing ſway and rule over the greateſt part of the whole Province. *Guicciardin* tells us, that the Princes of this Country were ſtil'd Earls of *Louvain* to the time of *Godfry* ſirnam'd *Barbatus*, (which was about ſix hundred years ago) and that from him the Dutchy is ſuppos'd by ſome to have been firſt call'd *Brabantia*. But whatever uncertainty there may be in matters ſo remote, *Louvain* is at preſent the acknowledg'd Metropolis of this Province, and claims precedence of all the other Cities not only upon account of its antiquity, but becauſe it is the place where the Prince and people of *Brabant* are firſt reciprocally bound by oath to each other, and has moreover the firſt vote in the Convention of the States Provincial, in all caſes except when a Subſidy is the matter of debate, for then *Antwerp*, in conſideration of its wealth and largeneſs of contribution in all Taxes, gives ſuffrage before it.

City of Louvain.

The derivation of the word from *Louſin*, as if the place had been at firſt call'd *Lupoſina* from a *Scotch* Captain or Lord call'd *Lupus*, may go down with thoſe who have very large ſwallows; but the true etymology of it is no doubt that which is given us by *Lipſius*, who ſays, that in the Eaſtern ſide of this City ſtands an Hill (with a Wood upon it) call'd in *Dutch* *Lo* or *Loo* (the names of *Loberg* and *Loboſch* being at this day apply'd to the ſame place), and that *Loven* or *Lo-veen* imports no more then a marſhy Level (theſe, from the *Dutch* word no doubt, we call Fens) at the foot of that Hill, from whence the ancient Walls of this City were built quite down conſiderable deſcents unto the flat bottom which lies under it. *Louvain* is pleaſantly ſeated upon the River *Dele*, which runs thro it; and is a very large place, being in compaſs within the Walls no leſs then ſix *Italian* miles; but there are many void ſpaces, Hills, Fields, and Gardens within it, whereby its ſituation is render'd in ſome reſpects more commodious, and in general far more delightful. Its limits have been divers times enlarg'd, but the laſt Walls of it were began to be built *an.* 1361, and ſince that, *viz.* about the year 1427, it was found (as *Lipſius* and others inform us) to exceed *Gaunt* in circuit three Rods, *Liege* eight, *Paris* (not including the Suburbs) ten, and *Colen* eighteen, twenty *Roman* foot being reckon'd to the Rod. In this City are ſaid to be eleven Market places, twelve principal Streets, one hundred and forty of leſſer note, fourteen Mills, ſixteen Bridges, and four Fountains for public uſe. It is encompaſs'd with large deep Ditches, cut in many places thro a flinty Rock or very hard Gravel; and in the circuit of the Walls are fifty-three Towers, and no fewer then ſixteen Draw-Bridges, plac'd conveniently not many years ago for the better ſecuring of the Gates, which are in number eleven, built all of a curious white ſtone. The Walls are ſtrongly built, being rais'd from the very bottom of the Ditch, ſo that ſcarce a third part of the Work comes at a diſtance into view; and among the Towers That exceeds the reſt which they call the *Verloren Koſt*, that is, loſt charges, or money thrown away; which was erected by the Citizens about the year 1364, and had that name given it from their being diſcourag'd and hinder'd by ſome ſupervening calamity, together with the coſtlineſs of the work, from building, as they had deſign'd, ſix other of the like nature in different places; upon which account they reckon'd the money already laid out to have been expended to ſmall purpoſe. A late Traveller of our own Nation tells us, that this was the firſt place in the *Low Countries* where he ſaw Storks, Women Porters, and Soldiers begging on Horſeback; and that in this City, as well as in *Bruſſels*, *Antwerp*, *Mechlin*, and ſome other places in *Brabant*, the common people make uſe of Dogs to draw little Carts and Wheelbarrows about the ſtreets laden with commodities; which, as he obſerves, ſeems rather done to keep up an old cuſtom then upon the account of any tolerable advantage that they receive thereby. About the year 1350 are ſaid to have been in this City at leaſt four thouſand Weavers Shops, upon each of which

at leaſt thirty or forty ſeveral perſons depended for work and livelihood, ſo that if the number of their other Tradesmen bore any tolerable proportion to theſe, this muſt at that time have been an extraordinary populous place; and indeed ſuch it was without queſtion, if we believe *Lipſius*, who tells us, that when the eleven a Clock Bell rung at night to give notice to the Artificers and Tradesmen that it was time for them to leave off work, the women with all imaginable care and haſt took their ſmaller children into their Houſes, leſt they ſhould be bore down by the crowd which immediately throng'd the ſtreets. Among the Churches that of St. *Peter* is particularly commended, the Tower and Spire whereof is ſaid to have been one of the faireſt in all theſe Countries before it was endammag'd by fire, whereby it ſuffer'd very much in its building. There are eighteen Canons belong to it, together with a Provoſt, whoſe Office was formerly conferr'd upon none but perſons of the higheſt rank and quality, and to whom the honour belongs of adminiſtring the Oath to the new Prince (the Horſe upon which he rides in the courſe of that ſolemnity becoming upon that account the Provoſts Fee) who is particularly at that time oblig'd by Oath to be a Patron to the Canons of St. *Peter*. The Orders of the Dominicans, Franciſcans, and Carthuſians have each of them a Covent here, the latter of whom inhabit a place ſo remote from all noiſe and company that they enjoy the ſolitude of a Deſart within the Walls of a populous City. The Jeſuits have alſo their proper Colledg in this place; and tho the City in general is affirm'd by a late ingenious Traveller to be neither well built, nor well kept, only the Stadthouſe being by him acknowledg'd a ſtately ſtructure, and ſaid to make a fair ſhew at a diſtance, yet is the ſaid Stadthouſe much commended by others, as are alſo their Churches in general, and their Hoſpital, and divers public buildings, apply'd either to religious or ſecular uſes. The Hall or Stadthouſe particularly has *Golnitz*'s eſpecial commendation for the largeneſs and ſymmetry of its parts, and for the coſtlineſs of its ſtructure, which he ſays is adorn'd with variety of figures of the moſt curious workmanſhip. In the inſide he took notice, among other things, of certain Laws which were hung up, according to one of which he that commits, or is aſſiſtant in a Rape, muſt have his head taken off with a Wooden Saw. The Caſtle is ſeated upon the top of the Hill, which is of conſiderable heighth, and is ſurrounded with Vineyards (very rarely met with in the *Low Countries*) and pleaſant Gardens, ſtor'd with great variety of curious flowers; to which, if we add the moſt natural, and as many account it, moſt chearful and diverting Muſick afforded by all ſorts of Birds, and particularly great numbers of Nightingales, together with the free and unbounded proſpect over the whole neighbouring Country, the pleaſantneſs of the ſituation muſt be acknowledg'd ſuch as is not eaſily parallel'd. But beſides all this, the Air wherein this Caſtle ſtands is found by experience to be more then ordinarily healthful, which was the principal reaſon of the ancient Earls making their uſual abode, and having their Children generally educated in this place; it being particularly much upon the ſame account that the famous *Charles* the Fifth with his illuſtrious Siſters ſpent their greeneſt years in this Caſtle. The Sluce made at this City about the year 1365, to command the waters of the *Dele*, is eſteem'd extraordinary in its kind; and concerning the ſame we are told, that about the year 1573, the Fellow (whoſe buſineſs it was) neglecting upon a great rain and a ſudden thaw, which happen'd together, to leave open the Flood-Gates, the River ſwell'd to that incredible heighth that in a ſhort ſpace it almoſt equall'd the top of the City Wall, and at length making its way thorow the ſame, not far from the Sluce it ſelf, drove forward with ſo vaſt and impetuous a torrent that it not only bore away men and cattel, but hurried even houſes before it with an irreſiſtible violence.

The Univerſity (upon the account whereof *Louvain* is call'd a City of Scholars; as *Bruſſels* and *Antwerp*, for very obvious reaſons, the one a City of Curteſans and the other of Merchants; and *Mechlin*, from its Parliament and Courts of Juſtice, a City of Advocates or Lawyers) tho ſaid by ſome to have been founded long before (*viz.* about the year 926) was firſt endow'd by *John* the Fourth, Duke of *Brabant*, and confirm'd by Pope *Martin* the fifth, *an.* 1425, tho he withheld from it all power of conferring Degrees in Divinity, which was nevertheleſs in a very few years after granted and indulg'd by *Eugenius* the fourth, at the earneſt deſire of *Philip* the Good, Duke of *Burgundy*, who was at the charge and trouble of a particular Embaſſy to obtain that favour of his Holineſs. The learned *Goropius Becanus* is very large in commendation of its pleaſant ſituation, in which reſpect he preſers it before all the Univerſities that he had either ſeen or had an account of thorowout all *Italy*, *Spain*, *France*, and *Germany*; and yet, if an *Engliſh* man may be ſuppos'd an impartial Judg in the caſe, we are told by thoſe of our own Country, who had ſeen both, that even upon account of ſituation *Oxford* is not inferior to it; but as to the matter of Buildings and Endowments, moſt certain it is that *Louvain* comes very far ſhort of both our *Engliſh* Univerſities; tho *Golnitz*, as little perhaps acquainted with either of them as the foreſaid *Becanus*, ſays that *Louvain* has outgone its mother the Univerſity of *Colen*, and (excepting *Paris*) is not exceeded by any place of like nature either in number of Students or neatneſs of Buildings. But to proceed to ſomewhat a more particular account of this large Nurſery of Learning; we are told, that the Students of Divinity wear conſtantly Gowns and Caps, which is done by others only at public exerciſe. Among the forty-three Colledges which are ſaid to be here, four are accounted the chief; that is, in reſpect of the education of youth, and upon account of ſtrict diſcipline, the others being for thoſe of riper years, who are left free to come and go as they pleaſe. The names of theſe (which they call Pedagogies) are *Lilium*, *Falco*, *Caſtrum*, and *Porcus*; that is, the Lilly, the Faulcon, the Caſtle, and the Hog; the laſt but one of them being ſo call'd from the way upon which it ſtands, and the reſt from the ſeveral ſigns of Houſes ſtanding in or near the places where they were afterwards erected. In every one of theſe is Philoſophy taught by two Profeſſors, each of whom reads two hours in a day, the young Students writing after them, who when they are matriculated are oblig'd to ſwear that they believe all the Articles of the *Romiſh* Church. All the Profeſſors of the ſame four Pedagogies chuſe yearly amongſt them forty-eight Scholars, full two years ſtanding, and out of that number, after public examination, twelve are uſually choſen to Exhibitions; and he who happens to have the firſt place in the election has a Bell rung for him

BIBLIOTECA BODLEIANA

MAIEVRIE

DV MONT S. WYBERT

GEBLOV COM.

WALHEIM COM.

LEODIENSIS MAIEVRIE DE GREZ.

MAIEVRIE-DE-INCOVRT.

LEODIENSIS MAIEVRIE DE ORP

MAIEVRIE DE LANDRAIN IVDOIGNE

MAIEVRIE DE HANNVYE

MAIEVRIE VAN LANDEN

LEODIENSIS MAIEVRIE VAN CVMTICH

MAIEVRIE DE GESTA

MAIEVRIE

NAMVRCI COMITATVS

VIRONPONT

FALAYS COMIT.

LEODIENSIS

Gembloux Ab. Ver.

Ludoigne Geldenake

Hannuye

Landen

S. Truyen

Variæ huius tabulæ mensuræ.

Milliare Germanicum 1

Milliare Brabanticum 1

Milliaria Italica 1 2 3

Virgæ 20 pedum 200 400 600 800 1000

Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios. Mosem. Pet. et Stephanum Swart.

RVXELLENSIS PARS

TERRITORII MECHLINIÆ DOMINII PARS

ANTICA PARS WESTERLO MARCHIONAT.

AERSCHOT DVCATVS

COMITATVS RIVIREN

HAVELANDT

SISI

Aerschot

Diest Bar

Halen

Herck

Sichen

Westerlo

Liere

Gembloux.

Thienen.

Leeuwe.

Landen.

Halen.

Diest.

Sichenen

Ludoigne.

Hannuye.

PRIMA PARS
BRABANTIÆ
cuius caput
LOVANIVM
Auctore
Michaele Florentio a Langren
Hispan. Regis Mathematico.

PARS.

BIBLIOTECA BODLEIANA

him in his College for 48 hours together without any intermiſſion. Every Licentiate (who ſeems according to the place in which he is rank'd among the others by a late Traveller, to be a kind of a middle Graduate between Batchelor and Doctor and therefore ſhould anſwer to our Maſter of Arts; tho as *Golnitz* places them the Degrees conferr'd here are thoſe of Maſter, Licentiat, and Doctor) upon his going out is conducted from the Schools, (which by the by were ſome 18 years ago but very mean and homely) with Drums and Trumpets, treats all the Doctors and his Opponents, and gives Gloves. At his Lodging is a Bell alſo rung for twenty-four hours together; and he has liberty to chooſe a Coat of Arms, and is immediately accounted a Gentleman. The ordinary Governor of the Univerſity is call'd a Rector, who is choſen every half year by the *Senatus Academicus*, and whoſe Office is accounted of the higheſt Dignity, not only all Scholars of what quality or Degree ſoever, but alſo the higheſt of the City Magiſtrates, in great haſte giving the way upon his approach, and ſhewing him all poſſible reſpect; nay we are told that the Great *Charles* the Fifth being here gave the right hand to the Rector in a ſolemn Proceſſion. He has plenary Juriſdiction over the Scholars, the ſame having been conferr'd upon him by Duke *John*, at the motion of the Biſhop of *Rome*; and is upon holy-days and in ſolemn Proceſſions (for at other times only one, as *Golnitz* from *Lipſius* informs us, waits upon him) attended in great ſtate by no fewer then 8 Beadles, who go before him, bearing Silver Scepters or Maces in their hands; he himſelf being follow'd by his proper menial ſervants. There is another Officer call'd the Promotor, who by permiſſion or command from the Rector apprehends, impriſons, and puniſhes ſometimes, tho but rarely (as *Lipſius* tells us) with death; moſt crimes being ordinarily expiated by pecuniary Mulcts. If a Citizen be plaintiffe the cauſe follows the Court of the defendant, and ſo is brought before the Rector; but if a Scholar ſue a Citizen it muſt be pleaded before the Conſervator (ſo call'd becauſe he is to take eſpecial care in preſerving the Univerſity priviledges) and His being an Eccleſiaſtical Court (to which there moreover lies an appeal from any Judicature in *Brabant*) he with his Aſſeſſor, who is always a perſon well skill'd in the Law, proceeds in caſe of contumacy to excommunication, after which the Offendor being obſtinate is deliver'd to the Secular power. This Conſervator is generally ſome Biſhop, or one that has Epiſcopal power, and therefore oftentimes the Abbot of *St. Gertrude* bears the Office. They have alſo their Chancellor, whoſe only buſineſs it is to confer Degrees upon ſuch as have compleated their time; which honour is claim'd by the Provoſt, (and in his abſence by the Dean) of *St. Peters*, who upon that account takes place next to the Rector in all public aſſemblies of the faculties. Theſe are in number five *viz.* Divinity, Canon-Law, Civil-Law, Phyſick and Arts, and of the ſuperior Graduates in theſe faculties does the Academical Senat conſiſt, in which, the ſupreme power is really lodg'd, the Rector (tho elſewhere of great authority) appearing as *Lipſius* tells us, in this aſſembly not a jot more abſolute then a Duke of *Venice* in the grand Council of that Republick.

It were an endleſs thing to enumerate all the famous Doctors, Councellers, Abbots, Biſhops *&c.* that had their education in this Univerſity; and as for the Learned Men born in the City, *Blaeu* commemorates ſeveral, among whom are *Petrus Rivius* a notable Divine; *Ludovicus Scorius*, Preſident of the Council of State; *Ludovicus Heiluegius* Preſident of *Flanders*; *Antonius Morillonus* a great Antiquary, and his Brother *Maximilian*, much converſant in the ſame ſort of dark and abſtruſe Learning.

Within half an hours journy from *Louvain* ſtands a Palace of the Dukes of *Areſchot*, the way leading whereunto is wonderfully commended by Travellers; being as they deſcribe it about a thouſand paces long and 40 foot broad, and lying all along in a direct line, the hilly ground on each ſide, thro which it is cut quite down to an exact level, riſing in ſome places full 20 foot perpendicular above it, and ſhading it over head with continu'd rows of Linden-trees. This way together with the noble ſeat at the end of it (which for magnificence, pleaſure, and convenience has perhaps not many rivalls in the World) may be found more largely deſcrib'd in *Golnitz* and *Blaeu*: concerning which no more ſhall be added here, but that in the Quire of the Church belonging to the ſame is ſhewn the Genealogy of the Dukes of *Areſchot* (together with their names and pictures) pretended to be brought quite down from *Adam*: and that in the Chancel of the ſame is carefully preſerv'd one of the thirty pence (if you will believe thoſe who produce it) for which the traytor *Judas* ſold our bleſſed Saviour; upon one ſide whereof is a Mans head and upon the other a flower with ΡΟΔΙΟΝ inſcrib'd by it.

Within the Quarter of *Louvain* are comprehended ſeveral leſſer Towns, of which ſome ſhort account muſt be given.

Tienen call'd alſo *Tilmont* (in Latin *Thenæ*) is ſeated upon the little River *Geet*, lying in the middle between *Louvain* and St. *Truyen*, and at the equal diſtance of three Leagues from each of thoſe places. Some are of opinion that it was in former Ages not only a place of great extent and commerce, but one of the four principal Cities of the Province; and that it was at length ſupplanted by *Bois-le-Duc*, and rob'd of that Dignity which it had for a long time enjoy'd. It is indeed ſtill a large Town, being reckon'd about an hours journy in compaſs, and accounted the firſt of the three ſecond rate Cities; retaining ſtill the ſame priviledges wherewith the four Capital are endow'd; but ſcarce any place in theſe Provinces has ſuffer'd more by the calamities of War, by reaſon of which having for a long time gone more and more to decay, it was in the year 1675 utterly deſtroy'd by the *French*; tho poſſibly ſince that time ſome part of it may have been rebuilt. *Tienen.*

St. *Truyen* call'd alſo St. *Trou* (and in Latin *Centrones*) ſtands almoſt in a direct line between *Tienen* and *Tongeren*; and was ruin'd the other day together with the foreſaid *Tienen*; its Walls being demoliſh'd and its Gates blown up by the *French*, by whom forty Waggon load of Arms were convey'd hence to *Maeſtricht*. *St. Truyen.*

Leewe (in Latin *Levia*) is ſituate upon the River *Geet*, one League from St. *Truyen* and about two from *Thienen*. It is but a ſmall, yet ſtrong Town, being made ſuch that it might be capable of defending it ſelf againſt the incurſions and aſſaults of the neighbouring *Ligois*, and beſides enjoying the Dignity and priviledges of the ſecond rate Cities of *Brabant*. Here ſtands the great Priory (as they call it) of the Order of St. *Auſtin*, the Prior whereof is one of the twelve prime Nobles of the Province: and here is alſo brew'd a great quantity of ſo good *Leewe.*

good Beer, that it is in great requeſt among the inhabitants of the more remote as well as adjoining places; being by many preferr'd before Wine it ſelf.

Dieſt. *Dieſtheim*, or *Dieſt*, ſtands upon the River *Demer*, and is a neat Town with a large Territory belonging to it; and noted for ſeveral ſorts of manufactures, but eſpecially that of Cloath. It gives Title to a Barony; the Baron of *Dieſtheim* being by ancient right Vicount, or Burgrave of *Antwerp*; but in theſe later Ages it has appertain'd to the Princes of *Orange*, to one of whom it was formerly given by the Duke of *Cleve* in exchange for the Town of *Sittart*. Here was born the Linguiſt (famous for the time wherein he liv'd) *Nicolas Clenard*, who wrote the Greek Grammar that ſtill bears his name, and Inſtitutions of the Hebrew Tongue. He went to *Fez* in *Morocco*, about the year 1540, on purpoſe to perfect himſelf in the *Arabic* Tongue, wherein he had been pretty well inſtructed already at *Granado* in *Spain*; but when he had attain'd to more then a conſiderable knowledg therein, and was about to write in the ſame Language againſt the lies and fopperies of the *Mahumetan* Religion, he was taken away by an immature death.

Gemblours. *Gemblours*, ſometimes call'd *Giblou* (in Latin *Gemblacum*) formerly gave name to an Earldom, but that Title vaniſh'd upon the founding of a famous Monaſtery in the place, of the Order of St. *Benedict*, but dedicated to St. *Hubert*. *Gemblours* ſtands upon the ſteep of an Hill; being environ'd by Precipices and deep Valleys on all ſides but towards the Eaſt, which way it is overtop'd by the higheſt point of the ſaid Hill, at the foot whereof runs the ſmall River *Lorn*, which near the Village *Gemep* mixes with the *Sambre*. The abovemention'd Monaſtery was built about the year 922, and the Abbot thereof is the Temporal as well as Spiritual Lord of the Town, and takes the firſt place among the Lay Nobility, but is laſt of the Clergy in the public Conventions of the States Provincial. In this Monaſtery is a famous Library (to which the great *Eraſmus* is ſaid to have oftentimes reſorted) very well repleniſh'd with Manuſcripts, eſpecially of Divinity, and in the Latin Tongue; ſome of which are ſaid to have been written by St. *Sigebert*, who dyed about the year 1112, and in this place compil'd that brief Chronicle from *Valentinian* the younger and *Gratian* to his own time; and it is much to be lamented, that thoſe Ages did not produce many others to have taken the like care and pains in the ſeveral Countries of *Europe* for the information of poſterity, which is now left ſo much in the dark as to thoſe barbarous inundations of the *Roman* Empire, then which Revolutions never any deſerved better to have been recorded. Not far from *Gemblours* is one of thoſe Highways which beginning at *Bavay* in *Hainault* did formerly lead to the principal Towns of *Gaul*. They ſeem to have been cover'd originally with great ſtones (the remains whereof are ſtill viſible in ſome places) but now are for the moſt part overrun with graſs, under which lies a hard flinty and gravelly ſoil, which muſt (as we are told) have been adventitious, there being no ſuch to be found in the circumjacent Country. They call them *Brunhaults* Cauſways, and have a tradition of a King of that name, who before the Empire of the *Romans* commanded far and near in theſe parts; but it is not to be imagin'd, that *Julius Ceſar* would have made no mention of thoſe ways if they had been extant in his time. Near unto *Gemblours* was that fatal Battel fought in the year 1578, the ſucceſs whereof turn'd the ſcales ſo much on the ſide of the King of *Spain*, whoſe Forces by the conduct and valour of the Prince of *Parma* (tho at that time only a Commander under *Don John* of *Auſtria*) obtain'd with little or no loſs a great victory over thoſe of the States; upon which follow'd ſoon after the rendition not only of *Gemblours*, but of *Louvain*, *Tillemont*, *Areſchot*, *Sichen*, *Dieſtheim*, and other conſiderable places to the Royal Army.

Halen (call'd in Latin *Hala* and *Halena*) *Ha* ſtands upon the little River *Geet*, and is diſtant from *Leewe* two, and from *Landen* four Leagues. It is unhappily ſeated ſo near to *Liege* and *Geldre*, that it has been by that means often ruin'd in the Wars between *Brabant* and theſe Countries; in conſideration whereof it has been endow'd with very large priviledges by its ſeveral Princes.

Sichen lies between *Dieſt* and *Areſchot*, and *Sich* of this Town *Bentivoglio* tells us in his Hiſtory of the firſt War with *Spain*, that tho it was a place not ſtrong either by nature or art, and had alſo but a ſmall Garriſon in it, yet by the obſtinate courage of the Townsmen it made very ſturdy oppoſition to the Prince of *Parma*; till after divers furious aſſaults, accompanied with violent battering of the Walls, the *Spaniards* falling pell-mell into the Town together with ſome retreating Defendants, there was a great ſlaughter made of the inhabitants, the place it ſelf being plunder'd thorowout in the moſt hoſtile manner.

Judoigne, call'd alſo *Geldernac*, ſtands upon *Jud* the *Geet* above *Tienen*, and ſome four Leagues from *Gemblours*. I find nothing memorable of it beſides its old Caſtle and ſituation in a pure and healthy air; upon the account whereof the Children of ſome of the *Brabantine* Princes are ſaid to have had their firſt education here.

Hannuye (in Latin *Hanutum*) is a place of *Han* great antiquity, and lies in a pleaſant and rich Country, being two Leagues diſtant from *Judoigne*.

Landen (*Landa* in Latin) is by ſome judg'd *Lan* to be the moſt ancient City of the whole Province; and is reckon'd to be diſtant from *Hannuye* about two Leagues.

The Second Part, or the Bruxel-Quarter *of* BRABANT.

THE next Capital City in this Province is that of *Bruxels* or *Bruſſels*, which gives denomination to the ſecond Quarter of *Brabant*, and (being diſtant from *Loven* about four Leagues) is ſeated in the heart of ſo rich a Country that there was no want of proviſion and neceſſaries found in it for man or beaſt, even at ſuch a time as ſeven Crown'd Heads (*viz.* *Charles* the Fifth, with his Son *Philip* King of *Spain*, and an *African* King; *Maximilian* King of *Bohemia*, and his Queen; and the Queens of *France* and *Hungary*) met in this City; beſides the Dukes of *Savoy* and *Lorrain*, and ſo great a number of Marquiſes, Earls, and perſons of the higheſt Quality, that there were found to be no fewer then between eight and nine thouſand Horſe in their ſeveral Trains. On one ſide, and within a Quarter of a League of it, lies the *Sonien Boſch*, or the Wood Sogny, which is ſerviceable to the City,

City, or at leaſt to the Court reſiding here, both for neceſſary uſe and pleaſure, the ſame affording both abundance of fuel and very good Game for hunting. It is moreover encompaſs'd with a great many Abbies and Monaſteries, and the neighbouring ſoil is well planted with all ſorts of Fruit-trees, and water'd with frequent Springs and ſweet Rivulets (from the murmuring noiſe of which ſmall ſtreams, eſpecially as they firſt break out of the hollow caverns of the earth, ſignified by the word *Ruyſſellen* and *Ryſſelen*, ſome will have the name, the origine whereof is however much in the dark, to have been given it) whereby the ſituation of *Bruſſels* is render'd more healthy, as well as far more pleaſant. The River *Sinne* runs thorow this City, from whence to the River *Rupel* lies a Channel, with vaſt expence and incredible labour finiſh'd and made navigable about the year 1560; whereby a paſſage being open'd into the *Scheld*, the commerce of the inhabitants with ſeveral places, and particularly the great Mart of *Antwerp*, was much advanc'd. This work had a long time lain dormant in the theory; and indeed ſo extraordinary an undertaking ſeems to have been with good reaſon reſerv'd by fate for the times of two ſuch great Princes as the Emperor *Charles* the fifth and *Philip* the ſecond of *Spain*; there having been expended upon it, even before it was thorowly compleated, no leſs then five hundred thouſand Crowns; which will not be thought improbable to him who ſhall conſider, that in the courſe of it there was an entire and tolerably high Mountain cut thorow down to a level; beſides the vaſt bredth and depth of the whole body of the Channel (which they call *de Vaert*, and *Bruſſelſche Vaert*) continu'd thorow ſo large a tract of ground (no leſs then five good Leagues in length) to which add the many ſtreams and currents deriv'd into it out of the neighbouring Country, and the five large Sluces built in the moſt convenient places upon it, whereby the waters are collected into a body, and diſpens'd as is found requiſite for the occaſions of trading Veſſels; the bed of the ſaid waters being at leaſt 40 foot higher near *Bruſſels*, and at the head of the Channel, then where they empty themſelves into the *Rupel*. *Bruſſels* is a far more populous City then *Louvain*, altho its Walls are reputed to be at leaſt two hundred paces leſs in circumference. It is alſo well built, and has large, handſome, and convenient ſtreets, and is the uſual reſidence of the King of *Spain's Netherland* Vice-Roy, for which reaſon it is always kept in a good poſture of defence; tho Count *Montery* thought it adviſable to have it better fortified, and made more tenable in the late wars, as apprehending that it might poſſibly be attack'd by the *French*. The number ſeven is obſervable in things belonging to this City; for in it are ſeven public Fountains, ſeven principal Streets leading to the great Market-place, about which ſtand ſeven ſtately Houſes, rented out by the Senate for the uſe of the Corporation; here are alſo ſeven Pariſh Churches, ſeven noble Families, eminent both for their antiquity and divers conſiderable priviledges enjoy'd by them; ſeven Midwives licenc'd and ſworn by the Senate, and oblig'd when call'd to go to the poor as well as rich; ſeven Gates of Doric work, the way to each leading to a different pleaſure or exerciſe. The firſt call'd the *Louvain* Gate, lets you to the beſt Fowling, as the *Algidomontana* or cold Hill Gate does to Fiſhing; that which *Golnitz* calls *Porta obbruxellenſis* to Hunting; the *Anderlecht* to pleaſant Fields; the *Flandrian* to Paſture grounds; the *Laken* Gate to Springs and Vineyards; and the *Mechlin* to Gardens. It is encompaſs'd with a double and high Wall, and very large Ditches, in the circuit whereof were formerly ſeventy-four Towers, great and ſmall, many of which have been long ſince ruin'd by age and the caſualties of War. Among the Churches of *Bruſſels*, that of St. *Gudula* exceeds all the reſt, having as we are told two Towers, the top of which is aſcended by five hundred ſteps; and a Chappel in it where are reported to be kept three conſecrated Hoſts, from which, between three and four hundred years ago, blood is ſaid to have iſſued forth as ſoon as they were cut and ſtab'd by certain *Jews*, in contempt and deriſion of our bleſſed Saviour. The Jeſuits have a Colledg and School here, erected *ann.* 1604, and were above fifty years ſince no fewer then ſeventy in number. The *Franciſcans* have alſo their proper habitation in *Bruſſels*, where there are ſeveral other Religious Houſes for perſons of both Sexes; among which that for penitent Harlots, who leaving their leud courſe of life enter into the Order of St. *Auſtin*, is not to be paſt by in ſilence. Their Hoſpital for the cure of ſick perſons, with four others for the entertainment of ſtrangers (who are ſupply'd with all neceſſary accommodations for the ſpace of three days) their Bedlam alſo, or public ſtructure for diſtracted perſons, and (beſides divers places for the maintenance of the poor) that other erected for the education of expoſititious Children, deſerve very well to be ſeen by Travellers and commemorated by us. The Royal Stable holds an hundred and twenty ſeven Horſes, with all conveniences, having over head a large Repoſitory for Arms, formerly laid up here by the Dukes of *Burgundy*. In this place is kept the Breſt-plate which Arch-Duke *Albert* wore at the famous Battel of *Newport*; the Sword of *Charles* the Bold of *Burgundy*, us'd by *Charles* the fifth in conferring the Order of Knighthood; and the Chariot in which the Arch-Dutcheſs *Iſabella* enter'd *Bruſſels*, which was made at *Milan*, and is reported to have coſt fourteen thouſand Crowns. The Kings Palace, ſeated upon an Hill (as is likewiſe part of the City it ſelf) is a moſt magnificent and ſtately piece of Building, and befitting the greatneſs of any Prince in the World. In one of the two Galleries (which are nobly adorn'd with the pictures of ſeveral Kings, Queens, Emperors, and other illuſtrious perſons) is a curious piece repreſenting Arch-Duke *Albert*, in which upon a more cloſe and accurate view you diſcover the Arch-Dutcheſs *Iſabella*, as in another of hers you do the Arch-Duke. Adjoining to this Palace is a large circuit or ſpace of ground enclos'd with a Wall, and containing in it whatever can be ſubſervient to the pleaſures and diverſion of a Prince; among which, beſides a Park and Aviary, are divers Grotto's, Ponds, and Waterworks; a Garden of excellent and choice Flowers, and ſeveral Walks and places appropriated to different and peculiar ſorts of recreation. But to return to the City it ſelf; the Senate-houſe is a noble pile of Building, and has this particular piece of curioſity, that water may be convey'd by Pipes to the very top of it. The Tower is adorn'd with a braſs Statue of St. *Michael*, the Tutelar Angel of this City; the ſame being fifteen foot high, and ſo accurately pois'd that it is eaſily turn'd round. In this Guild-Hall is great variety of choice pictures of the beſt hands, among which is *Solomons* Judgement in the caſe of the two Harlots, done by *Reuben*, and valu'd at 3000 Florens.

Concerning *Bruſſels* in general this is obſerv'd, that the houſes of private Citizens are ſtately and ſpendid, and furniſh'd with two conſiderable matters of pleaſure and convenience, rarely found in great Cities, *viz.* abundance of Springs and delicate Gardens; the meaneſt ſort of inhabitants being extravagantly curious and induſtrious in enriching and adorning the latter, in ſo much that the flowers growing upon a very ſmall plat of ground in one of them are ſaid to have been valu'd at ſeven or eight thouſand Florens. This place is likewiſe made more glorious by the magnificent Palaces of divers Nobles, the diſtinct houſes of moſt of their Provinces, as alſo of well nigh all the Abbies, and the greateſt part of the Cities in theſe Countries. Among the Palaces of the Nobility, that of the Earls of *Culenburg* was formerly of no mean account, but it was raz'd to the very ground in the time of Duke *Alva*, for having been the place where the Confederate Lords had their uſual conſults at the beginning of the Low-Country troubles; a Marble Pyramid being erected upon the ſpot, with an inſcription in four ſeveral languages fully expreſsing the whole matter, and the time and reaſon of its having been demoliſh'd. Thoſe Travellers who are particularly delighted with rare occurrencies in natural Philoſophy muſt needs be well pleas'd with the Echo, which (as we are told by one who lately viſited theſe Countries) to thoſe that ſtand in the Gallery by the riding place, is found to reflect the voice fifteen times; tho he acknowledges that he could not hear it himſelf diſtinctly above ten times, which he imputes to the indiſpoſition of the Medium, or Vehicle of the ſound, that is the Air, too much agitated by the wind when he made the experiment. Several other things (too many to be now inſiſted upon) are remarkable in and near unto *Bruſſels*, particularly the neighbouring *Anderlee*, well deſerving to be viſited by thoſe that come ſo near it for the curious Gardens of the Duke *D' Aumale*; but this City it ſelf with its inhabitants has not always been in a flouriſhing condition, having had its ſhare in the common calamities incident to all ſublunary beings; for *an.* 1489 there dy'd here of the plague no fewer then 33 thouſand perſons. *An.* 1529 it was grievouſly afflicted with the ſweating ſickneſs, call'd by Foreigners *Sudor Anglicus*, tho not known in *England* before the days of *Henry* the ſeventh. Two thouſand and ſome hundreds of houſes were deſtroy'd by fire at one time, and at another 15 hundred Weavers ſhops. The Artificers and tradeſmen in this City make two and fifty Colledges or Companies, all which conſtitute nine larger bodies, or Nations, as they term them; and among the ſaid Companies that of the Cutlers, or Armour makers, was about an hundred years ago moſt conſiderable, of whom it is reported by *Guicciadin*, how truly I cannot tell, that they could ſo temper their plates of ſteel as to make them impenetrable by ordinary Gun-ſhot. Frequent have been in former Ages the ſeditions and inſurrections of the tradeſmen and common people againſt the Nobility and Gentry (of whom the Magiſtracy of the City conſiſts) in which the Weavers having been principally and moſt uſually concern'd, it was made death for any of them to lodge one night within the City. *Bruſſels* in the grand revolt of the *Netherlands* was poſſeſs'd for ſome time by the Confederates, but being at length beſieg'd and reduc'd to extremity by that excellent General, *Alexander Farneſe*, Prince of *Parma*, it was *an.* 1585 ſurrender'd upon conditions, and return'd to the obedience of *Spain*, wherein it has continu'd to this preſent day; altho it has once or twice ſince that time been in ſome danger of falling into the hands of the *French*, by whom particularly the Lower Country about this City, *Louvain*, and *Mechlin*, was miſerably ſpoil'd and plunder'd in the year 1675. *Bruſſels* is the ſeat of the Chancery of *Brabant*, conſiſting at firſt of fourteen honourable perſons and inſtituted by Duke *John an.* 1312, and afterwards confirm'd and augmented by his Son *an.* 1332. Here is alſo held the Fee-farm or Copy-hold Court of the whole Country, to which there lies an appeal from all others of the like nature both in *Brabant* and thorow-out its Dependancies except that of *Gemep*; and here was formerly kept an Eccleſiaſtical Court in the name of the Biſhops of *Cambry*, as is ſince in that of the Biſhop of *Mechlin*, within whoſe juriſdiction is comprehended this ſecond Quarter of *Brabant*. About three Leagues from hence ſtands the ample and famous Abby of *Afflingen*, the Governor whereof has the firſt vote in the convention of Eſtates, among the Prelates of this Province. In the ſame Abby, founded, as is upon beſt grounds ſuppos'd, by *Henry* Earl of *Lovain* and Son of *Godofredus Barbatus*, about the year 1086, is ſaid to be a very conſiderable Library well furniſh'd with all ſorts of Books. For a full account of the Magiſtracy of this City, which conſiſts in the main of ſeven Scabins, choſen annually by the Prince out of the ſeven antient and Noble Families of the place, with two Conſuls (whereof one is taken out of the Nobility and the other out of the Commonalty) and ſix Common-Council Men, elected from among the Artificers of the beſt rank and Quality, the Reader may conſult *Guicciardin*, *Golnitz*, or *Blaeu*, as alſo the firſt of the three for perſons who either were born, or at leaſt flouriſh'd in this place; in the number of whom was *Andræas Veſalius*, a noted Anatomiſt of the laſt Century.

There are only two Towns of note ſubject to the City of *Bruſſels*, *viz. Nivelle* and *Vilvorden*; each of which immediately appeals to the Chancery of *Brabant*.

Nivelle is a three hours journy diſtant from *Bruſſels*. It was in *Guicciardins* time a well fortify'd place, and upon ſeveral accounts of no ſmall conſideration, being (as *Paulus Æmilius* tells us) one of the four Cities that conſtituted the Marquiſate of the Empire, and one of the three ſecond rate Cities that enjoy priviledges little inferior to thoſe of the four Capital ones. Here is ſaid to have been buri'd *Pepin* the firſt, Son of *Charlemain*, and Father of *Gertrud*, the foundreſs of the principal Church of *Nivelle*, and the Religious Covent of forty-two Nuns, who muſt be not only Virgins and legitimate, but both by Father and Mother of Noble extraction for four deſcents. Their Governeſs, call'd Madam *de Nivelle*, is choſen by themſelves, but with the conſent of the Prince, and the approbation of his Holineſs. Beſides all theſe priviledges and conſiderations, the fair high-ways that lye round about it, and the great quantities of linen Cloath made in it, contending as to the fineneſs of its contexture with that of *Cambray*, have made *Nivelle* more then ordinarily remarkable. *Niv*

Between *Nivelle* and *Marimont*, and cloſe upon the borders of *Hainault*, lies *Senef*, a ſmall Village in it ſelf, but made lately memorable by the Battel fought hard by it in the beginning of *Auguſt an.* 1674, between the *Dutch* (united with *Sen*

SECVNDA PARS BRABANTIÆ cuius urbs primaria BRVXELLÆ

Descr. Michaele Florentio a Langren Mathematico Regio

Nivelle

Vilvorden

COMITATVS

HAN

PA

RS.

Steenkercke

Petit-Roeulx

Roeroeulx

Braine le comte

S. Berbe cap.

Castorp

Le Grenestre

Kornewerre

Lasolie

Orsterock

Tubise

La Maledrie

Renkierre

Restaekene

Silu

Vergnal

LEODI.

Clabeeck

Berbeut

Familla Roulx

Coss

TRAS IGNIES

Arkenne

Fauwerre

Bernual

Orival Prio. Vir.

Ittre

Halle

Bois de fresen

S. Croix cap.

Braine chastean

Basschen

Grenbais

Ornal

Haute Ittre

Reisart

Reisigny

DE

Petit Roeulx

MAIE VRIE

MARQVISAT

Nivelle Ab. F.

Selle

Courcil

Trauile

Nivelle Prio. Vir.

Pierre cap.

Ophem

NIVELLE

Thiene

LE ROMAN

Viervoye

Le Ley

Vaterloo

Roo

Maison en combre

Viuille

Castelaers

Thuisen

Roeux Bar

Promeller

MAIEVRIE

Somen Bosch

PAIS

Frasne

Genap Prio.

DE GENAP

Sarta marcelz

Vaus le bans

Sart

Tilliers geeuy

TILLIER

Vilvoer

Vilvoers Ab. Vir.

Fleurus Ab. Vir.

Vignelle

Marbais

COMIT

Brigode Ligny

S. Bris

Tiller Tilli

Malheri

BRABANT

HVLPEN

Court S. Etienne

Sombreff Bar

Gentezeuq

Sart S. Gilain

Monstier sur le Sart

Rigo enfant

MAIEVRIE

S. Gery

Vilroux

Courtil

Castre dame alone

Neuilsor

Beaury

Limalles

Tombeek

DE

Gessenige

Blanchemont

Neurmont

MONS

GIBLOV

Petit manis

Corbais

Gembloux Abb. Vir.

WALHEIM

Nivel S. Vincent

Nivel S. Martin

S. WYBERT

COMIT.

Savenier

COMITAT.

Valhain

S. Paul

Tourpes les ordons

Bossire

Argenteau

S. Lambert

Sart

Grand manis

Lyrroux

Orbais

Ittre

Petit les

Tilly

Marbure

Perroys

Sallaris

LOVANIENSIS

Binerbais

LEODIEN

MAIE VRIK

DE GREZ

Loupeville

Cappelle S.t Laurens

Nodbais

Berre

Vbringen

Roisure

Tombeek

Xuxbre

Ouerbeke

Ouerbeke

Ouerbeke

Latitud. 50 – 40

XXIV

FLANDRIÆ PARS.

HET LANDT VAN ASSCHE

GAESBECK

HET LAND VAN BORNHEM

GRIMBERGEN COMITAT.

MECHLINIÆ DOMINIUM

MECHELEN

MAIERYE VAN CAMPENHOUT

LOEVEN

Ninoven

Aelst

Dendermonde

Vilvorden

BRVSSEL

Scalæ variarum mensurarum

Milliare Germanicum

Milliare Brabanticum

Milliaria Italica

Virgæ 200 400 600 800 1000

pedum

Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios.
Mosem Pitt et Stephanum Swart...

TERRITORII BRUXELLENSIS
PARS.
TERRITORII LOVANIENSIS
PARS.
FLANDRIÆ PARS.
ANTWERPEN
MAIEVRIE VAN SANDHOVEN.
MAIEVRIE VAN HERLEN.
TALS
COMIT. CANTECROO
MARQ. WESTERLOO
MAIEVRIE VAN GHEEL.
DIŒC. Luyckshe Kempen
LEODIENSIS
PARS.
DUCAT. AERSCHOT
Brussel
Leuven
Mechelen
Liere
Herenthals
Arschot
Diest
Courtsel
Scalæ diversorum milliarium.
Germanicorum
Brabanticorum
Italicorum
Virgæ 20 pedum
Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios, Mosem Pit et Stephanum Swart.

Zeelandiæ pars.

HOL LANDIÆ

Over Flackee

Volcke rack

Roo vaert

Vooren PARS.

Prinsen Lande

Hollands diep

Wille mstadt

Oudenbosch

Klundert

Den Bieſbos

MARQVISATVS VAN BERGEN.

BARONIE VAN BREDA

COMITATVS HOOGHSTRATEN

TERRITORII SYLVADUCENSIS

Bergen op Zoom

Breda

Hoochstraten

Geertruydenberg

TERTIA PARS
BRABANTIÆ
qua continetur
MARCHIONAT. S.R.I.
horum urbs primaria
ANTVERPIA
Ex Archetypo
Michaelis Florenty a Langren
Reg. Maj. Mathematico

BERGEN OP ZOOM.

BREDA.

Liere.

Herentals.

with the Confederate Armies of *Spain* and the Empire) and the forces of the *French* King. The *Dutch* tell us that after a bloody conflict of 12 hours, great numbers being slain and wounded on both side the *French* retreated, and that their men as a sufficient proof of victory kept the Field for two hours after; as likewise that the only advantage the *French* had was the taking of the Confederates Baggage and some prisoners. But the *French* King in his letter to the Merchants, Provost of *Paris* (wherein he orders Bonfires to be made and *te Deum* to be sung in the Cathedral Church of that City for the good success wherewith Divine Providence had blest his Arms) says, that the Prince of *Conde* had by his courage and conduct slain 3 or 4, and taken 4 or 5 thousand of the enemy. The *French*, it is certain, made their brags a long time after of this great overthrow given their Enemies, and yet the others have the confidence to infer from the *French* King's immediately summoning to his assistance, by his Letters Patent, the *Ban* and *Arrier-Ban* (that is, the whole strength of his Nobility) that his affairs were not altogether in so good a condition as he pretended.

Vilvorden stands upon the River *Sinne*, about midway between *Mechlin* and *Brussels*, from each of which Cities it is distant some two Leagues; being a place less fortified by art then by its natural situation. It glories in an ancient Castle or place of strength, wherein us'd formerly to be kept prisoners of the highest quality, and such whose crimes the Prince himself took immediate cognisance of, having the trial of them either brought before his own person, or before Judges especially constituted by him, without the intervention of the Magistrates of the place. This Fortress was also in *Guicciardins* time the grand repository of the records of *Brabant*, for here were kept the original Copies not only of the priviledges granted to the Province, with its annexes, by its own proper Lords and Princes; but likewise of such as were obtain'd by them from divers Popes and Emperors; together with those of the several Leagues and Confederations made and enter'd into by the Dukes of *Brabant* and other Potentates; all which are committed to the care of a particular Commissary, or Delegate, appointed by the Kings of *Spain* (as formerly by their other supreme Princes) and call'd the Keeper, or Treasurer, of the Charters.

The Third Quarter of BRABANT, *denominated from the City of* Antwerp; *the same being the* Marquisate *of the* Empire.

WHether *Antwerp* stands within the ancient seat of the *Aduatici*, or (which seems more probable) of the *Ambivariti*, must be more punctually enquir'd into in the Volume reserv'd for matters of that nature; but that it has been a place of good antiquity appears particularly from St. *Willebrords* making mention of a Church in the Castle of *Antwerp* committed to his care about the year 656; tho some will have the word before his time us'd to signifie a whole people, and not a single City, which they collect from S. *Audoenus*'s saying concerning St. *Eligius*, *that he labour'd much in spreading the Gospel among the Flandrians, Antwerpians, Frizons, and Suevians.* The name of this City was originally *Antverpium*, chang'd afterwards into *Antverpia*, and (as we and divers other Nations call it) *Antwerpia*; which is by some deriv'd from *Handt* and *Werpen*, that is to throw open the hand, for the confirmation as well as illustration whereof, they produce the tooth of a Giant above an hands bredth large, and weighing some sixteen ounces, so that since the tooth of an ordinary man, six foot tall, seldom exceeds a drachm (the 128th part of that monstrous grinder) if *ex dente Gigantem* will hold as well as *ex pede Herculem*, *Goliah* himself (who is accounted to have been but between nine and ten foot high) was certainly but a very pigmy to this *Belgic Colossus*. But to pass by such fabulous Etymologies, the true one is (no question) either from *Aen de Werve*, that is at, or upon, the Bank or Wharf, a particular part of this City which stands on the shore of the *Scheld*, retaining (as *Goropius Becanus* informs us) the name of *Werve* to this day; or rather (which is likewise the conjecture of the same *Becanus*) from the nature of the ground in general upon which it is seated, which seems to have been gradually rais'd above the ordinary level of the neighbouring Country, by the inundations and overflowings of the River and Tide; the word *Aenwerp* signifying a rising ground made after that manner.

This City is by some compar'd to a Bow, the string whereof is represented by the River *Scheld*, which is five hundred *Antwerpian* Ells broad, and about twenty-two foot deep at low water, the same being rais'd by the Tide (which flows hither, tho sixty miles, reckoning but a thousand paces to the mile, from the Sea) to almost twelve foot more, so that Ships of the greatest burthen come close up to the shore, and unlade their commodities upon the very banks; an advantage which can be equall'd but in few other parts of the World. The extent of *Antwerp* has by many additions and augmentations (for a more particular account of which the Reader may have recourse to *Guicciardin* and *Blaeu*) become so large that it was long since at least six miles in compass; nay *Roberts* in his Map of Commerce says it is conceiv'd to be no less in circuit then eight miles; and adds, that the *Scheld* by eight Channels runs thorow it, some whereof are able to hold an hundred great Ships, by which means the carriage and conveyance of commodities to any part thereof is render'd very cheap and commodious. In *Guicciardins* time it was reckon'd to contain 13500 Houses, besides waste ground capable of 3000 more. The Streets are strait and large, and the Buildings stately, or rather Princely; and (if we believe *Becanus*) upon those accounts it deserves the precedence of all in *Europe*. Indeed a Traveller of our own Nation tells us, that for strength and beauty it is comparable to any City of its bigness in *Europe*; and that in respect of the later it much excels *Florence*, with which it is wont to be put in competition. The Houses are generally built of Brick, and to bring them all by degrees to an uniformity, the owners are not permitted to repair those few Wooden ones that remain. The Church dedicated to the blessed Virgin, is a very magnificent structure. It was made a Cathedral at the request of *Philip* the second of *Spain*, by Pope *Paul* the fourth, who assign'd it seven Towns, with no less then 144 Villages for the Verge of its See, which is extended in length 50, and in bredth 30 miles. In the said Church are 66 Chappels and Altars, so curiously built, and so sumptuously adorn'd with Statues

and Pictures, that they cannot be beheld without admiration. *Charles* the fifth was wont to ſay of its Steeple, that for its excellent carving it deſerv'd to be put in a Caſe, and only ſhew'n upon Holidays. One of the two Towers adjoining to this Church is affirm'd to be no leſs then four hundred and twenty foot high, beſides its top or cover, which is five foot; and a Croſs upon that ſixteen foot more; ſo that it may ſeem not without reaſon to have been preferr'd by *Ortelius* before that of *Strasburg*. From the upper part of this Tower there is a fair proſpect not only of *Mechlin*, *Gaunt*, *Louvain*, and other conſiderable places, but what is much more pleaſant and diverting, of the Iſlands of *Zealand*, It is furniſh'd with ſix or eight Bells, great and ſmall, the largeſt of which being of a wonderful bigneſs, had its name from *Charles* the fifth, and is never rung but upon very extraordinary occaſions. The chiming of theſe Bells upon the approach of every hour is accounted by many exceeding pleaſant and melodious, but that which makes it more to be admir'd is the performance of the whole by the hands and feet of one ſingle man, the prodigious heighth of the place where the Bells hang adding alſo to the ſurprize and admiration of any one that at ſuch a time approaches the City. Amongſt the public Buildings of the ſeveral Religious Orders (for the arrival and ſettlement of each whereof in this place *Blaeu* and others muſt be conſulted) the *Jeſuits* Church is an auguſt Pile, and for its largeneſs as well as neat and coſtly workmanſhip, and variety of curious Pictures, drawn for the greateſt part by *Brugeland* and *Ruben*, will not give place to any other either in *France* or *Flanders*; the time when it was built being expreſs'd by the numeral letters of the Inſcription upon the front of it in theſe words, *ChrIſto Deo*, *VIrgInI DeIparæ*, *B. IgnatIo LoIoLæ*, *ſoCIetatIs authorI*, *ſenatVs popVLVſq; antVerpIenſIs pVbLICo et prIVato ære ponere VoLVIt*. Of all the Foundations in *Antwerp* dedicated to the ordinary uſes of piety, that for the maintenance and education of expoſititious Children, and that other for the ſupport of twelve perſons of good rank, but decay'd fortunes, are moſt conſiderable. The Senate-houſe, which is built of moſt curious ſpeckl'd Marble (ſuch as was among the ancient *Romans* in higheſt eſteem) being old and much impair'd by time, was reſtor'd from the foundation *an.* 1460, but being unfortunately deſtroy'd by fire ſhortly after, it was rebuilt in a more ſplendid manner about the year 1576. For an accurate deſcription of this piece of Building ſee *Golnitz*'s *Itiner. Belgico-Gallicum p.* 61. So conſiderable was the Trade of the *Engliſh* to this City ſome ages ago, that they had a particular Burſe built for them here *an.* 1550; there being another ſingle one common to all Nations, which was the pattern of our old Royal Burſe in *London* (tho the Copy is ſaid to have exceeded the original) on which Queen *Elizabeth*, as ſome ſay, (the better to diſſemble its being a work of imitation) impos'd the name of Exchange, ſtrictly prohibiting it to be call'd by any other. The name of Burſe was originally taken from a piece of Building in *Bruſſels*, which having belong'd to the Family of the *Burſe's* (whoſe Arms were three Purſes) was afterwards converted to the public uſe of Merchants of that City; from whence the *Burſes* of *Antwerp*, *Tholouſe*, and *Roan* took their denomination. This of *Antwerp* is ſaid to be ſupported by three and forty ſtrong Pillars of white Marble; being extended in length 180 foot, and in bredth 140; and being the center where four large ſtreets, coming from the four chief Quarters of the world, are united. The Eaſterling or Hanſeatic Houſe is highly commended by Travellers, and preferr'd before the *Teutonic* Houſe at *Venice*. The Glaſs-Houſe, Mint, and Water-Houſe are reported to be extraordinary in their kind; but that which moſt excels is the Fabric built at a great expence by the Tapiſtry Merchants, which is 280 foot long and proportionably broad; and contains in it twenty-ſix large Repoſitories for that Princely Commodity. *Plantins* Printing-Houſe, the moſt famous in the World, confeſs'd by a late inquiſitive and judicious Traveller of our own Nation (who had not view'd the *Theater* at *Oxford*) to be the beſt that he had ever ſeen, and ſaid by *Golnitz* to excel both the *Italian* of *Manutius*, the *German* of *Frobenius*, and the *French* of *Stephanus*, is another great ornament to this City. It was ſome fifty years ago furniſh'd with very near an hundred different ſorts or Fonds of Letters; whereof two were Syriac, ten Hebrew, nine Greek, and forty ſeven Roman. The perſon and art of *Ruben* were at that time in the number of things that in the firſt place deſerv'd to be view'd and viſited; which as we are told could not be done without admiration rais'd almoſt to an extaſie; the repreſentation of the laſt Judgment, valued at five thouſand Florens (that is about five hundred pounds) being more eſpecially celebrated by *Golnitz*, who ſays that the anguiſh and horror of the damn'd, and the tranſporting raptures of the bleſſed, are repreſented in ſo lively a manner, that the beholder can hardly keep himſelf from being at the ſame time affected with the two moſt oppoſite and inconſiſtent paſſions of joy and ſorrow.

Antwerp as to the matter of trade and number of inhabitants is found to have been at the height between the years 1556 and 1577; and the year 1568 may be accounted its grand Climacteric; about which ime it was very populous (the number of the inhabitants, and others actually reſiding there, being found no leſs then two hundred thouſand) and flouriſh'd exceedingly in all ſorts of commerce; the decay whereof is related more at large in one of the general Diſcourſes in the beginning of this Volume, where among the ſeveral cauſes of the ſame, the influence which the *Dutch* have of later years had upon the paſſage up the *Scheld*, is juſtly reckon'd none of the meaneſt; the opening whereof, and permitting it to be Cuſtom-free, was ſtifly inſiſted upon by our late Commonwealth before their coming to blows with the Confederate Provinces. There were here in *Guicciardins* time, (that is, when *Antwerp* was in or near its moſt flouriſhing condition) often ſeen to lye in the River together 2500 Ships; four hundred Veſſels having been obſerv'd to come up with the ſame Tide, as alſo the number of thoſe to have ordinarily amounted to five hundred which have come in and gone out in one day. Hereto may be added at leaſt two hundred Waggons which arriv'd every day laden with paſſengers out of the nearer Countries; beſides a thouſand a week of *German*, *Hanſeatic*, *Lorrain*, and *French*; not to mention ten thouſand Country Carts in the ſame ſpace of time employ'd in the carriage and conveyance of all ſorts of Commodities, and above five hundred Coaches ſubſervient to the eaſe and diverſion of the richer and better ſort. For an account of the nature of the inhabitants, their Marriage and Funeral Cuſtoms, and the former opulency of the place, the Reader may conſult *Guicciardin*

din and *Golnitz*'s Itinerary, p. 79, 80, 82, 84.

Bentivoglio tells us, that in his time *Antwerp* was towards the Fields environ'd with one of the ſtatelieſt Walls that could be ſeen, as well for the bredth of its rampart within (which was ſo great that many rows of Trees ſtood upon it, which ſerv'd no leſs for delight then defence) as for the noble Baſtions without; the Ditch being every way anſwerable; tho towards the River (which makes the place far more defenſible on that ſide) there was only a ſingle Wall. Others and thoſe more modern writers, inform us, that the beauty and ſtrength of the Walls (built *an.* 1552) are hardly to be paralel'd, they being 110 foot broad on the top, upon which are four or five rows of Linden-trees regularly planted; the Walls themſelves being excellently fac'd with ſtone, and having eight ſtrong Bulwarks contriv'd with great art for mutual defence. The Gates of this City have their particular commendation from Travellers; and they are thirteen in number, eight whereof ſtand to the water, and have their proper and diſtinct Kays to which they open, and where Veſſels are with great facility and convenience unladen; the capaciouſneſs and other advantages of theſe Kays being much admir'd by thoſe who have ſeen them.

The Citadel of *Antwerp*, ſaid to have coſt at leaſt five hundred thouſand Crowns (tho others skill'd in matters of that nature have valued it at above a million) lies on the South ſide of the City, upon the bank of the *Scheld*, and is a Pentagon compos'd of five Royal Baſtions, taking their names from theſe five words, *Duke*, *Ferdinand*, *Toledo*, *Alva*, *Paciotti*; which laſt denotes the Builder or Architect. Of all modern Fortifications it is eſteem'd the beſt contriv'd and has therefore ſerv'd as a pattern for almoſt as many others as have been in any Country built ſince its erection. Some of its Flanks lie to the City, and the reſt lean towards the Champion; reſpect being had here, as ought to be in all other Caſtles, to be able on one ſide to curb and command the City, and on the other to receive neceſſary ſuccours from abroad. This famous Fortreſs was begun by the Duke of *Alva an.* 1567, and finiſh'd in leſs then a year; conſiſting at firſt wholly of Earth, but lin'd afterwards with Brick and Stone. There lies a good ſpace of ground between it and the City; and it contains ſomewhat above an *Italian* mile in compaſs. There are very large Repoſitories both for ammunition and proviſion in it, and good conveniences for the lodging of above three thouſand Soldiers. In the middle of this Citadel was plac'd *Alva*'s inſolent Statue, by which he was repreſented (tho in an enigmatical manner) trampling upon the conquer'd States of the *Netherlands*; altho ſome would have the inferior part of it only to ſignifie the two unfortunate Earls *Egmont* and *Horn*, and others the Prince of *Orange* an his Brother, a little before quite vanquiſh'd and driven out of the Provinces. *An.* 1577 a great part of the Fortifications of this Citadel was deſtroy'd by the mutinous Citizens of *Antwerp*, but it was not long e're they were thorowly repair'd and made much ſtronger.

Antwerp was ſeiz'd upon by the mutinous *Spaniſh* Army ſoon after *Rechefens* death, and the beſt part of it deſtroy'd by fire, the whole City being ſackt, with all the acts of hoſtility, and the barbarous murther of about ſeven thouſand of the inhabitants. It boaſts it ſelf to be a Maiden Town, and never to have rebell'd againſt its lawful Prince; and yet certain it is, that *Antwerp* join'd in the firſt confederacy of the *Netherlandiſh* States in oppoſition to *Don John* and the Prince of *Parma*, appointed Governors of the ſame by the King of *Spain*; and that it had like to have ſmarted ſoundly for ſo doing, by the means of their common Patron the Duke of *Alanſon*, Brother to *Henry* the third of *France*; who being call'd to their aſſiſtance with a kind of ſupreme, but much limited authority, and diſdaining to be a confin'd and fetter'd Prince, contriv'd to ſurprize this City, and by putting a Garriſon into it, and ſeveral of the principal places in *Brabant* and *Flanders*, to make that power arbitrary which was hitherto but precarious. In order hereunto there was a very formal and methodical plot laid (to be ſeen at large in *Bentivoglio* and other writers of thoſe times) and the ſame ſo far took effect, that the *French* had poſſeſs'd themſelves of two Gates of the City, and let in fifteen Companies of their own Foot and ten Troops of their Horſe that lay quarter'd hard by, but having neglected to guard the Portcullis of St. *James*'s Gate, by which they were to receive further aſſiſtance, and the ſame being let down by ſome Citizens who had diſcover'd their overſight, this accident ſo far encourag'd one ſide and diſhearten'd the other, that the *Antwerpians* gathering into ſeveral armed bodies, and falling upon their falſe friends with freſh vigor, the whole enterprize was preſently defeated, all the *French* within the Town (out of which the Duke had purpoſely withdrawn himſelf that morning upon a pretence of hunting and pleaſure) were either ſlain or taken priſoners. Some time after this, *Antwerp* was begirt and taken by the Prince of *Parma* after a twelve months ſiege (for a full account whereof ſee *Meteran lib.* 12.) which could hardly ever have been effected, had he not built that ſtupendous Bridg croſs the *Scheld*, the perfecting and maintaining of which was deſpair'd of by almoſt every man but himſelf. Indefatigable, tho vain in the end, was the induſtry of the *Antwerpians* for the ruining of this Bridg, the Fireboats by which they principally endeavour'd to effect their deſign, being eſpecially worthy of remembrance. They were Veſſels built of very great and firm Planks, and faſhion'd in the midſt like a good large Mine, which part of them was made up with Brick and Lime, ſo compacted and clos'd up on every ſide that there was only ſufficient paſſage left for a ſmall train to reach the Gunpowder, whereof it was full. All the reſt of the Veſſel was cover'd with great quantities of Stone, Bullets, and other materials, that the Powder might find the greater oppoſition. One of theſe dreadful inſtruments of ruin being let looſe at the City, and following the courſe of the River, ſtop'd not till it arriv'd at the very Bridg, and ſome Gunners and Mariners (who were ſent to ranſack its bowels, and prevent the miſchievous effect of the ſame) were ſcarce got into it when the powder taking fire made the Mine play, whereby were ſuddenly deſtroy'd not only the ſaid ſearchers, but many others both in the Boats of the Bridg, and upon the Stoccado's or firm parts of the ſame next the ſhore, built upon long Rafters; the number of whom is ſaid to have amounted to five hundred; the earth being alſo reported to have ſhook for ſeveral miles together, and the River with great violence to have thrown out her waters beyond the banks.

Whilſt *Spinola* beſieg'd *Breda* in the year 1625 Prince *Maurice* very narrowly miſs'd of ſurprizing the Citadel of *Antwerp*. He knew there were ſcarce an hundred Soldiers in Garriſon there, and that they had no apprehenſions of the leaſt

danger from the *Dutch*. Wherefore getting divers ſcaling Ladders and other Engines in a readineſs, and chuſing a very tempeſtuous and rainy night, he plac'd and conceal'd himſelf with three thouſand Horſe and Foot between *Antwerp* and *Lillo*. When the moſt ſeaſonable time for ſuch enterprizes, that is the dead of the night, approach'd, he drew near to the Citadel, and the attempt being begun with caution and induſtry, ſucceeded very well at firſt, for the *Dutch* Engineers had quickly, and without being diſcover'd, broke open the outward Gate, and divers of the boldeſt Soldiers having let down their Boats into the Mote, began to raiſe their Ladders againſt the Caſtle Wall, when the ſame high wind that had favour'd their undertaking by almoſt deafning thoſe that were within upon the Watch, blew down one of the ſaid Ladders; and that unluckily falling with violence upon the plank of a Bridge cloſe by, made ſuch a noiſe that it rous'd the next Sentinel, who asking *whoſe there?* and (upon no anſwer return'd) diſcharging his Musket, alarm'd the whole Garriſon, and caus'd the Aſſailants with all poſſible haſt to make away, and quit their deſign.

Since that time this City has been in no particular jeopardy from any invading enemy, only we are told by ſome *Dutch* writers, that in the year 1674 one *Francis Hoo* was hir'd by a monthly penſion from the *French*, to contrive that the Cittadel of *Antwerp* and the Fort of *Montery* near *Bruſſels* ſhould be betray'd into their hands; and that a few days before this Treaſon was to have been executed, he was diſcover'd and hang'd for the ſame.

Antwerp has undergone many calamities in ſeveral ages; particularly it was utterly ruin'd and burnt down by the *Danes* about the year 837; and afterwards ſuffer'd very much in its Buildings by fire, eſpecially in the years 1236, 1456, and 1461.

Marquiſate of the Empire.

Concerning the time and occaſion (beſides, as ſome tell us, its fronteering upon the Kingdom of the *Francs* at ſuch time as *Flanders* was under that Crown) of its being erected into a Marquiſate; and the bounds and Territory appointed it upon that account, there is little of certainty to be met with in the moſt credible Authors; but it is recorded, that the honour of that Title was formerly in ſo high eſtimation with the Dukes of *Brabant*, that when *Wenceſlaus* granted the City it ſelf to be held in Fee by *Lewis*, Earl of *Flanders*, he could by no means be brought to part alſo with the dignity of the Marquiſate.

Magiſtracy.

The number of Magiſtrates and public Officers in this City is ſo great that the bare enumeration of their names would tire the Readers patience, altho ſome in honour of the place have drawn a parallel between its Government and that under which old *Rome* aſcended to ſo high a pitch of greatneſs. But it ſhall ſuffice here to put down ſuch a brief account of the ſame as we have given us by *Gotofredus*. The firſt member (ſays he) of the Magiſtracy of *Antwerp* conſiſts of Nine perſons taken out of the Nobility, and as many more nominated by the Prefects or Maſters of the Streets; to whom are added Eighteen others; perſons of the greateſt ſway and rank in the City, ſo that the number of them all amounts to Thirty-ſix. The names of all theſe are ſent to the Prince, by whom one half of them is approv'd of and conſtituted a ſtanding Senate, by which are afterwards choſen two Burgomaſters or Conſuls, one of whom appears in behalf of the City in the grand Convention of Eſtates, while the other tarries at home, and adminiſters Juſtice both to Citizens and Foreigners; having together with the foreſaid Councellors, full power in all Cauſes as well Civil as Criminal. But with relation to the courſe and execution of Juſtice there are two other public Officers appointed by the Prince. The firſt of theſe is term'd the Schout (in Latin *Sculetetus*) whoſe buſineſs it is to take care that Malefactors be apprehended, ſecur'd, and brought to their Trial; and afterwards to ſee the ſentence of the Court put in execution upon ſuch as are found guilty and condemn'd. The other, whom they call the *Amman*, is in the nature of a public Solicitor in all Civil matters, the hearing and deciding whereof, according to the merits of the cauſe, is urg'd and promoted by him. The foreſaid ſupreme Magiſtracy, without the intervention of the Prince, or any perſon deputed by him, makes choice of ſeveral inferior Officers; ſuch as are the two Treaſurers, upon the nomination of the people, and one Receiver out of a number propos'd by the Nobility; and theſe are to collect and diſburſe the public Revenue, according to the pleaſure and command of the Conſul and ſupreme Senate; by whom is alſo appointed an inferior Council of the common people, conſiſting of twelve perſons, taken from among the Deans (which ſome for I know not what reaſon call Deacons) of the Trades (in number twenty-eight, and of the ſame nature with the Maſters of Companies in our Corporations) ſuch as are thoſe of the Mercers, Mariners, Bakers, Gardiners, Clothmakers, *&c.*

Breda (plac'd by *Brietius* and other good Geographers in this Quarter of *Brabant*, tho ſome put it in *Kempen-land*, and ſo it ſhould belong to the Quarter of the *Buſs*) is eight leagues diſtant from *Antwerp*, from *Bergen op Zoom* ſix (a late Traveller ſays a Journey of eight hours) and from *Gertruydenburg* not above two; the next parts of the Country round about it abounding with Corn grounds, intermixt with Meadows, paſtures, and divers Copſes. It is a Town conſiderable for its bigneſs; and is both well built and populous, and alſo a place of great ſtrength, being encompaſs'd with very thick Walls and Mounts of Earth, and two Trenches always full of water, one whereof is very broad and deep. It is in ſubjection to the *Dutch* Commonwealth, and tho not accounted a member or part of the ſame, nor having any ſhare in the Government, yet pays its ancient and ſtanding Quota towards the ſupport of the Union; the Lordſhip of it belonging to the Prince of *Orange*, who has a Caſtle and fair Palace in the Town. *Breda* was *ann.* 1581 ſurpriz'd and taken by the *Spaniards*, by the help of ſome *Roman* Catholics in the Town, with whom they held correſpondence. But the Caſtle, which ſtands upon the *Merche* or *Marck*, that runs cloſe by the City, and was at that time of greater conſideration for convenience of habitation then ſtrength, was in the year 1590 recover'd by a ſtratagem for the Confederates, the place it ſelf being quickly compell'd to come under the ſame Maſters. The deſign was effected by 80 choice Soldiers hid under a quantity of Turf (the conveyance of which commodity unto ſeveral places in thoſe parts was very uſual) in a Boat ſo contriv'd that the length thereof ſhould ſupply the defect of the bredth, ſuch alone being able to paſs in the narroweſt parts of many of their Channels. The Governor himſelf had always caus'd ſtrict ſearch to be made in all Boats that were admitted into the Caſtle, but he being then at *Gertruydenburg* the ſame care was

TABVLA
Bergarum ad Zomam
Stenbergæ
et novorum ibi operum

Ad amussim fecit
Franciscus van Schoo[ten]
Math. Professor in
Acad. Lugduno-Batav.

Bergen op Zoom

Steenbergen

Gr. Hendrick polder

Graaf Hendrick polder

S. Oucommers polder

Polder Triangel

Fort Schans Redoute Receptus Schorre Alluviones Doorsnijdinge Fossa cum lorica inter palud Verdroncke lande Terra inundata Polder Alluviones siccatæ

Haven Portus Wegh Via Moras Palus Kreecke Alveus

Castra Pinsii

Virgæ Rhijnlandicæ . . Rhijnlandsche Roeden .

Ex Officina Janssonio-Waesbergiana, Mosæ Pitt: et Stephani Swart.

TABVLA
Bergarum ad Zomam
Stenbergæ
et novorum ibi operum

Ad amussim fecit
Franciscus van Schoo[ten]
Math. Professor in
Acad. Leidens.

Princen Hondt

Bolwerk Polder

Blaauwe Sluys

Polder Triangel

Redout

Dijck tusschen Bergum et Steenbergen 8421 Virgæ

Steenbergen

Gr. Hendricx polder

Graaf Hendricx polder

S. Oucommers polder

Dijck tusschen Tholen Urkem 2548 Virgæ

Morass

Fort

Rivier

Rovers Fort

Redout

Halteren

Oude Slot

Bergen op Zoom

Fort Ascermont

Morass

Wortelgraven

Voorste Redout

Dijck tusschen Bergen op Zoom en Stabergen 8156 Virgæ

Burchvliet

Kyck uit de pot

Schorre met hoogh water noch droogh leggende

Oude Schans

Zuyd Schans

Noord Schans

Verdroncke landt

Castra Pinsii

EXPLICATIO VERBORVM.

Fort, Schans	Castellum	Haven	Portus
Redoute	Receptus	Wegh	Via
Schorre	Alluviones	Moras	Palus
Doorsnydinge	Fossa cum lorica inter palud.	Kreecke	Alveus
Verdroncke landt	Terra inundata		
Polder	Alluviones siccatæ		

100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900

Virgæ Rhijnlandicæ. Rhijnlandsche Roeden.

51—30 Latitud.

51—25 Latitud. 25

XXVI

20—30 Longitud.

20—20 Longitud.

Ex Officina Janssonio-Waesbergiana, Mosæ Pist. et Stephani Swart.

BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL

Explicatio
Notarum et Verborum.
Dyck Agger
Wegh Via
Huys Domus
Redout Receptus
Schans Castellum
Fort
Castella Hispanica
Castella Batavorum
Polder Alluviones siccatæ
Schor Alluviones
Gorssen
Kreeck Alvens
Gat Ostium
Haven Portus
Wacht. Præsidium Navium
't Huys
Woude
Heybergen
Hoogerheyde
Harle
Cortveen
Woensdrecht
Weyde
Bergen op Zoom
Hilderniſſe
Emaus
Borchvliet
Out Slot
Halteren
Buyemoer Polder
Noord Schans
Zuyd Schans
Verdroncken Polder.
Onder vloeyende ſlyck ofte weecke gorſinghen Limoſa quæ æſtu inundantur
Wacht
Wemstreeche Gors
Creekegors
't Ryckx Raet
Zeelandt
't Wollemansse
Naſſouw
Slyckenburg
't Mollegat
Kallehoeve
Karremelcks pot
Tolen
Moſſelbanck
Ouwelandt
HET LAND
Schakerloo
Nieuwerhaven
VAN TER
De Ooſter Schelde
Rommerswael
Oude ſcheydinge of de Moſſel Kreeck
Batſen toorren
Rillants Kerckhof
Schoudee hil
Rillandt
Septemb. 1631
TOLEN
Woſſkerck
Vloet van hare Hoocheden op den
Vaert van Goes
Vlie Scephe hoeck
Vinckenſlee gat
Perlemans Kreeck
Valckeniſſe
BEVELANDIA AVSTRALIS ſive t LAND VAN DER GOES.
Weerde
Oude Vrouwen Polder
SCALDIS.
Fossa Ottonia vulgo De Hont
Weſter Schelde

B A N T I A

Antwerpen

Putten

Eckeren

Hoeven

Dambrugge

Oosterpoel

Stabroeck

S. Jacob

Willemsbruck

Prediikheeren Hove

Ordam

Oudam

Ossendrecht

Beerendrecht

Stroomen Slaus

Zuydt Dyck

Oude Lillo

Kruysberg

Lillo

Sandvliet

Het Zuydt Saft vdt vlift

Fredrick Hendrick

Wacht

Liefkens hoeck

Den Doel

S Anna

Den Vlaemschen Dyck

Nieuwen Doel.

Pold

S. Antonis hoeck

Den Doel Dyck

Keete nes

Kruys Polder.

't LAND VAN

Melsen

Beveren

't Huys te Beveren

WAES.

Calloo

Callo Schans

Kruys Dyck

Cruys Dyck

Borcht

Maria Schans

Snaendrecht

't Huys

't Voor

Terra Inundata.

Verdroncken land van Grouwe

Cafsaweele

Hulsterloo

't Fort van Verrebroeck

Verrebroeck

Vraechem

Robaut

Vrancken Dijck

Gatje van Saeftingen

Cloester te Grouwe

Sandberg

Raspe

Moer Dyck

Moer Schans

De Blomme

Doorgesteecken Kruys

HVLSTER Polder AMBACHT.

Hulst

Ter Olen

Oost Dyck

Spuyt Dyck

Schelde

TABVLA

Castelli ad Sandflitam, qua simul inundati agri, alluvio: nes, fossæ, alvei, quæ Bergas ad Zomam et Antverpiam interjacent, annotantur.

1 Milliare commune.

Ex Officina Janssonio-Waesbergiana. Mosis Pitt et Stephani Swart.

Gr. 20 Min. Longitud.

15

20

25

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not taken by his Son, who being a raw unexperienc'd youth gave but ſlight orders to that purpoſe, which were therefore as negligently executed; ſo that the Mariner who had adviſ'd and undertaken the buſineſs, found it no difficult matter to divert thoſe few Soldiers with a ſmall quantity of Wine who were ſent to make the ſearch. But we are told, that ſince that time it has been the conſtant cuſtom of the poſſeſſors of this Town and Caſtle to make a more certain diſcovery of what is contain'd in the bowels of ſuch Boats as enter here, by ſtabbing the commodities thorow in ſundry places with a long Spit.

The ſiege of *Breda* (which laſted nigh a whole year) is deſcrib'd at large in *Blaeu's Theatr. Urbium*, as well as by other Writers; yet may ſome of the moſt remarkable actions and paſſages thereof ſhall be very briefly related in this place. And ſuch are theſe, 1. It was block'd up and cloſely begirt by that famous *Italian* Commander *Ambroſe Spinola*, who had alſo made extraordinary preparations for that purpoſe, with an Army (as ſome aſſure us) of thirty thouſand men *an.* 1624. 2. Prince *Maurice* not judging it adviſable to fight him with a third part of the Forces, nor finding it poſſible to put any relief into the Town, endeavour'd, but in vain, to cut off all proviſion from the *Spaniſh* Army. 3. *Spinola* by opening certain Sluces drove away the Prince, and oblig'd him to take up his Quarters at a greater diſtance; but on the contrary the *Dutch* in vain attempted to drown the *Spaniſh* Camp, by letting in the Sea at a Spring-Tide. 4. The compaſs of ground taken in by *Spinola* in raiſing his Works is ſaid to be incredible, and hardly to be equall'd in any other place of the world upon the like deſign; by which having ſurrounded the City in ſuch a manner that it was utterly impoſſible for any man, or ſcarce any number of men againſt his will to enter in or out, he reſolv'd to make no uſe of Batteries or Aſſaults, but by meer extremity of hunger to gain the Town; and altho the great Rains that fell in the Summer mightily incommoded the *Spaniards* (above a thouſand of whom periſh'd of Camp diſeaſes) yet all hopes of relief at length vaniſhing, the place was by order from the Prince ſurrender'd towards the end of *May an.* 1625. 5. In the progreſs of this ſiege were many new fortifications rais'd, by which *Breda* became one of the beſt fortified Cities in the World; the taking of it at that time being look'd upon as one of the moſt fatal blows could be given to the affairs of the *United Provinces*; which were nevertheleſs not many years after, *viz. an.* 1637, put in poſſeſſion of it again by the indefatigable valour and excellent conduct of *Frederic* the ſucceeding Stadtholder of the ſame illuſtrious Family of *Orange*; who, as *Gotofredus* tells us, inſtituted an Academy here, chiefly for the *Zealand*, *Flemiſh*, and *Brabantine* Youth in ſubjection to the States, to be educated under Profeſſors of the four Faculties. *Breda* came to the Houſe of *Naſſaw* (and ſo to the Princes of *Orange*) by the marriage of *Engelbert* the ſeventh Earl of that Family, with *Mary* Daughter and Heireſs of *Philip* the laſt Lord of this place, about the year 1400. About eighteen years ago, the Garriſon of this important place conſiſted of thirteen Companies of Foot (two whereof were *Engliſh*) and four Troops of Horſe.

The Fort *Lillo* is ſituate upon the *Scheld*, ſome three Leagues from *Antwerp*, by the Citizens of which place it was (for the rendring of the paſ-

ſage up and down that River more ſecure) both fortified and Garriſon'd about the year 1584. The fort of *Liefkenſhoeck*, on the other ſide of the *Scheld* (of which more in *Flanders*) being taken by the Prince of *Parma*, in order to the carrying on of the ſiege of *Antwerp*, that City well underſtanding of what concern the Fortreſs of *Lillo* (ſtanding oppoſite to that other on the Eaſtern ſide of the River) was to their affairs, took ſuch eſpecial care of having it well Garriſon'd, that the *Spaniards* in vain attempted the taking of it, being after a ſiege of ſome time forc'd to depart with the loſs of two thouſand of their men; and tho *Antwerp* it ſelf fell afterwards into the hands of the *Spaniards*, *Lillo* (being thereupon made much ſtronger by the addition of divers new Works) has ever ſince continued in the poſſeſſion of the Confederate States, under whom it has been gradually augmented to the full bigneſs of a ſmall Town, and is obſerv'd to have become much ſtronger by the choaking up of its Port. *Liefkenshoeck* being alſo repoſſeſs'd, and its fortifications rebuilt by the *Dutch*, theſe two Forts (together with ſome other Holds farther towards the Sea, and either upon or near unto the *Scheld* (of which more anon in the account of *Santfliet*) have become the ſtrongeſt curb to the trade of *Antwerp*, which is controll'd by them at pleaſure; all Veſſels being conſtantly ſearch'd at *Lillo* which paſs to and from that great City.

Lire or *Lier* (in Latin *Lira* and *Lyra*) is plac'd in this Quarter of *Brabant* by *Brietius* and others. It is a neat and pleaſantly ſeated Town; for which reaſons it is the ordinary place of retirement for perſons of Quality, and ſuch Merchants whom a happy temper of mind has bleſs'd no leſs with content, then fortune with riches; and lying conveniently for that purpoſe, was in the courſe of the *Low Country* Wars ſo well fortified by its ſeveral Maſters (for ſometimes it was in the hands of the *Spaniards*, ſometimes of the Confederates) that it came at laſt to be reckon'd one of the ſtrongeſt places in all *Brabant*. It is two miles diſtant from *Antwerp*, and as many from *Mechlin*, (to both which Cities, as well as to *Bruſſels*, its friendſhip or enmity are therefore, during a War, of very great moment) ſtanding upon the *Nethe*, which River, as *Becanus* informs us, has its name from the purity of its waters. Its Market-place, both for extent of *Area*, and in reſpect of the curious Buildings that ſurround it, may juſtly contend with any City in this Province. For an account of its famous yearly Fair in the month of *November*, wherein is ſaid to be vended an incredible number of Cows and Oxen; as alſo of its Grammar School, the magnificent Collegiate Church dedicated to St. *Gummanus*, with the Religious Houſes (among which that of the *Carthuſians* excels), as alſo for what concerns the ſeveral calamities, by War or otherwiſe inflicted upon it, ſee *Blaeu's Theatr. Urbium*, and ſuch Authors as have wrote of the Revolt from *Spain*. *Lire.*

About four ſmall Leagues above *Lire*, and upon the ſame River *Nethe*, ſtands *Herentals*, a very ſtrong Town in the time of *Guicciardin*, who alſo tells us, that it was the birth-place of one *Peter*, ſirnam'd *de Herentals*, very famous for his wonderful skil in the ſecret and ſpecifick vertues of Plants; which he is ſaid to have ſufficiently manifeſted by the effects of his preſcriptions, tho he communicated his art and knowledg (as is uſual among the myſterious and ridling Brotherhood of the *Adepti*) only to his Sons, two of whom, call'd *Peter* and *Theodor*, ſucceeded him in his fame and practice. *Herentals.*

Hoogſtraten.

Hoogſtraten is alſo put by good Geographers in this Quarter of the Province, and lies between *Breda* and *Herentals*, being ſix Leagues diſtant from *Antwerp*, and about as many from *Bergen op Zoom*. It had the prerogative of an Earldom conferr'd upon it by *Charles* the fifth, with a large Territory comprehending ſeveral Villages, tho it be but a ſmall and unwall'd Town, or rather an indifferent large Village. It is ſeated upon the little River *Merck*, which running thence to *Breda*, mixes its waters ſomewhat below *Sevenbergen* with the *Moſe*. This Earldom belongs to the noble Family of the *Lalains*; and not far from *Hoogſtraten* ſtands a fair and big Village, call'd *Lovenhout*, the birth-place of *Johannes Stradius*, a famous Mathematician, as he is repreſented by *Guicciardin*.

The Deſcription of BERGEN OP ZOOM, STEENBERGEN, *&c.*

BERGEN OP ZOOM (ſometimes call'd ſimply *Bergen*, and in Latin *Bergæ ad Zomam*, and *Montes ad Zomam*, in diſtinction from ſeveral other places in theſe Countries which agree in the common name of *Bergæ* and *Montes*) owes its denomination to its ſituation, which is upon a higher or riſing ground near unto the edge, border, or ſelvedge of the Country (if we may ſo term it) the word *Zoom* for the very ſame reaſon making part of the name of one portion of the *Velaw* in *Geldre*, term'd *Velve-Zoom*. Some indeed ſay it was ſo call'd from its being built upon the River *Zoom*, and among theſe is the learned *Guicciardin*, who tells us, that the ſaid River has its riſe and beginning a little above the Town, and half a a League below it, runs into the *Scheld*; but others more modern, and ſuch as may reaſonably be thought to have good information in the caſe (in the number of whom is *Blaeu*) confidently aſſure us, that there was never any ſuch River (and yet *Grotius* in his ſiege of *Groll* tells us, that within ſight of *Bergen* it runs into the *Scheld*) and that before the cutting of the Channel (which happen'd to be made but in the laſt Age, and which thoſe nevertheleſs of the oppoſite opinion from that imaginary River call by the name of *Zoom*) this City bore the ſame denomination as at this preſent day. *Bergen op Zoom* was anciently no more then a Lordſhip, but *Charles* the fifth was pleas'd to raiſe it to the dignity of a Marquiſate, it having been in former ages a place of great traffick, and much frequented by the *Spaniards*, *French*, *Engliſh*, and *Scotch*; tho in proceſs of time it came to be obſcur'd, or rather wholly eclips'd by the matchleſs Empory of *Antwerp*, from whence it is diſtant about the ſpace of ſeven miles. It is ſeated exceeding conveniently between *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Holland*, and *Zealand*; and the greateſt part of the Country about it lies very low, and is made habitable only by Banks; ſo that being in the hands of the *Dutch* it not only ſecures the entercourſe between the two laſt Provinces, but is a painful goad in the ſides of *Brabant*; for it opens a ready way for continual incurſions into that Country whenever there happens a War between the Confederate States and the *Spaniard*. Its Port is ſaid to be tolerably commodious; but the ſame running out to a good diſtance from the Town, two Forts, call'd the North-Sconce and South-Sconce, are plac'd for the ſecurity of Traders, towards the fartheſt neck of it. A certain Writer ſays, that upon ſuch as the abovemention'd conſiderations the Confederate States judg'd it adviſable to add to the former fortifications, a new Half-Moon towards *Antwerp*, continu'd to the Walls of *Bergen*, with other Works more inwardly, and ſufficiently capacious upon a retreat, as likewiſe very well furniſh'd with great Guns. On the ſide of this Half-Moon, as we learn from the ſame perſon, are four Redouts, beyond which is another Fortification well mounted with Canon; but that whereby this City is moſt advantag'd as to the enduring of a long ſiege, is the defenſible and well guarded condition of the Channel, which reaches to the Sea, and by which it is no difficult matter, notwithſtanding the moſt powerful oppoſition to convey freſh ſuccours and proviſions into the place. It is certainly at preſent an exceeding ſtrong Town; for beſides its Wall and Trench, it is provided of Half-Moons, Horn-works, and other ſtructures of defence, contriv'd by ſuch as were moſt skilful in the Art of Fortification. *An.* 1663, its Garriſon conſiſted of twelve Companies of Foot, two whereof were *Engliſh*, and two Troops of Horſe, beſides four Companies of Townsmen. The Buildings of *Bergen op Zoom* are very fair and handſom; and its three Market-places (eſpecially that which they call *de Groot Marckt*) are large and capacious. Among their Edifices, the Church which is dedicated to St. *Lambert* and the Marquis's Palace, are by travellers particularly thought worthy of commendation. The Nunnery has been converted into a place for the cure of the ſick, and compenſates the loſs of that Hoſpital which ſtood without the City, and was ruin'd in the Wars; in the beginning whereof *Bergen op Zoom* was for ſome years poſſeſs'd by the *Spaniards*, tho it very narrowly eſcap'd being ſurpriz'd by ſome Confederate Forces of *Zealand*. Soon after the violating of the Pacification of *Gaunt* (whereof *Don Jon* is principally accus'd) upon a mutiny which happen'd among the *Spaniſh* Forces in *Antwerp*, occaſion'd by the impoſing of an Oath upon thoſe in the Caſtle different from that which they had before taken to the States, ſome of the Garriſon driving away their chief Commander, and afterwards following him themſelves to *Bergen op Zoom*, they deliver'd the place into the hands of the States; from whom afterwards the Prince of *Parma* endeavour'd in vain to recover it about the year 1588; at which time it was ſtoutly defended by the *Engliſh* under *Drury* and *Morgan*; the firſt of whom was the famous Sir *Philip Sidney*'s ſucceſſor in the Government of the Town. In this preſent Century, *viz.* about the middle of *July ann.* 1622, it was beſieg'd by *Spinola*, extremely enrag'd at the bold incurſions made from hence by the *Dutch* into the very heart of *Brabant*. Never was place more furiouſly aſſaulted and ſeldom any more couragiouſly defended, ſo that after ten or eleven weeks, upon the approach of Prince *Maurice* with a conſiderable Army, *Spinola* found himſelf oblig'd to raiſe the ſiege in ſo much haſt, that his departure ſeem'd to differ very little from a plain flight; having loſt ten thouſand men by war and diſeaſes, beſides two thouſand that fled over to the beſieged; who are ſaid to have made 200000 great ſhot at the enemy, and of whom were ſlain about ſix hundred, beſides a great number wounded. Count *Mansfield*'s approach, and joining of Forces with Prince *Maurice*; and the mutiny of the *Italian*

Italian Soldiers in the *Spaniſh* Camp, are eſteem'd the principal cauſes of *Spinola*'s deſiſting from the enterprize. The Arch-Dutcheſs *Iſabella* having a few years after fortified *Santfliet*, and rais'd other Works in the Shallows upon and near unto the *Scheld*, the Confederate States prudently ſuſpecting that theſe things fairly preluded to the beſieging of *Bergen* again, enter'd into ſerious deliberation about the rendring it ſo defenſible that there ſhould be little danger of its falling into the hands of their ancient and inveterate enemy. In the year therefore 1628 they gave order for the doing of what was judg'd moſt conducing thereunto, and that was the procuring a certain entercourſe between *Steenbergen* and this place, by means of a Ditch or Channel whereby the three interjacent Marſhes ſhould be united and made paſſable; together with the erecting as many ſtrong Forts, in ſuch places as ſhould be found moſt requiſite. The Sluce alſo near *Steenbergen* was to be well fortified, becauſe thereby the neighbouring fields might be quickly overflown, and ſo the haraſſing of the Land of *Tolen*, and the laying of cloſe ſiege to *Bergen* on that ſide prevented, this City being ſuppos'd very tenable on the oppoſite ſide, that is to the Southward, by its proper Works and Fortifications. The Marquiſate of *Bergen op Zoom* with its Appendances, *&c.* as alſo all rights, actions, priviledges, *&c.* which he had enjoy'd before the late war was reſtor'd to the Earl of *Auvergne*, one of the *French* Kings chief Commanders in the late wars, by the Peace of *Nimeghen* concluded *an.* 1678.

Steenbergen lies not far from the Sea, and is diſtant from *Bergen op Zoom* about two leagues. It is but a ſmall Town, and becauſe it was thought an impoſſible thing to render it capable of enduring a ſiege of any tolerable continuance, it had before the abovemention'd year been only ſo far fortified by the States as was judg'd ſufficient to keep it from being ſuddenly, and as it were upon their firſt approach, taken by the *Spaniards*; who therefore without any difficulty poſſeſs'd themſelves of it *an.* 1622, in order to the proſecuting of the ſiege of *Bergen op Zoom*; from whom it was preſently after the raiſing of that ſiege with as much eaſe retaken by Prince *Maurice*. But about the year 1627 the making this a place of good ſtrength was found very feaſible, which was accordingly effected not long after, and that not only by ſtrengthning of it with new Ramparts and Bulwarks, and raiſing divers Redouts and ſmall Forts in ſeveral parts of the adjoining Country, but alſo by uniting it and the City of *Bergen* in the manner aboveſaid for their mutual defence; the three abovemention'd Fortreſſes being likewiſe finiſh'd and compleated in the year following. The firſt of theſe Forts ſtands in a place from its ſandy ſoil call'd *Sanſtraet*, and is about 180 Geometrical Rods in circuit. The ſecond, which is of the ſame compaſs, is ſeated cloſe upon the Sand Hills, and in the middle between the other two. The third is the largeſt of the three, being 220 of the ſame Rods in circumference, before which is added for greater ſtrength a Horn-work, and beyond that a Half-moon. At the time of erecting theſe Forts, *Pinſius* the Governor of *Rees* was ſent hither with a good body of men, with whom he effectually ſecur'd thoſe who labour'd in the work from being beaten off or interrupted by the enemy, who had drawn conſiderable Forces thither with that intent; and upon this account was one of thoſe three Holds call'd Fort *Pinſen*; the other two being by the Prince of *Orange* denominated from the Lord of *Mourmont*, deputed by the States of *Zealand* to take care of and promote the undertaking; and *de Rover* the Conſul of *Dort*, commiſſion'd for the ſame purpoſe by the States of *Holland*.

The Fortreſs or Caſtle of Santvliet, *with ſome other neighbouring Fortifications.*

ANno 1627 the *Spaniards* being inform'd that the Garriſon of *Ter-Goes* in *Southbeveland* was, together with the body of the *Dutch* Army, employ'd with the Prince of *Orange* in fortifying of *Groll*, and that it would therefore be no difficult matter either to take or deſtroy that City, and having provided themſelves of a great number of flat bottom'd Boats at *Antwerp*, very vigorouſly ſet upon the expedition. Their deſign ſucceeded pretty well at firſt, for a good part of them were got juſt up to the Dyke, which they intended to cut about the Village *Irſick*, and ſo drown *Goes* and the neighbouring Country; but the Tide going off ſooner then was expected, and the remainder of their forces being thereupon left behind and detain'd in the Shallows (the bottom whereof was cover'd with ſo thick and tuff a mud that it was no eaſie matter to paſs thorow the ſame on foot) and ſome few Soldiers of the Iſland ſhewing themſelves beyond the foreſaid Dyke, upon which were alſo placed ſeveral falſe colours (being really ſuch as were uſed by the Citizens at certain ſolemn times of diverſion) the Invaders were diſcouraged, and thought it the moſt prudent courſe to deſiſt from the enterprize. In their return from the ſmall and inconſiderable Iſland of *Rilland* (where they had waited ſome time for a Tide to bring them off) they landed at the Iſland *Hoogerwerve*, which is encompaſs'd by two ſtreams of the *Scheld*, one whereof is call'd *der Agger* and the other *Cromvliet*. In this little Iſland they firſt built a Fort, and ſoon after a Redout upon the *Agger*, whereby to command the paſſage over that current; which was effected with the loſs of only a ſmall Boat laden with weapons and inſtruments for the work, ſhatter'd and ſunk by the *Zealand* Outlier (as they term it) that is a Veſſel appointed to remain conſtantly in the moſt convenient place for the guarding of a Channel. Theſe things plainly foreboded the ſtreightning and diſtreſſing of *Lillo*; but to theſe was added not long after the large Fortreſs of *Santvliet*, deſign'd to have been built with ſeven great Bulwarks, cloſe upon the old Bank which ſeparated the firm land from the marſhy; beſides ſeveral other Works between that and *Antwerp*, all which were intended by the *Spaniards* in the firſt place for the taking of *Lillo*, and hindering the excurſions of the *Dutch* Garriſon in *Bergen op Zoom*; and afterwards to be ſerviceable in the beſieging of that City whenever a fair opportunity ſhould invite them to the expedition. For this end they ſet about cutting a Channel from the Fort call'd *la Croix*, near *Antwerp*, and ſo by *Stabroeck* towards *Santvliet*; by which (when once finiſh'd) ammunition and proviſions might be convey'd to their Army with both eaſe and ſecurity. In ſhort, ſeveral were the Works and Counterworks rais'd by the *Dutch* and *Spaniards* for the defeating and

disappointing each other in their designs, but a fire which happen'd in the Fort of *Santvliet*, and consum'd whatever was inflammable there, together with the violent inundations of the *Scheld* in several places, particularly below *Lillo*, and thorow the old Dyke which led towards *Stabroeck*, were exceeding prejudicial to the *Spanish* purposes and endeavours. The Prince of *Orange* having full information of all that had happen'd, pitch'd upon the largest of the Islands which lye below *Lillo*, betwixt *Blangaren* and *Stoof*, and which are made by the waters of the *Scheld* and several adjoining Marshes. On one side of this small Island (the circuit whereof he order'd to be contracted by a Channel drawn from the *Scheld*, the same being afterwards surrounded with a large and strong bank) he caus'd to be built a regular Fort with four Bulwarks and two good Fortifications within the Ditch. And in this manner came the strong Hold that takes its name from *Henry Frederic* Prince of *Orange* (being distant from a Fort of the Enemy near *Stoof-Gat*, about 550 Rods, and suppos'd sufficiently to secure that more considerable one of *Lillo*) to be rais'd and compleated, notwithstanding the frequent Sallies made by the *Spaniards* out of *Santvliet*, and their earnest endeavours to put a stop to the Work. In the year 1632 the Forts of *la Croix*, St. *James*, and *Hoogerwerve*, with all others in those parts, except that of *Santvliet*, came into the hands of the Confederate States. But *an.* 1636 the *Spaniards* recover'd the Fort of St. *James*, thirty of the Garrison being slain in the assault, and forty-eight taken prisoners; altho they met not with so good success in endeavouring to surprize that of St. *Croix an.* 1640, being forc'd to depart with the loss of fifty Soldiers upon the place, besides several others that were drown'd in the retreat, out of the fifteen hundred engag'd in the expedition.

The Fourth Part of BRABANT, *call'd the Quarter of* Bois-le-Duc.

THE City of *Bois-le-Duc*, or as it is also nam'd by the *French Bolduc* (being call'd in *Latin Sylva Ducis* and *Buscum Ducis*, in *Dutch s'Hertogen Bosch*, and by us the *Bosch* or *Buss*) has the honour of giving denomination to the Fourth and last Quarter of *Brabant*, and stands upon the united small streams of the *Dese*, the *Dommel*, and the *Aa*. It owes its original to *Godfry* the third, Duke of *Lorrain*, tho the circumvallation of it was perfected by his Son *Henry* (about the year 1196) who for that reason is accounted by some the real Founder of the City; which is recorded to have been at first of a round figure, and of a much narrower circuit then of latter days, as having had several augmentations and enlargements of its bounds, particularly in the years 1318 and 1453. The inhabitants are said to be very courteous and civil, altho they are likewise suppos'd to retain more of that martial disposition, for which the *Netherlanders* were considerably famous in former ages, then the inhabitants of any other place thorowout these Countries. It is at this day of a triangular form, and can scarce be walk'd round by a nimble and active footman in the space of an hour; being on the outside of its seven large Bulwarks at least 7660 paces in compass. Several Canals, some whereof bring up Vessels of good Burthen, run thorow this City; over which lye fifty-one stone Bridges and thirty-eight wooden ones of a public nature; besides as many others of a more particular and private use. The Market-place is spacious enough, and is remarkable for the fair Buildings wherewith it is surrounded (tho the Houses of this Town are generally of a different make from those of *Holland*, the outside of them being cover'd with Boards, like those of *Edinburgh*), and the ten streets (the broadest in the City) which butt upon it. The City it self is seated upon an hill, in the midst of a fenny level of a great extent, and of so oozy a nature that it is oftentimes in most places unpassable, when not quite cover'd with waters, tho it is also very apt to be overflown; in which condition the best part of it was found by an *English* Traveller in the month of *June an.* 1663, at which time the only avenues to the Town were upon artificial Cawseys. There were then in Garrison for the defence of this important place, twenty-one Companies of Foot and four Troops of Horse; and with such a strength it must certainly be esteem'd exceeding tenable by those who shall likewise consider its fortifications, which (to say nothing of the three Forts of St. *Antony*, *Isabel*, and *Petteler*, of no small consideration, tho at some distance from it) are a strong Wall and a deep and broad Ditch, seconded by good Bulwarks and Ramparts, and all other such Works as the ingenuity and experience of latter ages have invented to render a Town, so commodiously situated as this is, little less then impregnable.

Bois-le-Duc enjoys a good trade in divers kinds of commodities and manufactures; an incredible number of Needles, as also of Knives of the best temper'd mettal, being made here; besides a great quantity both of Woollen and Linnen Cloath. The Church of St. *John* (which was made a Cathedral at the new erection of Bishoprics in the time of *Philip* the Second) is a tolerably splendid and sumptuous structure; in the Quire whereof are painted the Arms of many of the Knights of the Golden Fleece, and over the upper Stalls, or Seats, this written in *French*, *Les treshaut*, *&c.* which because it contains an account of the Author, Institution, and first model of the Order, may deserve to be translated and set down here: "The most high and "mighty Prince *Philip* call'd the Good, by the "Grace of God Duke of *Burgundy*, *Lorrain*, and "*Brabant*, in the year 1429, in the City of *Bruges*, "did in imitation of *Gideon* create and institute, "to the honour of God and the Virgin *Mary*, "and for the sake of St. *Andrew*, Protector and "Patron of *Burgundy*, a Company or Society of "Honourable Knights, into which might be re-"ceiv'd Emperors, Kings, Dukes, Marquisses, "and other Persons, as well of his own Sub-"jects as of foreign Countries, provided they "were of noble blood and good fame; and "call'd these great persons Knights of the Gol-"den Fleece, to whom he appointed for perpe-"tual Head, him that should be lawful Duke of "*Burgundy*, and be possess'd of the Seignory "or Dominion of the *Low Countries*; limiting "their number to twenty-four, in which was "also to be comprehended the Head. And for "all occasions and uses of the Order, he created "four honourable Officers, *viz.* a Chancellor, a "Treasurer, a Secretary, and a King at Arms. "And for the establishing and well regulating of "this Order he made notable Statutes and Ordi-

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Insignia Civitatum sub ditione

SILVÆDVCIS.

HELMONDT.

EYNDHOVEN.

Scala milliarium Germanicorum quorum 15 uni gradui respondent.

BOMMELER WAERT.

Bommel

S. Andries

Heusden

Hollandiæ pars.

's Hertogenbosch

OOSTERWYCK.

KEMPELANDT.

Abdije van Postel

Postelsche Heyde

't Landt

Excudebant Janssonio-Waesbergii, Moses Pitt et Stephanus Swart.

XXIIX

QVARTA PARS
BRABANTIÆ
cujus caput
SYLVADVCIS.
Willehordus vander Burght describ.

MEGEN.

RAVESTEYN.

GRAVE.

MAES LAN DT.

Ravesteyn.

't Land t van Hoorn

PEELLANDT.

Batenborch

Ravesteyn

Graeff

Helmõdt

Weerdt

Hasmondt

Scala variarum quarum singula viginti gradus continent.

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nances. In an instrument given into the States General *ann.* 1651 by the *Brabantins* under the League, wherein they plead for their being admitted as a distinct and Governing member of the Union, we are told that those of the *Bosch* were the first that shew'd their zeal for Religion by open preaching, and that they arrested the Chancellor of *Brabant* and Lord of *Petersheim* coming from the Governess to hinder the same, for which fact they were *ann.* 1587 proscrib'd by publick Proclamation; *the good party* as they stile themselves being, upon the Prince of *Oranges* departure, forc'd to abandon the City and depart the Land. From that time it was grievously oppress'd by the *Spaniards* and *Italians* to the year 1577, when it was rescu'd by the Confederates from the High *Dutch*. *Ann.* 1576 this City sign'd the pacification of *Gaunt*, and *ann*, 1578 she swore to the peace of Religion, and in the year 1579 embraced and publish'd the Union made at *Utrecht*. After the taking of *Maestricht* the *Bosch* likewise fell into the hands of the Prince of *Parma*, and then was also *the good party* constrain'd to depart with their families, leaving all their goods behind them *&c.* *Ann.* 1601 it was besieg'd by Prince *Maurice*, but relieved by Archduke *Albert*. But in the year 1629 it was after a tedious and difficult siege (a full account whereof is given in *Heinsius*, and from him in *Blaeu*) yielded up to *Henry Frederic* Prince of *Orange*; from which time it was not attacqu'd by any Enemy before the year 1672; for then (about the beginning of *July*) it was begirt by the *French*, but upon the Kings unexpected breaking up of the *Campagne* and departing for *France* before the latter end of that Month, *Turrenne* thought it expedient to quit the siege of this place and march up higher into the Country.

The chief Magistrates of *Bois-le-duc* are two Prætors, who are generally persons of Noble descent, one of whom takes cognisance of Civil causes as the other does of Criminal; tho either of them sometimes has the power and executes the Office of the other. The Scabins, who were at first seven, have the administration of justice in Cases of both kinds. This City has also its Consuls and Jurats, or Common-Council Men, in like manner as most other Cities in these Countries; concerning whom it is therefore not at all requisite to enlarge in this place. But the Court of justice which is common to this with the rest of the *Brabantin* Cities under the *Dutch*, and to which all causes are devolvable by way of appeal or revision, must not be omitted. This Tribunal was instituted at the *Hague*, where is its constant residence, in the year 1591, and it consists of seven Senators, a Graphiary (as they term him) a Treasurer, and a Procurator General; and not only takes cognizance of causes brought to it in the manner aforesaid, but hears and determines concerning all matters of Fee-Farm thorowout the Part of *Brabant* subject to the Union. For the Learned Men of this place (among whom *Gulielmus Enckevondius*, a Cardinal of the *Roman* Church, and *Georgius Macropedius*, Professor of the three Learned Languages are Famous beyond the rest) the Reader may consult *Blaeu*, and the other often mention'd Writers.

Bois-le-duc has a large Jurisdiction, comprehending *Campin*, *Peeland*, *Maesland*, the district of *Osterwyck*, and the Towns of *Helmont*, *Eindhoven*, *Megen Ravestein*, and *Grave*.

Helmont, or *Helmond*, is water'd by the little River *Aa*, and is distant from *Eindhoven* three Leagues; being remarkable in *Guicciardins* time for a fair Castle. It gave birth to the Learned (as the same *Guicciardins* stiles him) *Andreas Helmondanus*; as did the adjoyning Village *Beeck* (tho erroneously call'd by a late Writer a native of *Brussels*) to *Goropius Becanus*, a Physitian, and a Man of various Learning as sufficiently appears by his Writings, tho censur'd by some as uncouth and exorbitant in their stile.

Eindhoven is a little Wall'd Town upon the *Dommel*, above four Leagues or as one tells us six hours journy by Waggon from *Bois-le-duc*, and is the chief place in the district of *Campin*. Its Chureh dedicated to Saint *Catharin* has a Colledge of Canons belonging to it. *Eindhoven.*

Megen gives title to an Earldom, tho there be little more to be said of it but that it was in the time of *Guicciardin* a pretty handsom Town, enjoying a jurisdiction of good extent and standing upon the left or western banck of the *Mose* about three Leagues from *Bois-le-duc*. *Megen.*

Ravestein as we also learn from *Guicciardin* is a neat Town, defended by a good Castle and possess'd of a tolerably large jurisdiction, and standing upon the same side of the *Mose* at the equal distance of two Leagues (tho this agrees not with the ordinary projection of our Maps and therefore must be understood of Leagues of the smallest dimension: and it is to be wisht that our best Geographers would speak more distinctly and more intelligibly then they usually do in things of this nature) between *Megen* and *Grave*. Its Walls were utterly ruin'd according to the Articles of peace concluded between *Charles* the fifth and the Duke of *Cleve*. *Ravestein.*

Grave (call'd also *Graef*) is seated upon the left side of the *Mose*, at the distance of two small Leagues from *Ravestein* and four large ones from the *Bosch*, and by situation as well as upon other considerations is become a place of the greatest moment and concern to those that are possess'd of it. In *Grave* is a Collegiate body of Canons, belonging to St. *Elizabeth*; and the Town it self, tho but small, is said to be one of the prettiest and most pleasant, no less then strongest and most easily defended in these parts. The Prince of *Orange* is Lord of *Grave*, by one of whose Ancestors the Fee-Farm of it was purchas'd of the King of *Spain* (tho they had before a title to the Land of *Cuyck* by the marriage of Prince *William* with the sole Daughter and heir of *Maximilian* of *Egmond*, Earl of *Buren*) with the consent of the States of *Brabant*, without which we are told that the ancient Dukes of this Province had no power so much as to pawn or morgage any part of their possessions. This City is the head of the small Earldom of *Cuyck*, which is not above four miles long, and hardly in any place more then a mile and half in breadth; and yet contains some sixteen or seventeen Villages. But to come to the description of *Grave* it self, it lies in a low ground, the Country about it consisting chiefly of meadow and pasturage, for which reason a good body of Horse have generally both their Summer and Winter Quarters in this place. It commands a considerable pass upon the *Mose*, by which it is very much strengthen'd on that side: having on the other a great Marsh, always full of water, which makes it at all times inaccessible that way. It had moreover before the late War between *France* and the *Dutch* excellent Fortifications, and those (the contrary of which appear'd in many other even Fronteer places) in very good repair. But *Grav.*

above all a great Horn-work well ſecur'd by a cover'd way, which reached to the very Gate; and extraordinary Ravelins, beſides a good Counterſcarp, and a Palliſado in exceeding good Order, tho then but newly made; as alſo very ſtrong Bulwarks. Notwithſtanding this excellent poſture of defence in which it is reported to have been at that time, it fell of it ſelf into the hands of the *French*, the Garriſon (for what good reaſon I find not) deſerting the place, and leaving it to be poſſeſs'd at firſt by no more then forty or fifty of the Enemies Horſe. In the year 1586 it was after no conſiderable oppoſition ſurrrender'd to the Prince of *Parma*; which was imputed to the Cowardice of the Governor, who upon that account was condem'd to looſe his head. But *an.* 1602 by the valour and conduct of Prince *Maurice* it was after a ſiege of two months reduc'd under the obedience of the Confederate States, and in ſubjection to them it continu'd even to the foreſaid fatal year 1672; for then, as is aboveſaid the *French* without any trouble or difficulty made themſelves maſters of this City, which was ſome time after (*viz. ann.* 1674) yet more ſtrongly fortify'd, and made their ſtorehouſe where they lay'd up all their Guns, Ammunition, proviſion and plunder, upon their quitting of the more remote conquer'd places; being oblig'd ſo to do becauſe they were not able to convey them farther by reaſon that the *Dutch*, Imperial and *Spaniſh* forces were already in the Field. In the month of *June an.* 1674 the *Dutch* apply'd themſelves to the recovery of the *Grave*, which after a cloſe ſiege of between three or four months, carri'd on with moſt furious and continual aſſaults, the defendants being brought to the eating of their Horſes, was yielded up, by expreſs command from their King, as the *French* ſay, but as the others tell us out of meer neceſſity; there being particularly a great breach made in the hidden way by the ſpringing of a Mine, whereby as well as upon other accounts the Town was look'd upon to be no longer tenable. Towards the beginning of the ſiege about thirty Barrels of Gunpowder had been accidentally blown up, by means whereof not only ſeveral houſes were ruin'd, but the Caſtle with its Bulwark greatly endammag'd. During the ſiege no fewer then one hundred thouſand great ſhot are ſaid to have been made on the one ſide and the other; two thouſand of the defendants, and at leaſt five thouſand of the Aſſailants being ſlain and wounded; notwithſtanding which loſs this was look'd upon as ſo happy and conſiderable an acquiſition by the States, that a ſolemn day of thankſgiving was appointed by them and celebrated with Sermons, and all uſual expreſſions of an extraordinary joy.

This City is Govern'd by its Amptman and Scout; with two Conſuls or Burgomaſters, ſeven Scabins (appointed yearly by the Prince of *Orange* upon the firſt of *January*) beſides whom there are alſo eight Jurats or Common-Council Men, who are not conven'd with the others but when a tax is to be rais'd, or ſome matter of the greateſt and moſt publick concern debated. The people of *Grave* enjoy, as we are told, very large immunities; being particularly exempt from moſt kinds of Impoſt thorowout the Provinces of *Brabant*, *Holland*, *Geldre*, *Zealand*, and *Frizeland*; as alſo in ſeveral places of the neighbouring Countries.

Maeſtricht is plac'd in *Brabant* by *Guicciardin* and other Writers of good account, and of late years being under the juriſdiction of the Confederate States, the account of it may moſt properly be given in this Quarter of the Province. To begin therefore with the name, it is (no doubt) compounded of *Maes* and *Trecht*, and denotes a ferry or paſſage upon the *Maes* or *Moſe*; being, to diſtinguiſh it from *Utrecht*, term'd in Latin *Trajectum Superius*, and *Trajectum ad Moſam*. It is cut thorow not in the midſt but on one ſide by the ſaid River, and that leſſer part which lies towards *Germany*, and is call'd the *Wijck*, is ſubject to the Biſhop of *Leige*, who being content with the civil Government of the ſame, has of latter years left both the leſſer and greater diviſion under the military cuſtody of the *Dutch*, as before under that of the *Spaniards*. It was many years ago reckon'd to be ſome four *Engliſh* miles in circuit, but then was it not well peopl'd, a large ſpace of void ground being alſo contain'd within it, eſpecially towards the walls; which afforded this advantage to the Garriſon in time of a ſiege that it had thereby all requiſite convenience of making retrenchments. *Maeſtricht* was obſerv'd not many years ſince to be fortify'd with good works, beſides a ſtrong wall and Trench; and it is to be noted that of late as well as in the laſt Century according to the various ſituation of the parts of the walls ſo were the flanks, ſome of a more ancient and others of a more modern form; and that one conſiderable advantage to any beſieger is the nature of the earth about the City, which being every where minable, is very commodious for the making of Trenches, or what ever the neceſſity of oppugning requires. It was in the year 63 Garriſon'd with thirty-one Companies of Foot and ſix Troops of Horſe, and at that time the Magiſtrates were half Proteſtants, half Romaniſts, the greateſt part of the Citizens being of the latter ſort. There are here, near twenty Cloiſters or Monaſteries of both Sexes; and they have all along had the public exerciſe of their Religious worſhip allow'd them. The King of *Spain* was formerly Canon of the Church of St. *Servatius* in right of the Duke of *Brabant*; and in the ſame Church are kept many ſuppos'd Reliques, both of our bleſſed Saviour and of his Virgin Mother, as likewiſe of divers other Saints. In this Town are three *Dutch* Churches, and one in common to the *Engliſh* and *French*. The old Buildings of *Maeſtricht* are like thoſe of the *Boſch*, but the place being ſince the States were maſters of it exceedingly advanc'd in trade and riches, they were ſome years before the late War with *France* very intent upon Building many fair Brick-Houſes: a large Stadthouſe, of a ſquare figure, and reſembling that of *Amſterdam*, which they had in hand at that time. The ſtone Bridg which unites the two parts of this City, and conſiſts of nine Arches, is very remarkable as well for its beauty as uſefulneſs. But in what eſteem this City is among its neighbours we may learn from the *Netherland* Hiſtorian who (after his diſcourſe of the ſiege in ſeventy-two of which briefly anon) ſays concerning it. *Thus that glorious and thorowout the World moſt Famous fortification, the Bulwark of many States fell into the hands of the* French: Spain *and the Empire being in reallity no leſs intereſted therein then this State, who can now with more fruit employ at home that great Garriſon which they were forc'd to keep ſo far from their borders.*

Maeſtricht.

An. 1579 *Maeſtricht* was beſieg'd by the Prince of *Parma*, who met with very ſturdy oppoſition for ſome time; particularly in two moſt bloody aſſaults, wherein the *Spaniards* were valiantly repuls'd. But the Defendants at length being with

with continual labour and toil, and heat of weather, quite weary'd, and not able to make good their Guards, ſome *Spaniards* ſtole over the Works, and (which was no difficult thing) ſoon maſtering thoſe few who were poſted next unto them, and whom they found faſt aſleep, made way for ſo many of their fellows, that in a ſhort ſpace of time the City was abſolutely ſubdu'd, and being look'd upon as taken by aſſault (tho the inhabitants were at that time treating with the *Spaniards*) ſuffer'd ſo much by ſlaughter and rapine, that it was almoſt wholly unpeopl'd, and not in a long while after reſtor'd to its former condition. The manner and courſe of the ſiege, with the retaking of *Maeſtricht* by the Prince of *Orange* in *Auguſt an.* 1632, may be ſeen at large in *Blaeu's Theatr. Urbium*; and as for the late ſiege in 72, there has been a full deſcription publiſh'd of it in print; yet will it not be improper in this place briefly to touch upon ſome principal matters relating to the ſame. It was about the tenth of *June* in the laſt mention'd year that the *French* cloſely begirt it, who within ſome ſeven or eight days began to open their Trenches, and by the latter end of that month had taken all the Outworks, and were come to the outſide of the Moat, and tho (as one tells us) they had neither made any Galleries over the ſame nor Mines under the Wall, yet were ſo well prepar'd and in ſo great a readineſs towards a ſtorm, that all the Townsmen and part of the Garriſon began to mutiny againſt the Governor, whom they had ſeveral times ſolicited to come to a Parly with the *French* King. He therefore at laſt finding himſelf aſſaulted by a ſtrong Enemy abroad, and in a yet greater danger from another within the Walls, a ſeditious people; and conſidering that the Garriſon was ſo far weak'ned by continual ſtorms that (beſides the loſs of many brave Officers) it was reduc'd to two thirds of its original number (thoſe that remain'd being moreover tir'd with conſtant labour and watching, and ſmall hopes of any relief appearing) ſent to deſire a ceſſation of Arms for ſome time, which was not only deny'd him, but the *French* King requir'd to have the place deliver'd up to his Mercy; tho that prudent Monarch finding he had ſuch men to deal with as had death in the greateſt contempt, and would much rather ſtand it out to the utmoſt extremity, ſoon after granted them both honourable and advantageous terms, and had the City ſurrendred to him upon the ſecond of *July*, the Garriſon marching out with Baggage and compleat Arms towards the *Boſch*. The *French* pretend that they had but 1800 men kill'd and 4000 wounded during this ſiege; but their loſs muſt certainly have been much greater, conſidering that in one ſingle attack half the Regiment of the *Daulphin* was cut off, beſides a great number of *Engliſh*, whoſe behaviour in this enterprize is too freſh in the memories of all their neighbours to be forgotten, and was too valiant and brave to be related with all its advantagious circumſtances by an *Engliſh* Pen. Not long after the *French* King put 1500 Horſe and 6000 Foot into this City, demoliſhing all the Works his Army had rais'd about it, and cauſing the circumvallation, Retrenchments, Approaches, and Batteries to be thrown down. Finding alſo that he had no occaſion for any place either in the Country of *Liege* or upon the *Maes*, he commanded the fortifications of *Tongeren* and *Maſeyck* to be utterly demoliſh'd. *An.* 1676, the Prince of *Orange* with an Army of five or ſix and thirty thouſand men endeavour'd to recover *Maeſtricht* in the ſame manner as it had been loſt. There had been then ſix Baſtions added to its fortifications, and there were in the place 4500 Foot, and no fewer then 2000 Horſe, beſides 500 Dragoons; and yet this ſtrong Garriſon at length appear'd to be much weak'ned by the continual aſſaults of the Beſiegers, among whom (for the ſuſpition of partiality ought not to ſtifle ſo notorious a truth) his Majeſty of Great *Britains* Subjects did ſufficiently ſignalize their valour in ſeveral deſperate attacks, and in taking divers Baſtions and Outworks upon the greateſt diſadvantage. But *Munſter* and other Allies failing in their promis'd aſſiſtance, and Marſhal *Schomberg* approaching with a powerful *French* Army, the *Dutch* thought it moſt adviſable to raiſe their Camp and depart; ſo that *Maeſtricht* came not again into their hands, till it was reſtor'd by the Eighth Article of the Treaty of Peace concluded between them and the *French* at *Nimeghen* in the month of *Auguſt an.* 1678.

Crevecœur (formerly call'd Fort *Engelen*, as ſome tell us, tho the preſent *Engelen* ſtands higher up, and almoſt midway between this place and the *Boſch*) is ſeated upon the mouth of the River *Dommel*, which taking its riſe in *Brabant*, and having paſs'd thorow the City of *Bois-le-Duc*, falls about a League from thence into the *Moſe*, by the commanding of which River it has been always reckon'd a place of great advantage to the poſſeſſors. The word ſignifies in *French* Heartbreak (being render'd in Latin *Crepicordium*) and this name was impos'd upon the place when taken by the Confederates (*an.* 1586) to denote the extraordinary ſorrow which the loſs thereof would occaſion in the *Spaniards*; by whom under the conduct of the Admiral of *Arragon* it was retaken *an.* 1599; tho not long after deliver'd into the hands of Prince *Maurice* by the mutinous Garriſon. *An.* 1672 it was taken by the *French*, in order to the carrying on the ſiege of the *Boſch*, to which they intended very ſuddenly to apply themſelves. It is a very conſiderable Fort indeed, but not well to be defended if *Bommel* be poſſeſs'd by the oppoſite party, and therefore that place returning in the late War into the hands of the *Dutch*, the *French* found themſelves oblig'd preſently after to quit *Crevecœur*; and this being a Fortreſs without inhabitants, they could not drive a bargain (as at other places) for a certain ſum of Money to ſpare the Houſes; yet were they much in haſt, or not ſo malitious or miſchievous as in moſt other places; for they neglected any further to ſlight the fortifications then by throwing the Breaſtwork into the Moat. *Crevecœur.*

Boxtel is a ſmall Town near the *Buſs*, but of very great importance, becauſe it commands the Sluces, which keep in and let out the waters all over the neighbouring part of the Country. For an account of *Ooſterwyck*, *Orſchot*, *Turnhout*, *Duffle*, *Walheim*, *&c.* and other unwall'd, tho priviledg'd Towns of *Brabant*, the curious and inquiſitive may conſult *Blaeu's Theatr. Urbium.* The Arms of the Province of *Brabant*, are Sable a Lion Or. *Boxtel.*

The Lordſhip of MECHLIN *and Dutchy of* ARESCHOT.

MECHLIN is recorded to have belong'd ſeveral Ages ago to the illuſtrious Family of the *Bartholds*, which being at length quite extinct, ſharp wars enſu'd between the neighbouring Princes concerning the Lordſhip of this City; but in the concluſion, the Biſhop of *Liege* and Earl of *Geldre* came to an accord, and the ſame was divided between them, by whom it was jointly poſſeſs'd for a long time, *viz.* to the year 1333; for then they ſold it, with all its rights and pretenſions, to *Lewis* of *Nevers*, Earl of *Flanders*, for the ſum of three hundred thouſand Crowns. Hereupon follow'd great diſcord and contention between the two neighbour Princes, the ſaid *Lewis* refuſing to pay that homage to the Duke of *Brabant*, as Lord of the Soil, which was pretended to have been never deny'd him by the former poſſeſſors of this City; which difference was nevertheleſs at length amicably compos'd by the marriage of *Lewis* of *Malain* with *Margaret* the ſecond Daughter of *John* the third, Duke of the laſt mention'd Province; for tho ſome diſputes happen'd afterwards upon the ſame litigious point, yet did they in a ſhort time vaniſh and come to nothing, the coalition of the two contending Principalities proving the happy effect and conſequence of the foreſaid marriage. After this, *Philip* the Good of *Burgundy* did nevertheleſs judg it requiſite to cut off *Mechlin* with its Territory from the other principal members of his Dominions, and to make it a diſtinct and ſeparate Juriſdiction; in which nature it has continu'd quite thorow the few ſucceeding ages down to this preſent day; and the women of this ſmall Lordſhip, when ready to lye in, have generally ever ſince been convey'd into *Brabant*, that ſo their Iſſue may enjoy the large priviledges of that Province. Concerning the original of the name there is nothing of certainty to be met with in any Author; but that which ſeems moſt probable is (as *Ortelius* has obſerv'd) that the firſt rudiments of this City were (beſides the Chappel of St. *Rumbold*) only two or three Inns, or public Houſes, where thoſe who travell'd between *Antwerp* and *Bruſſels* (from each of which, as alſo from the City of *Louvain* it is diſtant about four miles) were wont to bait and refreſh themſelves; and that from the Maſter of one of theſe Inns, whoſe name was *Michael* (call'd by the *Brabantins Machiel*) and who being (as we may ſuppoſe) a jolly Hoſt and a boon Companion, became publickly known thorowout all the neighbouring Country, the place it ſelf took its denomination. Others tell us that the moſt noted and moſt frequented of thoſe Inns had for its ſign the Image of St. *Michael* the *Archangel*. But however it came by its name, *Mechlin* is certainly a place of great antiquity and may worthily be reckon'd in the number of the principal *Belgick* Cities; enjoying a very temperate and healthy Air, and being commodiouſly ſeated in reſpect of both the neceſſaries and conveniences of life. The River *Dele* runs thorow the midſt of it, dividing the City into divers Iſlands, which are united in ſeveral places by means of a great number of Bridges; concerning which multiplicity of Channels and winding currents it is judg'd queſtionable by ſome, whether they are to be in the groſs attributed to Art or nature. The Tide flowes up the River about a League above this City, which conſiſts in the main of Houſes very neatly built, and conſiderable both for beauty and largeneſs of ſtructure (the Streets being alſo kept very cleanly) and is a place of conſiderable ſtrength, being fortify'd with good walls, but much more defenſible by reaſon of its own level ſituation and the flatneſs of the adjoyning Country, which upon the approach of an Enemy may preſently be layd under water. It is divided into ſeven Pariſhes, each of which (as we are told) is furniſh'd with a magnificent and ſtately Church; that of St. *Rumbold* excelling all the reſt tho not quite finiſh'd ſome years ago, at which time it was adorn'd with a very high Tower, the top whereof afforded a full proſpect of many Cities and Villages, and a large tract of a pleaſant Country. It was made a Cathedral with a very large juriſdiction, at the new erection of Biſhopricks in the time of *Philip* the ſecond, and the firſt Prelate of this See was that great Stateſman, (tho much deteſted by the Low-Country men) Cardinal *Granvill*. A ſhort, but very ſignificant ſentence upon the Tomb of one *Janus Bernartius* in this Church is taken notice of by Travellers; and conſiſts of theſe few words; *fac quod velles feciſſe moriturus*. Among the Monaſteries or Religious Houſes of this place, that of the Franciſcans is principally commended; the ſame being both for curious and ſtately work as well as for the large extent of its ſtructure, put in competition with the beſt Buildings of that nature thorowout theſe Countries. That alſo belonging to the Nuns of St. *Clara* is eſteem'd inferior to no habitation any where appertaining to that Order. The Magazine of this place was formerly ſtor'd to admiration with all ſorts of military inſtruments, and Engins as well for Sea as Land Service, but of late years it can boaſt of no ſuch thing; as it neither can of thoſe Palaces which retain their ancient names but nothing of their former uſe and ſplendor; ſuch as are, that call'd *Ceſars* (famous in the time of *Charles* the fifth) and the others denominated from *Hoogſtraet*, *Naſſaw*, *Egmond*, *Arenberg*. Not far from *Machlin* and upon the way to *Louvain* was forty or fifty years ago ſuch a Cherry Orchard as (we are told) was not to be match'd in any Country of *Europe*. Hard by *Mechlin* was alſo in former Ages an enclos'd piece of ground, with a great deal of Building upon it, (deſtroy'd in the Wars with *Spain* by reaſon of its neighbourhood to this City) inhabited by above fifteen thouſand of the Female Sex, who got their living by ſpinning and making Cloath, and were not ſo far oblig'd by a vow of chaſtity, but that they might go forth and marry when ever they pleas'd. *Guicciardin* tells us of a dreadful tempeſt which happen'd at *Mechlin* in the month of *Auguſt ann.* 1546, in which the lightning gave fire to above two thouſand Barrels of powder kept in a Tower near the Sand-port, whereby not only the ſaid Tower was ſo entirely blown away that ſcarce a ſtone of it remain'd upon the place, but all the water together with the fiſh, that ſeem'd half boil'd, was for above ſix hundred paces together beaten out of the City Ditches tho the ſame were conſiderably broad and deep; all

Variæ hujus Tabulæ
Milliaria Germanica
Milliaria Brabantica
Milliaria Italica

FLANDRIÆ PARS.

TERRITORII ANTVERPIENSIS PARS SEPTENTRIONALIS.

TERRITORII BRVXELLENSIS PARS.

Antwerpen
Liere
Vilvorden
Bruſſel
Mechelen
Dominium
Mechlinia

Pagi litteris A.B. notati, ex in agro Brabantino siti, duplicis sunt differentiæ, nam Wespelaer, Noortmeerbeeck, et Hombeeck, in litibus Senatum Mechlinienſem consulunt et Cancellariam Brabantiæ appellant: Episcopalis vero Vicus pagi Doornenſis, et pagus Haecht, pro libitu, ad Senatum Mechlinienſem aut Brabantiæ Cancellariam provocant. Reliqui, A. Signati, sunt quidem in terra Mechlinienſi, tenentur tamen à Brabantia, sed proprios habent Officiales, et Feudorum Vicarium.

Apud Janſſonio-Waesbergios, Moſem Pitt et Stephanum Swart.

abulæ Menſuræ.

Italica

MECHLINIA
DOMINIVM.
et
AERSCHOT
DVCATVS
Auctore Michaele Flor: a Langren
Regiis Catholici Mathematico.

XXIX

Herentals

Ghoele Wyck

Noorder Wyck

Luyckſche

Kempen.

Comitatus
Rivieren

AERSCHOT

Sichen

BAR
Dieſt

Schorgen
hoevel

Halen

Herck

LOVANIENSIS

LEODIENSIS

DIŒCESIS

PARS.

Leewe

Tienen

S. Truyen

DVCATVS LIMBVRGVM

Auctore

ÆGIDIO MARTINI.

LEODIENSIS DIŒCESIS PARS.

PARS LVXEMBVRGENSIS

Occidens

Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios. Mosem Pitt et Stephanum Swart.

IVLIACENSIS DVCATVS

PARS.

Gelekirchen

Rolduc

Aldenhoven

Linnich

Gulick

Limborch

Verviers

Fangne

Monioe

Milliaria Gallica

Milliaria Germanica

Meridies

Orions

all the Houſes that ſtood within three hundred paces, being moreover beaten quite down to the ground; wherefore it ſeems ſtrange that but two hundred perſons ſhould be kill'd outright and about ſix hundred hurt and wounded by that terrible blow; the force whereof is alſo ſaid to have been ſo great, that it ſhook the ground in manner of a continu'd Earthquake as far as *Antwerp* and *Bruſſels*. *Guicciardin* concludes his relation of this great calamity with the ſtory of a fellow who being ſome three days after dug out of a Cellar that had been overwhelm'd by the ruins of a Houſe, was found in a moſt affrighted condition, and trembling and quaking ask'd as ſoon as he durſt venture to ſpeak, Whether the whole Heavens were not tumbl'd down?

Among the ſeventeen principal Companies of Tradesmen and Artificers theſe ſix have the precedence, and are of higheſt eſteem, *viz.* the Bakers, Fiſhmongers, Dyers, Tanners, Brewers, and Butchers; out of whom is an annual choice made of ſix Scabins, which together with the like number taken out of the Nobility, conſtitute the ſupreme Magiſtracy of the City. But among all the Companies that of the Tanners is the moſt numerous, taking up formerly one quarter of the Town, (we are told by a late Traveller, that he obſerv'd two or three entire ſtreets inhabited by them) and enjoying ſuch priviledges, in relation to Hunting, Hawking, and the like, as are wont in moſt Countries to be peculiar to the Nobility and perſons of the higheſt quality. *Mechlin* alſo at this day excels in making of very fine Cloath, both Woollen and Linnen, and in caſting of great Guns and Bells. Here are ſaid to have been formerly numbred above three thouſand Weavers; and no queſtion but they were exceeding numerous when they had the boldneſs to riſe up in Arms againſt the whole body of the City; for which trayterous inſolence they were afterwards by the Act of the Senate depriv'd of ſeveral priviledges and immunities, whereupon there ſucceeded a conſtant decay in this Company both as to reputation and number, and yet does it retain ſo much of its priſtine power and greatneſs, that it claims the firſt place after the ſix abovemention'd Societies. The famous *Chriſtophorus Longolius*, if an Oration inſerted among his other writings and directed to the Senate of *Mechlin* be not ſpurious, was a native of this City; and yet the great *Eraſmus* makes no manner of ſcruple to beſtow him upon *Schoonhoven* in *Holland*. *Rembertus Dodonæus*, a noted Phyſitian, Mathematician, and Herbaliſt was alſo born in this place; with many more learned perſons, for whom the curious may conſult *Trithemius*, *Guicciardin*, and *Blaeu*.

The States of this Lordſhip conſiſt of two members, one of which is made by the Magiſtrates and the other by the Repreſentatives of the Common people. In *Mechlin* moreover is held the Kings great Council, inſtituted by *Charles* the bold of *Burgundy* in the year 1473, at which time it conſiſted of thirty-five perſons, accounting the Prince for one, beſides whom there was the Chancellor, and another certain head of the Council (not nam'd by *Guicciardin*) with two Preſidents, four Knights, ſix Maſters of the Requeſts, eight Eccleſiaſtics and twelve Laymen, either Doctors or Licentiates. But this Council was afterwards new modell'd by *Philip* the firſt of *Spain*, ſo as to be made up of one Preſident, ſixteen Senators, two Graphiaries, eight Secretaries, and ſome other inferior aſſiſtants. To this high Tribunal, before the revolt of ſeveral of theſe Countries, were Appeals brought from all parts of *Flanders*, out of *Artois*, *Holland*, *Namur*, *Luxemburg*; from *Middleburg* in *Zealand* and *Valenciennes* in *Hainault*. Hither alſo were the Knights of the Golden Fleece cited in the firſt inſtance (as the Lawyers term it) and the ſentence of this Court is peremptory and deciſive; altho ſometimes a Reviſion be granted.

Of the ample Nunnery which in paſt ages ſtood upon the way to *Antwerp*, enough has been ſpoken already; and when we have juſt taken notice of the large Village *Heiſt* (by ſome call'd alſo *Leeſt*) which is ſeated upon the top of an Hill, about two Leagues from *Mechlin*, within the juriſdiction of which Lordſhip it is comprehended, together with ſeven ſmall Hamlets (ſubjected to *Heiſt* both in Government and ſituation) there remains little more to be ſaid of this Territory (excluding the Dutchy of *Areſchot*) which tho but very ſmall compar'd with moſt others, muſt notwithſtanding be reckon'd to make one of the ſeventeen *Belgic* Provinces.

Areſchot.

The Town of *Areſchot* is ſituate upon the River *Demer*, being diſtant from *Louvain* and from *Dieſt* three leagues, from *Lire* four, and from *Mechlin* as many, but thoſe of the largeſt dimenſion. This place together with its Territory was no more then a Marquiſate to the time of *Charles* the fifth, by whom it was rais'd to the dignity of a Dukedom; which was done rather out of particular kindneſs to the Lord thereof, and in conſideration of the large poſſeſſions he enjoy'd in *Hainault*, then for the value and eſtimation put upon this Seignory it ſelf. It has nevertheleſs been a Lordſhip of great antiquity, belonging to the ancient and illuſtrious Family of the *Croy's*; which tho long ſeated in theſe Countries came originally out of *France*.

The Dutchy of LIMBURG.

THE name of *Limburg* (which Province was part of the ſeat of the *Eburones*, and is ſurrounded by the Dutchies of *Brabant*, *Juliers*, *Lutzenburg*, and the Biſhopric of *Liege*) is of no very great antiquity, the firſt mention of it being found in certain manuſcript Annals of *Geldre* about the year 1050. It was at firſt only an Earldom, but the *Henries* Emperors of the Houſe of *Lutzemburg*, to gratifie their neighbours, erected it into a Dutchy (tho ſome tell us it was rais'd to that dignity by the Emperor *Frederic Barbaroſſa* about the year 1172) by which Title it was poſſeſs'd for divers years by its proper Princes, together with the Dukedom of *Lorrain*. *Henry* the laſt Duke of *Limburg* dying without iſſue, this Principality came about the year 1293, by right of purchaſe (and marriage as ſome ſay) to *John* Duke of *Brabant*, who was nevertheleſs compell'd to aſſert his Title by the Sword; which was effectually done by him in that memorable Battel near the Caſtle of *Worancan*, wherein his competitor the Earl of *Geldre*, as alſo the Archbiſhop of *Colen* were taken priſoners; the Earl of *Lutzenburg* and two or three of his Brothers in confederacy with the *Geldrois*, being

being ſlain upon the ſpot: and from that time the Dutchy of *Limburg* has remain'd in conſtant ſubjection to the Dukes of *Brabant*, to the Regiſter or Archives of which Province kept always at *Bruſſels*, thoſe of *Limburg*, *Valkenburg* and *Dalem* with the reſt of the *Overmaes* Corporations have ever ſince tranſmitted their appeals, whether of a civil or criminal nature, altho in all Eccleſiaſtical matters they are under the juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Liege*. The Arms of this Province are Argent, a Lion barrie of ten pieces, Or and Gules.

The City of *Limburg* is ſeated upon a Rock which overlooks all the Country, and at the bottom whereof runs the River *Weſdo* (the courſe of which River is from thence to *Liege*, where it augments the waters of the *Moſe*) ſaid to abound with ſeveral ſorts of good fiſh, among which are Trouts, uſually ſo large that they equal the ſmaller ſiz'd Salmon. This place tho it be neither conſiderable for its bigneſs (as conſiſting only of one ſhort Street) nor for its beauty (the Buildings being all of Wood) is nevertheleſs of no ſmall account for its ſtrength; for it is encompaſs'd with a ſtrong Wall and Trench, and the avenue to it, which is on the Northſide, is very difficult, lying all along upon the edge of the Rock; from one ſide whereof to the other the Gate of the Town, over which are the Governors Lodgings, ſpreads it ſelf, and quite locks up and commands the paſſage. The Garriſon of this City ſeventeen or eighten years ago conſiſted of about three hundred Soldiers, but at the time of its being lately (*viz. an.* 1675) beſieg'd by the *French* Army under Marquiſs *Rochfort* there were no fewer then two thouſand Soldiers and five hundred Peaſants, commanded by Prince *John Francis* of *Naſſaw*, in the place; which was defended for ſome time with great courage and reſolution, altho much incommoded by reaſon of two eminences, or riſing pieces of ground, upon which (notwithſtanding the ordinary praiſe given its ſituation) the Enemy rais'd two or three Batteries, from whence they play'd ſo furiouſly with their Canon, that the windows in *Liege* and *Aix la Chapelle* were obſerv'd to be ſhaken thereby. Nor were the defendants behind hand with them in the free return of their great ſhot, one of which carry'd away the top of *Rochforts* Tent, and two others ſwept the board and broke ſeveral Glaſſes, wounding ſome Officers that ſtood by him, as he ſate at table. The Governor of the Town, tho ſenſible of the danger the place was in of being carry'd by force through the violent and frequent aſſaults of the *French*, reſolv'd at firſt rather to endure the utmoſt extremity then ſurrender the ſame, being particularly encourag'd thereunto by the approach of the Prince of *Orange* to his relief, but the Enemy for the ſame reaſon redoubling the fury of their attacks, and calling in the Peaſants of *Franchimont* to the ſpeedy finiſhing of all their works, he found it requiſite to come to a capitulation; and the City was yielded up upon ſuch honourable terms as are uſually granted by the couragious to the brave and valiant. At leaſt three thouſand of the *French* are ſaid to have been ſlain in this action (a thouſand of whom fell in one aſſault and ſix hundred in another) about two thouſand more of them being wounded. Of the Garriſon not above five hundred were loſt during the ſiege.

The Country about *Limburg* is ſufficiently fruitful, producing all neceſſaries of Life except Wine (if that ought to be reckon'd ſuch) and particularly abounding in good paſture grounds, (eſpecially towards the Village *Herve*) upon which are kept great heards of Cattle, of the milk whereof are made thoſe large and delicious *Limburg* Cheeſes, much valu'd by ſuch as have eaten of them. The ſoil alſo bears very white and ponderous Wheat; and is eſpecially happy in the production of a greater number of the beſt Medicinal hearbs, then is ordinarily met with elſewhere. Nor is Barly wanting here in good plenty, of which the inhabitants make a ſtrong ſort of Beer which ſerves them inſtead of Wine; and whereof they are reported to drink ſo freely that ſome ſuppoſe them to outdo both their right and left-hand neighbours, the High *Dutch* and the Low; nay we are told that when they ſet briskly to it at their Feaſts and merry-makings, the Servants are ſcarce able to fill the Jugs and Tankards as faſt as the Maſters empty them. The Land of *Limburg* yields alſo great quantities of Iron and Lead Ore, whereby thoſe who have any ſhare or intereſt in the Mines are exceedingly enrich'd. There are moreover in this Territory ſeveral pits of good Coal, and one of *lapis Calaminaris*, or the *Cadmia* of Pliny (as moſt account it) beſides divers Quarries of white, black, diſcolour'd and curiouſly ſpeckl'd Marble, which tho it ſerv's for ſeveral other uſes, is eſpecially employ'd in adorning of the Cornices, Chimny-pieces, and other parts of the nobleſt and moſt ſumptuous Buildings.

There are many large and handſome Villages in this Province, but thoſe two of *Upen* and *Herve* (which may very well contend with tolerable Cities) exceed all the reſt; being inhabited by wealthy Merchants, whoſe principal Commodities are Cloath and Nails, vended conſtantly by them to the greateſt advantage at the two annual fairs, or grand Marts, of *Franckfurt*. About a mile from *Limburg* ſtands a noble and ancient Monaſtery, belonging to the Order of the Ciſtertians, founded by Duke *Henry* the ſecond, whoſe bones are ſaid there to be repoſited in a ſtone Coffin.

About two miles from the City of *Limburg* and within this Province tho under the Biſhop of *Liege*, (from which City it is diſtant about ſeven hours travelling) and plac'd by ſome in *Lutzenburg*, lies the *Spaw*, being ſeated in the loweſt part of a valley encompaſs'd on all ſides with Hills, and to the North-ward with ſteep Mountains; ſo that this flat bottom is quickly overflown, nay ſome parts of it almoſt drown'd upon a ſmart and ſudden rain. It is a pleaſant little wall'd Town (tho accounted but a Village) indifferently well built for a place ſo remote from commerce; inſtead of which the inhabitants reap no ſmall benefit from the great number of ſtrangers, that in the Summer time repair hither from all Countries to drink the Medicinal waters; upon the account of which it is look'd upon as privileg'd and under the protection of all the neighbouring Princes, who in the hotteſt War would count it very diſhonourable to invade or moleſt a place which by vertue of its Mineral ſprings is ſo beneficial to mankind. Theſe waters are not only drunk upon the place, but are alſo ſeal'd up in bottles and ſent into the remoteſt parts of *Europe*. About twelve or thirteen years ago a houſekeeper in this Town who was wont to ſend the waters as far as *Saragoſa* in *Spain*, had at the ſame time thirty thouſand bottles empty, and waited for a good ſeaſon to fill them, which is the hotteſt and dryeſt part of the Summer, and the hardeſt froſt

froſt in Winter, at which times the water is ſtrongeſt, ſparkling, and brisk. The chief of theſe Medicinal ſprings are. 1. *Geronſter*, which is in the middle of a thick Wood, about an *Engliſh* mile and a half Southward of the *Spaw*; and is the ſtrongeſt of any, being built round with Stone, and cover'd over with a Pavilion or Canopy ſupported by four handſome pillars, built likewiſe of Stone. This Fountain ſmells very ſtrong of Brimſtone, and cauſes vomiting in many perſons, yet paſſes only by Urine (as they all do) and ſtrikes a purple with nutgalls more enclining to red then that which is produc'd in like manner by the waters of *Tunbridge*. The ſediment is of a light blew in the Fountain, but of a dark dirty red every where elſe. 2. *Sauvenir*, or *Saviniere* (as ſome call it) is about as far from the *Spaw* to the Eaſtward; the waters whereof are not ſo ſtrong as the former, and are in the fountain cover'd over head with a kind of a Tower. 3. *Tonnelet* ariſes in a Meadow, about midway towards *Sauvenir*. *Henricus ab Heers* in his *Spadacrene* (where the Reader may find a more full and particular account of theſe Springs, with their medicinal uſe and vertue) ſays, that the waters of this Fountain are more nitrous then any of the reſt, and cauſe ſuch a coldneſs in the mouth and ſtomach that few can drink of them. 4. *Pohunt* lies in the middle of the Town, and from hence all the *Spaw* waters convey'd into diſtant places and Countries are drawn, except thoſe of ſome other particular Spring be expreſly ſent for. This Fountain has been beautified with a handſom ſtone-work by the Biſhop of *Liege* (Lord as is aboveſaid of the Town) with this Inſcription over it, *Sanitati Sacrum*; and theſe Verſes alſo engraven upon the ſame work:

Obſtructum reſerat, durum terit, humida ſiccat,
Debile fortificat; ſi tamen arte bibas.

Guicciardin mentions only *Nicolaus Weſtenradius*, who was born in the neighbourhood of *Limburg*, and came to be Canon, Archdeacon, and Chancellor of *Liege*; but the curious Reader may find in *Blaeu* at leaſt the names of ſeveral others, accounted men of great worth and learning, and eſpecial ornaments to this Province.

Valkenburg call'd alſo *Fauquemont* (in Latin *Falcoburgum*) is three large leagues diſtant from *Aix la Chappelle*, and about two ſmall ones from *Maeſtricht*. It was in former Ages taken by *John* Duke of *Brabant* from *Reinold* the Lord of it, a man of a reſtleſs and turbulent ſpirit, by whom *Maeſtricht* and the neighbouring Country were continually infeſted; but at preſent it belongs to the Biſhop of *Liege*, tho beyond diſpute within the Dukedom of *Limburg*. The Town it ſelf is large, and indifferent neatly built, as well as tolerably fortify'd; but the Caſtle which ſtands above it upon a ſteep Rock, is a place of more then ordinary ſtrength, being inacceſſible and impregnable to an Enemy that brings not Canon along with him; and yet upon the news of ſome *French* Forces marching towards it in 1672 the Garriſon whereby it was at that time held for the *Dutch*, thought fit to quit it, and retire to *Maeſtricht*. There are ſaid to be in this Caſtle certain caves of ſo prodigeous a bigneſs that a whole Army may be hid in them. Being thus fallen into the hands of the *French* its works were enlarg'd, and it was made much ſtronger before the end of Summer; but in *December* the ſame year it was ſurrrender'd to the *Dutch* (by whom the fortifications were immediately demoliſh'd) after it had been courageouſly aſſaulted by ſome of their Forces ſent from *Maeſtricht*, and ſhot againſt without intermiſſion for the ſpace of two nights and one day by ſeven Demiculveris.

Navagne. *Nouvegne*, or *Navagne*, is ſeated a little above *Maeſtricht*, juſt where the *Bervine* runs into the *Moſe*. It was an extraordinary ſtrong hold when attack'd by the *French* in 1674, to whom it made very ſtout reſiſtance till news came of the Prince of *Condes* approach with his whole Army; for then it capitulated and was ſurrendred upon good terms. The *French* at firſt ſet about adding to its fortifications, as judging it a convenient place from whence to make their depredatory incurſions, but finding upon ſecond thoughts what prejudice it might do to *Maeſtricht* (at that time in their hands) if taken by an enemy, they with much pains and charge in the months of *June* and *July* the ſame year caus'd moſt of its Works to be utterly demoliſh'd (ſo turning, as the *Netherland* Hiſtorian phraſes it, that ſtately Fortification into a deſolate heap) and what was left remaining of them we find afterwards (*viz. an.* 1675) wholly ruin'd by ſix thouſand men ſent for that purpoſe from the *French* King, who had a little before diſpatch'd an Army to beſiege *Limburg*.

Dalem. *Dalem* is a ſmall Town, but defended (in *Guicciardins* time) by a very ſtrong Caſtle; being diſtant from *Aix la Chappelle* 3 large leagues, and 2 of the ſame meaſure from *Liege*. It gives title to an Earl, and has within its juriſdiction ſeveral Villages with ſome part of the *Overmaes* Country. *Henry* the ſecond Duke of *Brabant* added it to his other Dominions.

Rolduc. *Rode le Duc* (call'd alſo *Rolduc* and by the *Dutch Hertogen Rode*, and in Latin *Roda Ducis*) is alſo a neat little Town with an ancient Caſtle. It is ſeated as *Guicciardin* tells us about a league from *Volkenburgh*, tho according to the projection of our Maps it is farther diſtant from thence then *Dalem* from *Liege*, which two places the ſame *Guicciardin* makes to be two large leagues aſunder. *Rolduc* is the fourth of the *Overmaes* ſmall Diſtricts, which exerciſe ſupreme juriſdiction within their reſpective precincts; but ſo that there lies an Appeal to the Chancery of *Brabant*.

Campen. *Campen* lies between the Lands of *Juliers* and *Colen*, about two Leagues from the *Rhine*, and is a ſpatious Village, not inferior for extent to a ſmall Town; being alſo made more remarkable by its Collegiate Church, and the annual Fairs held in it. It is alſo provided of a ſtrong Caſtle, able to receive and repel the aſſaults of an enemy; and has ſuch a Territory belonging to it as renders the whole a Lordſhip of no mean conſideration. Being obſerv'd to be conveniently ſeated in reſpect of the other *Overmaes* Countries belonging to *Brabant*, it was purchas'd of its proper Lord for a ſum of money by one of the *Johns* Dukes of that Province; under whom it was ever after kept in ſubjection by a good Garriſon and a particular Governor.

Of the States of *Limburg* little more is to be ſaid, but that they conſiſt of the chief Prelats, the Nobility and the Judges or Juſtices of their Courts of Judicature; ſo that this differs not a little in its compoſure from moſt, if not all, the grand Aſſemblies of the like nature thorowout the Seventeen Provinces.

The Dutchy of LUXEMBURG.

LUXEMBURG lies between *Namur*, *Lorrain*, and the Biſhop of *Liege*, the *Moſelle* with the Biſhopric of *Triers*, the *Moſe* and part of the Foreſt of *Ardenne*; a good part of which Foreſt is comprehended within this Province. *Guicciardin* divides the whole into the Diſtricts of *Arduenne* and *Moſelle*; the firſt of which is ſubdivided by him into *Famenne* and *Eifalia*; but the more common and general diſtribution of *Lutzenberg* is into the two larger Territories *Famenne* and *Arduenne*. The ſoil of the former is indifferently fertil, and yields good ſtore of Corn with ſome Wine; the bowells of the earth affording moreover good Stone and other Foſſils. The other part, which lies towards the *Moſe* and *France* is more Woody and Barren; and bears no great matter of grain, but compenſates the want thereof with a plentiful variety of ſeveral ſorts of Veniſon. The language is not one and the ſame in all parts of this Country, for thoſe that are nearer *Germany*, as the inhabitants of *Arlun*, *Rodemacheren*, *Theonville*, and the Metropolis it ſelf, ſpeak *Dutch* or *Teutonick*; but in *Montmedy*, *Marville*, *Damvillers* and other places bordering upon *France*, the ſpeech in common uſe is a broken and corrupt *French*: in conſideration whereof the ordinary pleadings held before the Grand Council at *Lutzenburg* are made in both Languages; each of which is ſpoken in its purity and perfection by their Nobility and Gentry, of which two ranks (not ſo much diminiſh'd by the Wars in this Dutchy as thorowout the reſt of the *Netherlands*) there are more in this then any other of the *Low-Country* Provinces. Nor ſhall you eaſily meet elſewhere with perſons of Quality more courteous and hoſpitable, faithful and couragious; or whoſe breaſts are fill'd with more vertue, or a more generous æmulation in whatſoever is truly brave and praiſe worthy; yet are they condemn'd for the ſeverity exercis'd over their ſubjects and Tenants, who (much differing in this reſpect from the reſt of the *Netherlanders*) live in perfect Vaſſalage under them, and cannot brag of a jot kinder Maſters or better Landlords then the poor Peaſants of *France*. *Philip Cluver*, tells us that this Dutchy has nothing very remarkable, or of any conſiderable fame in it, beſides the Metropolis; the ſame being alſo a Town of no ſplendor or beauty, tho its ſituation has render'd it a place of tolerable ſtrength. Yet are both the Province and City allow'd a fairer character by others, who may reaſonably think that he had conceiv'd ſome prejudice againſt this Country, and was reſolv'd to make it appear of as ſmall eſteem and value as poſſibly he could, ſince he thought fit to omit all mention of *Theonville*, a Town become ſufficiently memorable by the ſhare it has had in the Revolutions of theſe latter Ages.

This Province contains in circuit ſome ſeventy Leagues of the ſecond rate, that is about two hunder'd *Italian* miles; comprehending twenty, or more, wall'd and fortify'd Towns; and (according to the ordinary computation) between eleven and twelve hundred Burroughs and Villages. The names of its principal Cities, are *Lutzenburg*, *Arlun*, *Rodemachren*, *Theonville*, *Gravemachren*, *Koningmachren*, *Dichrich*, *Vireton*, *Eſſerwere*, *Viandale*, *Baſtenac*, *Montmedy*, *Neufchaſteau*; *Danviller*, *Marville*, *Roch en Ardenne*, *Durby*, *St. Vit*, *Marche* and *Sleide*. This Dutchy contains alſo in it ſeven Earldoms, a great number of Baronies, and yet a greater of inferior ſeignories, the Lords whereof have far larger juriſdiction over their Vaſſals then in any other of the *Belgick* Territories. The Provincial Eſtates are conſtituted by the ſupreme Eccleſiaſticks, or Prelats; the Lay-Nobles; and the principal Citizens.

The City of *Lutzenburg*, or *Luxenburg* (term'd in Latin *Lutzenburgum*, *Luxenburgum* and *Lucemburgum*) is taken by *Guicciardin* and others more modern to be the *Auguſta Romanduorum* of *Ptolomy*, tho ſome will have it to be his *Auguſta Veromanduorum*, and yet that City is generally ſuppos'd to be *Vermandois* in *Picardy*. The truth is as for the *Romandui* and their ancient ſeat, the diſcovery of them muſt be left to ſome perſon of more then common ſagacity; but the preſent name is with good probality conjectur'd to have been impos'd, upon account of the ſpecial worſhip paid in this place to the image of the Sun the Great enlightner of the World; from whence ſome will have it originally call'd *Lucisburgum*; and for confirmation of their opinion, inſtance in divers other Cities of the Country denominated from the principal Gods of the Gentils; as particularly *Marche* from *Mars*, *Arlon* from the Altar of the Moon (ſuppoſing it term'd at firſt *Ara Lunæ*) and *Jvois* from the oblique caſes of *Jupiter*. But things of this nature cannot well be either prov'd or refuted; to proceed therefore to matters of greater certainty, we are inform'd by credible Hiſtorians that in the time of *Otho* the Great there was nothing upon the plat of the preſent Metropolis of the Province, but a Caſtle built by *Sigifridus* or according to others by *Gilbertus*, (Son of *Ricuinus Arduennenſis*, famous in the Annals of former Ages) who having obtain'd part of this Country from the Abbot of St. *Maximus* of *Treeves*, and with conſent of *Bruno* Duke of *Lorrain*, Brother of the ſaid *Otho*, enlarg'd his Territory, became the firſt Founder of the Earldom of *Lutzenburg*. After that *Wenceſlaus*, Brother to *John* of *Lutzenburg*, by authority of the Emperor *Charles* the Fourth (whoſe Uncle he was) rais'd it into a Dukedom. Upon the death of this *Wenceſlaus* the Seignory of *Lutzenburg* deſcended to the iſſue of the ſaid Emperor (elder Brother of *Wenceſlaus* according to ſome) whoſe Sons *Wenceſlaus* and *Sigiſmond* enjoy'd it ſucceſſively; the latter of them beſtowing it at length upon his Niece *Elizabeth*, to render her a fit match for *Antony* of *Burgundy*, Duke of *Brabant*. Some ſay that ſhe having no Children either by this *Antony*, or after his death by *John* the third Earl of *Hainault*, *Holland &c.* transferr'd her intereſt in this Province to *Philip* the Good, Duke of *Burgundy*. Yet did there great contention and hot diſputes ariſe afterwards concerning the true title to this principality, till ſuch time as *Charles* the Bold tranſacted with *Iſabella*, the Wife of *Caſimir*, King of *Poland*, the only remaining Heir of the Emperor *Sigiſmund*; and that a ſumm of mony being payd her in conſideration and acknowledgement of her right, there was an end put to all diſputes; this Dukedom continuing ever after firmly annex'd to the other

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DVCATVS LVTZENBVRGENSIS Nova et accurata DESCRIPTIO.

Sumptibus Janssonio-Waesbergiorum, Mosis Pitt et Stephani Swart.

NAMVRCI

LEODIENSIS PARS

EPISC. PARS

ARDENNA SILVA

FRANCIAE PARS

Namur · Dinant · Bouillon · Rochefort · Chyney · Marche · Marienbourg · Montmedy · Mouzon · Yvois · Stenay · Sedan · Virton · Florenville · Orval · Ivoy · Arlon · Thionville · Metz · Longwy · Luxemburg · Diedenhofen · Grevenmacher · Remich · Trier · Echternach · Wasserbillig · Mosella · Sura · Ardenna · Mosa

XXXI

TREVIRENSIS ARCHI-EPISCOPATUS

Durbuy
La Roche
Hoffallize
Bastoigne
Staueló Abb.
Pruime
Gerolstain
Schoneck
Kilburg
Trier
S. Mathias
LUXEMBOURG
PAYS DE BARROIS
Boeser ville
Metz
Thionville
Echternach

Milliaria magna. quorum XV. et minora. quorum XX. gradum efficiunt.

BIBLIOTECA JAGIELLOŃSKA

other poſſeſſions of the houſe of *Burgundy*.

Lutzenburg is commodiouſly ſeated in reſpect of ſtrength; the beſt part of it ſtanding on the top of an Hill, and being ſurrounded and made very defenſible bygood Walls and other proper fortifications. The old Town (where are to be ſeen the ruins of an ancient Monaſtery and which was in former times a large and well built City, but has been much impair'd by the frequent Wars of theſe latter Ages; the Citizens being thereby ſo far poveriſh'd that they have not been able to reſtore it to its priſtine condition) is now only the Suburbs to the new; the former ſituation being upon a level and flat bottom, and ſo abſolutely commanded by the Hill (upon which the main of the City now ſtands) that it was by no means capable of holding out againſt the modern way of aſſaults ſince the invention of great Guns. In the new Town are only two ſprings, and they are ſo very deep in the Earth that they are ſeldom uſed, and tho there are large Ciſterns wherein rain-water is gather'd and kept for the uſe of the inhabitants, yet do their Maid-ſervants uſually two or three times a day fill their pails or buckets at the River *Alizunt*, which runs at a good diſtance along the foot of the Hill; which is accounted ſo great a piece of drudgery that it is become proverbial thorowout the Country to call them the Aſſes of *Lutzenburg*. The preſent City is ſaid to be indifferently ſtor'd with Stone Buildings; and in it is a Cloyſter of Franciſcans, pretended to have been founded in the life time of St. *Francis*; which they ſay is ſufficiently evidenc'd by the date of ſeveral Epitaphs ſtill exſtant in the Monaſtery; behind the high Altar whereof was, ſome years ſince, ſhewn the body of *John* King of *Bohemia*, call'd *John* of *Luxenburg*, Son to the Emperor *Henr.* the ſeventh and Father of *Charles* the fourth. It was kept in a Wooden Coffin, and remain'd very ſound and entire, being ſuppos'd to have been remov'd hither from the old abovemention'd Monaſtery when the ſame happen'd to be deſtroy'd by fire.

This City has ſuffer'd much by the injuries of War; particularly it was taken and plunder'd by the *French*, under the command of the Duke of *Orleans*, *an.* 1542; as alſo the year following by the ſame Enemy. *Ann.* 1552 the whole Country was laid waſte and deſolate by the Army of *Henry* the ſecond of *France*, led into *Germany* againſt *Charles* the fifth: nor was it ever more barbarouſly pillag'd and harraſs'd then ſince the late invaſion of the *Dutch Netherlands* by the ſame Nation; and that eſpecially in the months of *July* and *Auguſt an.* 1673. For an account of the ſtately and moſt pleaſant Palace of *Mansfield*, ſeated not far from the City of *Luxenburg*, and exceedingly well furniſh'd with a great number of ancient Monuments, a good part of which were brought from the Town of *Arlun*, in the ſame Province, the Reader may have recourſe to *Blaeu's Theatr. Urbium.*

Arlun (*Arlunum*) ſuppos'd as is aboveſaid, to be ſo denominated from *Ara Lunæ*, is about four Leagues from *Lutzenburg* and ſix from *Montmedy*. It had been a neat and handſom Town but was much endammag'd by the calamities of War before *Guicciardins* time; tho it was then in a fair way of having its loſſes gradually repair'd, retaining ſtill the ancient dignity and title of a Marquiſate.

The Dutch of *Moſelle* (ſo denominated from its lying along the courſe of that River between *Metz* and *Triers*) was a principality of no mean account for the ſpace of five hundred and twenty years, and loſt its name upon the erecting of the Caſtle of *Bar*; *Frederic* the Founder thereof ordering that the whole Country ſhould from thence receive a new appellation. But the ſaid Dutchy has in proceſs of time been divided into divers leſſer principalities, or diſtinct portions, in ſubjection to ſeveral Lords or Princes; for the neighbouring part of it as far as *Marenge* came to be under the Biſhop of *Metz*, all that lies from thence as far as *Koningmachren*, or *Kingsmachren*, belonging to the Dukes of *Lutzenburg*, whoſe Territory reach'd beyond *Gravemachren* as far as the Village *Igell*, whereabout begins the Juriſdiction of *Triers*; the remainder of the whole appertaining to the Duke of *Lorrain* in right of the Earls of *Bar*.

Principality of Arduenne.

The noble principality of *Arduenne* is ſuppos'd to have been erected in the time of the *Merovingij*, the firſt Royal Family of the *Franks*; and to have been govern'd originally by ſeveral brave Princes deſcended from *Clodion* ſirnam'd the Hairy, the ſecond Monarch of that Nation. This Country containing much of a barren ſoil and being cover'd at firſt with Woods and Thickets (by which no ſmall portion of it is poſſeſs'd to this very day) was brought at length by conſtant labour and cultivation to produce all the neceſſaries of life in tolerable plenty.

Earldom of Chyny.

The Earldom of *Chyny* is taken by ſome to have been originally a Fief of the Dukedom of *Barry*, but the only, or at leaſt the main thing on which they ground this opinion being the agreement of their Arms (which yet differ as much as three Trouts in a Field Or, do from as many Barbels in a Field Azure) the ſame is deſervedly rejected by others, and reckon'd in the number of precarious aſſertions. The City of *Chyny* is diſtant from *Lutzenburg* about twelve Leagues, and was formerly a place of great account, but being involv'd in the ſame calamities with the reſt of this Country, it was much impair'd in the Wars between *France* and the Empire, and was a long time deſtitute of Walls even before the revolt of the *Netherlands* from *Spain*; neither does its condition appear to have been much amended ſince, altho it retains the title of an Earldom, with an ample juriſdiction over certain Towns and Villages; in the exerciſe whereof it acts ſeparately from the Dutchy of *Lutzenburg*, and is as peremptory and independent in the deciſion of Cauſes as the Province it ſelf; the ſupreme adminiſtrators of juſtice within both the Verges being made coordinate in their publick ſtiles, and term'd *The Governor Preſident and Senators of the Council of the Dutchy of* Luxenburg, *and of the Earldom of* Chyny.

Earldom of Rouſſy.

The Earldom of *Rouſſy*, formerly call'd the Earldom of St. *Paul*, lyes about midway between *Luxenburg* and *Theonville*; of which little memorable occurs beſides the Knight-errant ſtory which contains the occaſion of the modern name, and tells us of a certain *Ruſſian* that arriving in theſe parts made love to, and at length obtain'd in marriage, the ſole Heireſs of the Lordſhip.

Roche en Ardenne.

La Roche en Ardenne is a pretty little Town, ſituate at the diſtance of about twelve Leagues from *Luxenburg*, and taking its name from the Rock upon which it ſtands. It gives denomination to an Earldom, made ſuch by the ancient Kings of *France*, the Territory whereof is extended for ſeveral miles together, and formerly comprehended divers Lordſhips held in Fee of the ſame Kings; tho the ſoil of the Country be generally

generally poor and barren, ſo that the inhabitants are oblig'd to uſe extraordinary care and induſtry, in order to the obtaining of Corn and provender, and other neceſſaries for themſelves and their Cattle. The principal way in which they better and improve their ground ſeems much the ſame with that which we call *Devonſhiring of land*; and this is done by breaking it up with a ſtrong Team of Horſes, then ploughing it croſs, and afterwards tearing off the buſhes, brambles, and heath with a great harrow, and burning the ſame, plac'd in ſeveral heaps at a convenient diſtance, together with the turf of the ſoil. Some object that tho in this manner the land becomes better for a while, yet it proves much worſe after about the ſpace of three years; but good husbandmen affirm the contrary, aſſuring us that with the addition of a tolerable proportion of dung, Lime or Marle the moſt heathy and unfruitful ground will be made fertil for ſeveral years; and indeed the fire ſeems to do two things mainly conducing thereto, which are firſt the totally deſtroying of whatever cumber'd the earth before, and ſo procuring a clear ſoil for ſuch grain as the husbandman ſhall think fit to commit to it; and ſecondly the fixation of the ſalts of thoſe vegetables which grew upon the Land, and which (with an indifferency to all ſpecies's) muſt exceedingly contribute to the cheriſhing and enlivening of any Seed wherewith it ſhall be lodg'd in the ſame mould. Nevertheleſs the fancy of this ancient Forreſts taking the denomination of *Arduenne ab Ardendo* (that is the earths being burnt in the foreſaid manner to make it fruitful) favors more of the pedant then judicious Philologiſt. But the hard fare and continual labour to which the ſterility of the ſoil obliges them, do no doubt render the inhabitants both longer liv'd and of more robuſt conſtitutions then moſt of their neighbours. Concerning the Town of *la Roche* we are moreover told that it was the place where the firſt Kings of *France* (whoſe dominions included the beſt part of *Ardenne*) made their uſual abode, as often as the Princely diverſion of hunting drew them into this ſpacious Foreſt: and where the Governor of the Country, appointed by them, and term'd the Grand Huntſman, conſtantly reſided. The people ſhew ſtrangers a hollow dent in the Rock, call'd King *Pepins* chair, becauſe as they ſay he was not only wont to reſt himſelf there upon occaſion, but oftentimes gave audience from thence to his ſubjects of the Country, reſorting to him for juſtice.

Durbuy. *Durbuy* is ſuch another middle rate Town as *la Roche*, being in like manner (according to *Guicciardin*) ſeated at the diſtance of twelve Leagues from the City of *Lutzenburg*. This place gives alſo a title to an Earldom, and was in former Ages a diſtinct dominion under its proper ſupreme Lord; by whom it was independantly govern'd before it came to be brought into ſubjection to the Dukes of *Luxenburg*.

Marville. *Marville* is the Capital Town of a Lordſhip, and is ſeated as we are inform'd by *Guicciardin* about twelve Leagues from *Lutzenburg* upon the River *Chier*. It is divided as to the point of ſubjection between the Kings of *Spain* and Dukes of *Lorrain*, being for that reaſon call'd the common Town.

In this Province are alſo the Lordſhip of *Arancy* and *Reyderſchied*; the Earldom of *Urſimont* near *Maziers*, and towards the borders of *France* (erroneouſly ſuppos'd by ſome to be only a ſimple Lordſhip and a Fief of the Earldom of *Chyny*) the ancient Earldom of *Salme*, and the noble and Rich one of *Manderſcheid*; which laſt is ſeated in the *Eiffian* or *Eiffalian* part of this Dutchy, and is adorn'd and guarded by a Caſtle of great ſtrength.

The ancient and noble Caſtle and Earldom of *Virnenburg*, lying towards the Territory of *Treeves*, did formerly belong to the Earls of *Manderſcheid*, to whom ſupreme juriſdiction over the ſame did belong to the year 1270, at which time it was for a good ſum of money made a Fee of the Dutchy of *Luxenburg*. It is ſaid to have been originally call'd *Vierherren-burgh*, that is the Caſtle of four Lords; from one of its primitive Earl's dividing it as an inheritance between ſo many of his Sons. *Virn burg*

Concerning the time when *Vianden* was erected into an Earldom, as alſo concerning thoſe who were the firſt poſſeſſors of it under that title, nothing can be poſitively affirm'd; only it ſeems to have been a Dominion of conſiderable antiquity, mention being met with in old Annals of one *Rancher*, a Monk, and ſon of the Earl of *Vianden*, about the year 928. The Town of *Vianden* is ſeated upon the ſmall River *Our*, about ſix leagues from *Luxenburg*; and is ſuppos'd to have taken its name from an ancient Caſtle (the firſt Edifice upon the place, and ſome ages ago poſſeſs'd by the Knights Templars) erected by the *Vandals* about the year 883 (at which time they and the *Normans* appear to have miſerably waſted this and the neighbouring Countries) and from them denominated *Vandalen*; from whence it came in proceſs of time to be call'd *Viennen*, *Vianden*, and *Vienthal*. This Earldom did lately (and I ſuppoſe does ſtill) belong to the illuſtrious Family of *Orange*. *Via*

Rodemachren is a handſom Town of its biggneſs, with an indifferent good Caſtle, being ſeated at the diſtance of three Leagues from *Luxenburg*. *Rod mach*

Theonville (in Latin *Theonvilla*, *Theonis Villa*, in *Dutch Diedenhoven*, the name ſignifying as is ſuppos'd the City of the Gods) is commodiouſly ſeated upon the weſtern bank of the *Moſelle*, being about four leagues diſtant from *Luxenburg*, and as many from *Metz* the Metropolis of *Lorrain*. *Charles* the Great made this City one of the three Imperial Seats in the Lower *Germany*; and it was formerly ſo exceeding well fortified that for ſome ages no enemy attempted the taking of it; nor was it ſurrendred to *Francis* of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Guiſe*, in the year 1558, before the Garriſon had been quite waſted away by continual aſſaults; the *French* being alſo very well ſatisfied that they had bought the place at no cheap or ordinary rate. Being afterwards by the Articles of Peace reſtor'd to the *Spaniards*, they added to its ancient fortifications (ſaid to have been rais'd by *Charles* the Great) ſix Bulwarks, encompaſs'd with a Brick and Stone Wall, and ſtrength'ned with four large Horn-works; the broad and deep Ditch which ſurrounds it not being deſtitute of water even in the greateſt drought of Summer. The outward ſloping Curtain was all along thick ſet with ſtrong ſtakes or palliſadoes, and before the Gate that opens towards *Luxemburg* was moreover rais'd a vaſt Horn-work. In this condition of defence ſtood *Theonville* when aſſaulted by the *French* Army under the Duke of *Burbon*, *an.* 1643; who tho they had attack'd it in vain, and to their own conſiderable loſs about four years before, yet now became maſters thereof, after a ſiege of ſeven or eight weeks, a more full account whereof may be had in *Blaeu's* *The le G*

Theatrum

Theatrum Urbium, and from ſuch Authors as have written of thoſe Wars.

Baſtonac ſtands upon the skirts of the Foreſt of *Ardenne*, and is diſtant from *Neufchaſteau* three, and from *Luxenburg* nine leagues. So conſiderable a Town it was in *Guicciardin*'s time, that he tells us for that reaſon it had got the name of *Paris en Ardenne*; being eſpecially enrich'd by its vaſt Market of Corn and Cattel, to which the inhabitants of the adjoining Countries reſorted in great numbers. Between *Baſtonac*, *Arlun*, and St. *Huberts*, that is almoſt in the middle of the *Ardenne*, ly divers Villages, among the inhabitants whereof has obtain'd the barbarous cuſtom of the *Spaniſh* and *Iriſh* women at the Funerals of their Husbands and neareſt Relations; for here they in like manner are waited upon to the Church or burying-place with dreadful ſhrieks and howling, and other the moſt clamorous lamentations; only the women of this Country are not altogether ſo intemperate in the expreſſions of their ſorrow as to hinder or diſturb the celebration of Divine Service at the time of Burial, which is ſaid to be ordinarily done, to the great offence of the Congregation, in the Funerals of *Spain*.

Not far from *Manderſcheid*, in the Lordſhips of *Keyle*, *Cronenberch*, and *Sleide*, and in the Valley call'd *Hellenthall*, are good Iron Mines; out of which are made in the neighbourhood great numbers of Anvils, Furnaces, and ſeveral Iron Utenſils and Inſtruments, which bring conſiderable profit to this Country both from the Lower and Higher *Germany*.

Neuf-Chateau, or the New-Caſtle, is ſeven miles diſtant from *Lutzenburg*; and is recorded to have been anciently a place of greater ſtrength and beauty then in theſe latter ages.

Vierton and *Echternach* lye on two oppoſite ſides of the Metropolis, and at almoſt the equal diſtance of five leagues from the ſame; from whence *Gravemachren* and *Koningmachren* (two ſmall Towns upon the *Moſelle*, and about a league aſunder) are each of them diſtant the ſpace of four miles. The diſtance between *Lutzenburgh* and *Dichrich* (a very ſmall Town upon the *Sour*) is about five leagues.

Danvillers is diſtant from *Lutzenburg* twelve leagues, and from *Verdun* but four. This place was not only taken and plunder'd, but raz'd to the very ground under the command of the Duke of *Orleans an.* 1542; and tho rebuilt ſoon after, and put in a better poſture of defence, was about 1552 beſieg'd and retaken by the ſame enemy; to whom it was again ſurrender'd after a ſiege of about a months continuance, in the year 1637.

Mommedy is conveniently ſeated upon the top of an high hill, the foot whereof is waſh'd by the River *Chier*. It has been formerly accounted a place of very good ſtrength, tho oftentimes taken by the *French* in the wars of theſe latter ages; which was generally imputed to its want of proviſions and a ſufficient Garriſon.

St. *Vit* is ſtil'd a little pleaſant Town, and reputed diſtant from *Luxenburg* ſome twelve miles; from whence at about a miles diſtance ſtands *Sleide*, an unwall'd but neat and handſom Town, giving Title to an Earldom, and enjoying an ample juriſdiction over ſeveral Villages; and yet more conſiderable by being the birth-place of the famous *Johannes Sleidanus*.

La Ferte is alſo deſtitute of Walls, and in theſe laſt ages is become of very mean account. It ſtands upon the River *Chier*, and is ſeparated from *Luxenburgh* by the diſtance of 12 leagues.

Ivois, another unwall'd Town, is ſeated upon the ſame River, and at much the ſame diſtance from the Metropolis of the Province, but within four leagues of *Mommedy*. This place has all along had a large ſhare in the calamities of War; but being (thro the baſe cowardice of the Imperialiſts, whom Count *Mansfield*, Governor of this Province and of the County of *Namur*, could not perſwade to ſtrike a ſtroke) taken *an.* 1552 by *Henry* the ſecond of *France*, it was afterwards by the Articles of Peace reſtor'd to the *Spaniards* upon the ſame terms as *Teroanne* was to the *French*, *viz.* that it ſhould be utterly diſmantl'd, and never fortified or wall'd about for the future. *Ivois.*

Mars en famenne (call'd alſo *Marche en famine*, and in Latin *Martia*) is ſuppos'd to have taken its name from *Mars* the Heathen God of War, to the worſhip of whom this place was in ancient times particularly devoted. It is fourteen miles diſtant from *Lutzenburg*; and has of late been only remarkable for its antiquity; tho we find that the *French* contriving *an.* 1675 to ſurprize it, were by the care and vigilance of the *Spaniards* diſappointed in their deſign. *Mars en famenne.*

Thus have we by the guidance of *Guiccidine* eſpecially (who tho aged has I hope but ſeldom, if at all, miſled us) run over moſt of the Towns of this Province, the number of which (far exceeded by their calamities) muſt make amends for their defect in condition and quality. Thoſe which we have omitted are chiefly ſuch as are ſubject to the Biſhop of *Liege*; in the number whereof is the Territory of *Bullon*, with its ſtrong Caſtle upon a Rock; St. *Hubert*, to whom the Huntſmen make particular addreſſes in their devotions; and *Rochefort*, within ſight whereof the *Spaniards* were beaten by the *French* in the year 1635. For an account of what places in this Dutchy belong to the *French* King, the Reader muſt have recourſe to the Chamber of *Metz*; tho poſſibly a few months, and the ſucceſs of the next Campaign, may anſwer the Queſtion, and give the Chriſtian world an unwelcome ſatisfaction as to that point.

The Earldom or Province of HAINAULT.

THE Province of *Hainault*, or at leaſt a good part of it, was in former Ages, poſſeſs'd by the *Eburones*, one of the five principal Nations that leaving *Germany* had before *Cæſars* time ſeated themſelves in and about *Gaul*; their principal City appearing to have been *Tournay* in *Flanders*. This tract of ground oftentimes chang'd its name, being at firſt call'd *Pannonia* (from the worſhip paid by the inhabitants as ſome will have it to the god *Pan*) as afterwards *Saltus Carbonarius*, from the great quantities of Charcoal made formerly in ſeveral parts of it; then the Lower *Picardy*, and laſtly *Hainault*, not as ſome dream from an imaginary *Trojan* call'd *Hanuo*, but from the River *Haine* and *holt*, which words put together denote a Wood or Woody Country upon or about the *Haine*; the Province being alſo from that River and from the old *German* word *Gow* (which ſignifies

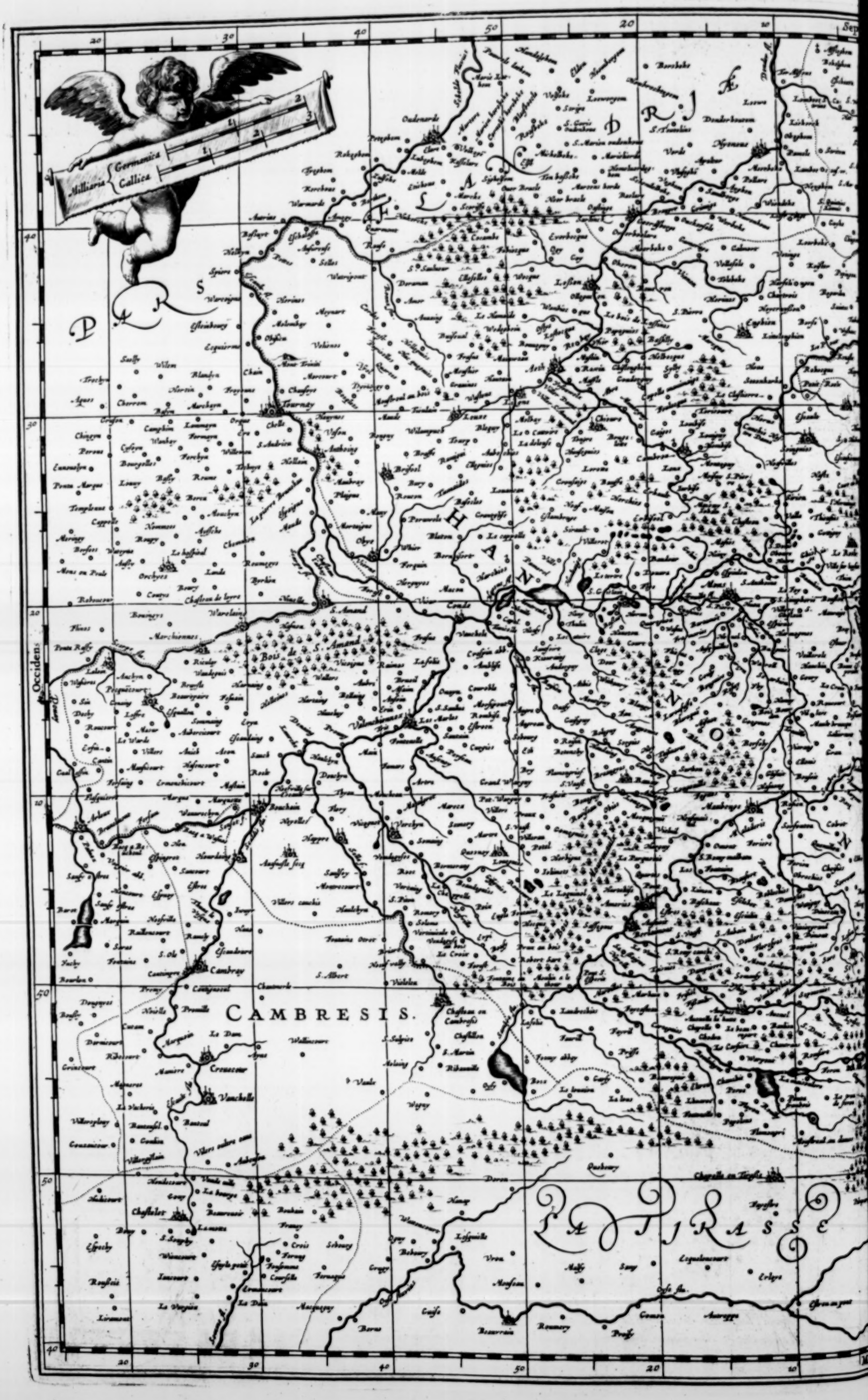
ſies a Country) call'd *Hainegow* and *Henegow*. It is ſurrounded by *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Artois* and the *Scheld*, *France*, *Namur* and the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, being extended in length about twenty Leagues and in breadth ſixteen. It is bleſt with a clear and ſweet Air, and a fertil ſoil, water'd by many good Rivers, among which the *Scheld*, *Sambre* and *Dendre* are of principal note; nor is it deſtitue of Woods and Foreſts, the chief whereof are *Mormault* and St. *Amand*. It abounds in Lakes, Ponds, and Springs; and is repleniſh'd with both paſture and Corn grounds, ſo that it enjoys plenty of all ſorts of grain (particularly excellent Wheat) and herbage, neither is it defective in fruit trees, wherewith the gardens and Orchards of the inhabitants are well ſtor'd; the Country in ſhort affording all other ſuch things in great abundnace as are reckon'd among the neceſſaries of human Life. Nor are the Bowels of the Earth in this Province leſs fruitful then the ſurface, for by them is yielded very choice both Iron and leaden Ore, beſides divers ſorts of Marble, and that hard Stone call'd by the Latins Index, and by the *Dutch* Toch-ſteen, that is (as we likewiſe term it from the uſe) Touch-ſtone: and laſtly great quantities of Pitcoal, tho the ſame by reaſon of the thick and offenſive fumes that proceed from it in burning, be accounted inferior to that of *Liege*. The fortify'd Towns of *Hainault* are in number twenty-four, *viz. Mons*, *Valenciennes*, *Bouchain*, *Queſnoy*, *Conde*, *Landreſy*, *Aveſnes*, *Chimay*, *Marienburg*, *Philippeville*, *Beaumont*, *Maubeuge*, *Bavay*, *Bins*, *Reux*, *Soigny*, *Braine le Comte*, *Engien*, *Halle*, *Leſſine*, *Cheure*, *Aix*, *St. Guiſlien*, and *Leuze*. There are moreover reckon'd to be no fewer then 950 neat, pleaſant, and Rich Villages in this Province; wherein, as *Guicciardin* informs us, are comprehended, three Principalities (*Chimay*, *Ligne* and *Brabanzon*) ten Earldoms, (others ſay ſixteen) twenty-two Baronies, twenty-ſix Abbies or Religious Houſes, twelve Signories belonging to ſuch Perſonages as they call Peers; with divers high Officies and dignities, the chief whereof are thoſe of Mareſhal, Steward and great Huntſman. It is reported to be an ordinary, tho very arrogant ſaying among the inhabitants of *Hainault*, that they *are ſubject to none but God and the Sun.*

The Provincial Eſtates conſiſt of five members; the firſt whereof is conſtituted by the twelve Peers; the ſecond by the Prelats and Eccleſiaſtical Colledges; the third by the ordinary Lay-Nobility; the fourth by the grand Officers of the whole Country; and the fifth by the Magiſtrates of the chief Cities: among which,

Mons. *Mons* (call'd alſo *Montes*, and *Berghen*, and *Berghen* in *Hainegaw*) excels all the reſt, being one of the principal Cities thorowout the Low-Countries. It has its name from its ſituation, which is upon a higher ground, but with ſuch a gentle riſe to it that it cannot be properly term'd Mountainous; yet one corner of it runs up to the top of a very great aſcent, upon which lies a ſpacious plain, affording a pleaſant proſpect, and being the uſual place where the youth of the City exerciſe themſelves at divers ſorts of games and paſtimes. The place is wonderful ſtrong by its very ſituation, the Country round about being eaſily overflown for a great ſpace by the waters of the *Haine* and *Trulle*, towards the confluence of which two Rivers the City ſtands, the latter of the two cutting it thorow on the lower ſide. It is alſo ſurrounded by a very good ſtone Wall with a triple broad Ditch; and is defended by a ſtrong Caſtle. The buildings of the Town are both ſtately and beautiful, the Streets being large and the Market-place ſpacious; and ſcarce any place is better provided of Conduits, which continually ſupply the inhabitants with water. Here is a famous Colledge of Canoneſſes, which are not in the nature of ordinary Nuns, as not being ty'd by a perpetual vow of chaſtity, but left free to depart and marry when they judge it convenient. It was founded by *Gualtrude* Princeſs of *Lorrain*, and according to its primitive conſtitution only perſons of noble deſcent are capable of being admitted into the ſociety; to the higher Quality of whom the original plentiful endowment of the foundation was made proportionable. In the morning they very devoutly attend at Maſs in a Religious habit, but after dinner they put on a much different dreſs, and as if their very perſons were alter'd with their garbe, ſing, dance, and are as ſociable as the moſt Courtly dames. The Earls of *Hainault* are the Patrons of this Colledge, in whoſe diſpoſal is the Office of Lady Abbeſs or Governeſs (an honourable and rich preferment) by whom every new Earl was formerly wont to be ſolemnly ſworn at his inauguration, at which time he particularly oblig'd himſelf to defend the priviledges of this ſociety. Here are likewiſe ſome Canonries belonging to men, but theſe are no more then are juſt ſufficient to perform the ſolemn acts of devotion, and to manage the Womens affairs. In the Church of this Religious houſe is to be ſeen the image of a dead body juſt beginning to putrefy, ſo artificially painted, that the ſight of it is ſaid to be very offenſive, eſpecially to a ſquemiſh ſtomach. *Mons* is moreover a place of good trade, which conſiſts in divers commodities and ſeveral ſorts of manufactures, eſpecially in thoſe kinds of ſtuffs which we call *Sayes*. In this City (for the Government whereof the Reader may conſult *Golnitz's* Itinerary. P. 139. 140.) is alſo the ſeat of the Provincial Council, from whence there is no recourſe to the Grand Council of *Mechlin*, and to which appeals are made from all places of *Hainault* except *Valenciennes*. Concerning the ſurprizal of this place (*an.* 1572) by means of twelve Soldiers pretending to be Merchants, and to have great quantities of Wine upon the road (for the conveying whereof into the Cellars ere the heat of the day ſhould come on, they deſir'd and obtain'd the keies of the City before the uſual time of opening the Gates; and ſo let in ſome forces of Horſe and Foot under *Lewis* of *Naſſaw*, Brother to the Prince of *Orange*) ſee *Meteran.* libr. 4. and *Meurſius* lib. 3. *Rerum Belgic.* And as for the baffle given towards the concluſion of the peace in 78 to the *French* deſigns upon this place (which enterprize was entirely defeated by the Prince of *Oranges* guards, and the King of great *Britans* ſubjects under that excellent Soldier the Earl of *Offery*) it is yet very freſh in the memories of men; and deſerves the beſt of Hiſtorical pens to deliver it to poſterity in a peculiar manner, and among the greateſt and moſt glorious actions of this preſent Century.

Boſſu is about two miles and half diſtant from *Mons*. It is a very neat Village, and has the faireſt Caſtle not only in *Hainault* but in all the *Belgic* Provinces; upon account whereof it was rais'd by *Charles* the Fifth to the dignity of an Earldom.

Valenciennes owes both its name and being (as is ſuppos'd) to the Emperor *Valentinian*; he being induc'd to the building thereof both by the goodneſs of the air and the fruitfulneſs of the


Milliaria Germanica
Gallica
CAMBRESIS.
ARTHESE
Occidens
Tournay
Cambray
Vaucelle
Crevecœur
Chastelet
Bois de S. Amand
HANNONIA

XXXIII

BRABANTIÆ

PARS.

NAMVRCI

PARS.

LVTZENBVRGI

PARS.

Oriens

COMITATVVM
HANNONIÆ
ET
NAMVRCI
DESCRIPTIO.

Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios,
Mosem Pitt et Stephanum Swart.

Milliaria Germanica communia

Milliaria Gallica communia

BRABANTIÆ

HANNONIÆ PARS

LEODIENSIS DIŒCESIS

HANNONIÆ PARS

Philippe ville

Giblou

Chastellet

Sumptibus Janssonio-Waesbergiorum, Mosis Pit et Stephani Swart.

XXXII

LEODIENSIS DIŒCESIS

LVTZENBVRGI DVCATVS

PARS

PARS

Septentrio.
Occidens.
Oriens.
Meridies.

NAMVRCVM
COMITATVS
Auctore Iohann. Surhonio.

Chiney

Dinant

the neighbouring ſoil. It is ſeated at the diſtance of ſeven leagues from *Mons*, and as many from *Lille*; ſtanding upon the *Scheld*, by means whereof and the little River *Rouelle* it is encompaſs'd and divided by ſo many interſpers'd Channels, that not only moſt ſtreets have their diſtinct currents, but the place it ſelf is render'd exceeding defenſible, as being furniſh'd with water in great abundance, and divers Sluces commanding the ſame; and thereby, if occaſion be, in a little time drowning all the Country round about it. But beſides theſe advantages of its ſituation, *Valenciennes* is poſſeſs'd of what additional ſtrength Art could beſtow upon it, that ſide of it particularly which ſtands upon an aſcent of ground being fortified with very ſtrong walls and a rampart encompaſs'd by extraordinary broad and deep Ditches; and by reaſon of the great difference which is found in the ſeveral parts of this City, in reſpect of ſituation, at leaſt two diſtinct Armies are judg'd requiſite to carry on an effectual ſiege of the ſame. The Church of our Lady, call'd *Noſtre Dame la Grande*, is not an inartificial Building (being erected upon ſtately Arches and Pillars of Marble and Porphyry) notwithſtanding its antiquity; which ſufficiently appears by its being ſo contriv'd as to admit but a glimmering light, not unlike that of Thickets and Groves; which in ancient times was accounted not a little to contribute to the advancement of devotion. Here is a large and fair Covent of *Franciſcans*, as alſo another of Dominicans (which latter contains no fewer then eighty Friers), and among their ſeveral Buildings for pious uſes is one for the education of Orphans of both Sexes, who are liberally maintain'd and carefully inſtructed in ſeveral Trades and Occupations. The Arſenal is a fair ſtructure, but was obſerv'd ſome years ſince to be very ill furniſh'd. The Palace call'd *La Salle du Comte* ſtands upon the *Scheld*, and is ſo pleaſantly and healthily ſeated, that the ancient Earls of *Hainault* made it their uſual place of Reſidence. The Town-houſe ſtands in the chief Market-place, to which its neatly carv'd Frontiſpiece is no ſmall ornament; the adjoining Church dedicated to St. *Peter* being alſo remarkable for the like curious work; as is alſo the Clock plac'd on high, which diſcovers at a diſtance not only the hour, but the courſe of the Moon and other Planets, the Month, ſeaſon of the year, and length of the day. Within the ſame extent of Buildings, attributed to *William* the Good, Earl of *Hainault*, *Holland*, and *Zealand*, are comprehended the Corn and the Cloth-Market, the common Priſon, divers ſpatious Halls and large Rooms, ſufficient for all the public uſes of the City. Over the *Scheld* are built ten Bridges, upon which ſtand ſtately and commodious Houſes, inhabited for the moſt part by the Treaſurers of the Court and by thoſe of the Land of *Hainault*, with ſome other public Officers; who are all exempted from the ordinary Taxes paid by the reſt of the City. *Valenciennes* has the Staple of *French* Wines, and here alſo is made fine Linnen Cloth, equalling that of *Cambray*, with water Tabbies and Mohairs, and other the like Commodities. This was the firſt place in all theſe Countries that deny'd obedience to the Princeſs of *Parma*, refuſing to admit a Garriſon ſent hither by her as Governeſs of theſe Provinces; but referring the Reader for an account of the fortune it ran in thoſe Wars to ſuch as have writ at large of the ſame, I ſhall only add here, that it was ſurrounded in *March* 1677 by the *French* with an Army of fifty thouſand men, and after a ſhort ſiege was carried by one ſingle aſſault (the Orders for which, with the whole method of manageing the ſame, are ſaid to be written by that great Monarchs own hand) whereby no more was intended then the taking of a Horn-work, and by that means the farther ſtraitning of the place. The King would not expoſe the Town to the fury of the Soldiers, tho it had been carry'd by ſtorm; but made the inhabitants pay forty thouſand Crowns as a ranſom for their Goods and Lives; which ſum he deſign'd to lay aſide for the building of a Cittadel in the place, the taking whereof did exceedingly advantage the *French* in the proſecution of their deſigns upon *Cambray*.

Bouchain

Bouchain is ſituate upon the bank of the *Scheld*, between *Cambray* and *Valenciennes*, to the maintaining of communication between which two places it very much conduces in time of War. It is a ſtrong tho but ſmall Town, and was provided of a good Garriſon when beſieg'd by the Duke of *Orleans* in 1676; to whom it was nevertheleſs yeelded up after one aſſault, the *Spaniſh* and *Dutch* Armies being come as far as *Valenciennes* in order to its relief.

Queſnoy

Queſnoy (*Quercetum*) is a ſmall Town, about three leagues diſtant from *Valenciennes*. It is indifferently well fortified, and enjoys a good trade, maintain'd eſpecially by the half-Silks and great quantities of Linnen made in it.

Conde

Conde (*Condatum*) ſtands about a mile from *Valenciennes*, upon the right bank of the *Scheld*; being a pretty little Town, with a ſmall Caſtle.

Landrecy

Landrecy is a ſtrong place, and is yet more conſiderable for its lying upon the frontiers of the Province, and ſo being an inlet into the *Spaniſh Netherlands*. It is ſeated upon the *Sambre*, and is about ſix leagues from *Valenciennes*. It was render'd famous in the laſt Century (*viz. an.* 1543) by holding out in a wonderful manner againſt *Charles* the Fifth; and being the year following reſtor'd by the Articles of Peace to the Duke of *Areſchot* the ſupreme Lord of it, it was by him exchang'd for an equivalent; as was alſo about the ſame time the tolerably handſom and ſtrong Town of *Aveſnes*, ſeated at the equal diſtance of four leagues from *Meaubeuge* and *Landrecy*. At *Aveſnes le ſec*, a ſmall Village between *Valenciennes* and *Cambray*, and not far diſtant from the former, is a ſort of moſt beautiful Stone dug, for whiteneſs almoſt equalling the fineſt Marble, and of ſuch ſoftneſs and firmneſs withall, that it is eaſily wrought into any ſhape or figure without the leaſt danger of cracking; but then to fortifie it againſt the injuries of the weather, they cover it over with ſeveral lays of Gums and Oyls, whereby it becomes ſo incruſtated that it is made almoſt eternal.

Chimay

Chimay (*Chimacum*) is ſituate in a Wood, upon the little River *Blanche*; conſiſting of indifferent beautiful Buildings in *Guicciardins* time, among which was one of the Princes Palaces, with pleaſant Gardens and Labyrinths adjoining. This place deſcended about the ſame time to the Family of *Arenberg*.

Marienburg

Marienburg (*Mariæburgum*) was ſo call'd from its Foundreſs *Mary* Queen of *Hungary* and Siſter to *Charles* the Fifth, by whom it was built about the year 1542. It is diſtant from *Mons* ten leagues and from *Chimay* but three, and was (beſides the advantage of its ſituation) ſo well fortified at firſt with a very ſtrong Wall and four good Bulwarks, that it was look'd upon as impregnable, if provided of a ſufficient Garriſon of courragious men, the loſs of it (to the incredible prejudice of all theſe Countries) in the year

1554 being imputed to the baſe and unworthy behaviour of the defendants.

Philipville. About a league and half from *Maryburg*, and but a league from *Charlemont* ſtands *Philipville*, another ſtrong Fortreſs, built not long after that the firſt of thoſe two places was in manner aforeſaid taken by the *French*. It was order'd, for the better ſecuring the frontier of this Country towards *France*, to be fortified with five Royal Baſtions, beſides Walls and other good Works, and honour'd by *Philip* the Second of *Spain* with his own name.

Beaumont. *Beaumont* (ſo call'd from its delicate ſituation upon an hill) is a very little but pleaſant and fair Town, belonging to the Dukes of *Areſchot*, but anciently the inheritance of the ſecond Sons of *Hainault*, upon which account it was erected into an Earldom. It is four leagues diſtant from *Chimay* and *Binch*, and ſeven from *Monts*.

Mabeuge. *Mabeuge* (*Malobodium*) ſtands (about four leagues from *Mons*) upon the *Sambre*, which River running thorow it, affords the grand requiſite of trade, the convenient tranſportation of commodities, the chief whereof here is Woollen-Cloth.

Bavay. *Bavay* (call'd *Bavais Wallon* to diſtinguiſh it from *Bavais* in *Picardy*) is at preſent a place of very mean account, tho ſome writers contend earneſtly for its having been the ancient, large, and powerful City *Belgium*, from whence all theſe Countries took their denomination.

Binche. *Binche*; ſtanding upon a branch of the *Haine*, is diſtant from *Mons* ſome three leagues, and was formerly a well peopl'd place, but has ſuffer'd exceedingly in the wars of theſe laſt ages, being particularly burnt down and utterly ruin'd by the *French* in the year 1544. It was made a Seat of pleaſure, being adorn'd with a fine Palace and delicate Gardens by *Mary* Queen of *Hungary*, on whom it had been beſtow'd by *Charles* the Fifth, whoſe Deputy ſhe was for ſome years in the *Netherlands*.

Halle. *Halle* (call'd *Noſtre Dame d' Haulx*, and in Latin *Hallæ*) is the firſt place towards *Brabant* where *French* is ſpoken. The word ſignified at firſt a large Repoſitory for Merchandiſes, but it has now for a long time both in *France* and *Flanders*, as well as in *England* and other Countries, been us'd to denote a perſon of Quality's Manſion Houſe. This place is ſeated upon the very borders of *Brabant*, being diſtant from *Bruſſels* about three of their miles; and is not conſiderable either for ſpace or building, altho it be water'd by the *Senne* which runs thro it, and ſtands in a rich and fruitful Country; the principal ornament, and indeed ſupport of the Town being the Chappel of the bleſſed Virgin; whoſe ſtatue (of ſo great fame thorowout the Chriſtian world) is about two foot long, Crown'd with a Diadem of pure Gold, the whole of it being cover'd over with the ſame Mettal. In one Arm ſhe holds our Saviour, and in another a Gilded Roſe. Great is the confluence of Votaries here upon the firſt Sunday in *September*, upon which day *Aeth*, *Tournay*, *Valenciennes*, *Conday*, *Namur*, and ſeveral other Cities and Towns ſend their Deputies hither with their reſpective Offerings. The uſual offering formerly was a new Gown for the Virgin, of which there is now ſo great ſtore that they are diſtributed to Votaries, who offer for them a certain ſumm of money. The moſt precious Ornaments and Utenſils of this Chappel were given by *Philip* the Good and his Dutcheſs; *Charles* the fifth, Archduke *Albert*, and *Maximilian* the firſt; the latter of whom gave the Roſe-tree of pure Gold, two foot high, branching out with variety of ſprigs and flowers; the ſame having been conſecrated and ſent to him by the Pope. Here is to be ſeen *Lypſius's* Silver pen, hung up by a chain of the ſame Mettal, with a copy of verſes, wherein he acknowledges the Patronage and aſſiſtance of the Virgin *Mary* in all his performances. There is a multitude of other curious and rich Offerings to be ſeen in this Chappel, except the ſacrilegious violence exercis'd by certain Soldiers upon the ſame *an.* 1675 (at which time the *Spaniſh* and *Dutch* Armies lay encamped thereabout) convey'd them away beyond recovery; ſome of the Complices in that gainful Robbery being afterwards taken and puniſh'd with death.

For an account of *Braine le Comte*, three miles from *Halle*; of *Leſſen* towards *Flanders* upon the *Dender*; and *Roelx* or *Reux* (in latin *Rhodium*) neer *Mons* and *Binch*: as alſo of *Soigny*, *Enghien*, *Cheure* (*Cervia*) *Leuze*, *Aeth*, *Fountain l' Eveſque*, and other places in *Hainault* of inferior note, the inquiſitive Reader may have recourſe to *Guicciardin* and *Blaeu's Theatrum Urbium*.

The County of NAMUR.

NAMUR, in latin call'd *Namurcum*, and (by thoſe who affirm its chief City to have been originally a ſtrong Hold built by the *Romans*, and by them denominated *novus Murus*) *Namurum*; is bounded by *Brabant*, *Hainault*, *Luxenburg* and the Biſhoprick of *Liege*. In fruitfulneſs of ſoil, abundance of Fowl and Veniſon, good Veins of Coal and Iron, (with ſome of Lead) and excellent Quarries of dark colour'd, and ſpeckl'd Marble, (the laſt whereof is call'd Jaſpar) with ſeveral other productions and native commodities, it is not inferior to the neighbouring Country of *Hainault*; its Earth moreover yielding abundance of Foſſil nitre, and its inhabitants making prodigious quantities of Iron; for the working and perfecting whereof to the greateſt profit and advantage they are furniſh'd with three grand requiſites, *viz.* Ore, Wood, and Water in great plenty; the latter of which is alſo very ſerviceable to them in the tranſportation of that beneficial manufacture, which together with divers ſorts of curious Marble (dug eſpecially about *Dinant* and *Agimont*) are firſt convey'd by the *Moſe* and *Sambre* to the Metropolis of the Province.

There are but four Wall'd Towns in this Province, *viz.* *Namur*, *Bovines*, *Charlemont*, and *Valencourt*: with about 182 Villages, and ſeveral Monaſteries and Religious houſes, among which that of the Premonſtratenſes, at *Floref* upon the *Sambre*, excells all the reſt. The ſupreme Government of the whole Territory belongs to the chief of the Eccleſiaſticks, the Nobles, and the Deputies of the principal Cities.

Namur lies in a flat bottom, below an almoſt continu'd deſcent of three miles from *Gemblours*. It is ſeated upon the confluence of the *Moſe* and the *Sambre*, on the left ſide of which laſt River (that is towards *Brabant*) ſtands the beſt part of the

City Nam

the City; the paſſage over both of them being by two Stone Bridges, which make the place both more commodious and more beautiful. On the right hand, or oppoſite ſide the *Sambre* waſhes the foot of a Mountain, or very high Hill, where ſtand many private houſes, and above them a ſtately and ſtrong Caſtle, render'd very defenſible by its ſituation. That above-mention'd larger part of the City is adorn'd with the Market-place, Court, or Guild-Hall, divers Churches, and a great number of good Stone Buildings. Beyond the *Sambre* and between that and the *Maes* is ſituate the chief Parochial Church: from whence may be collected that the body of the City did originally ſtand between the two Rivers, juſt above the place where they mix their waters. Ineſtimable was the dammage done to *Namur* by the ſwelling of the *Sambre an.* 1571, at which time the waters riſing to an incredible heigth (recorded by marks yet to be ſeen upon the Fronts of their houſes) not only bore down what ever ſtood in their way, but drove ſuch a quantity of Flints before them as well nigh choak'd up their Channel, and left a ſmall Iſland yet remaining and to be ſeen at the confluence of the two Rivers. This City is reputed to be diſtant from *Loven* eight leagues, from *Liege* ten, and from *Bruſſels* eleven. The Colledge of Canons, Founded by one of their Earls, is commended by Travellers; beſides which there are two other Collegiate ſocieties, to one whereof belongs the Church of St. *Alban*, erected, at the requeſt of *Philip* the ſecond into a Cathedral by *Paul* the fourth. Among the Religious houſes, appertaining to both Sexes, in this City, that of the Franciſcans exceeds all the reſt, and is accounted a ſumptuous and ſtately ſtructure; being alſo made more remarkable by the Learning and piety of ſeveral of its Friers. In *Namur* is the reſidence of the Provincial Council from whence the only appeal is to the high Court of *Mechlin*. The Citizens are well train'd, and of a martial diſpoſition; having but few Merchants and Artificers among them. Their Language is a corrupt *French*, and in *Guicciardins* time a great number of Nobles, and perſons of higher rank, but many of them (as he tells us) of a ſpurious and illegitimate deſcent, made their reſidence in *Namur*.

Bovines Bovigne (*Bovinæ*) is a ſmall Town, oftentimes well nigh ruin'd by the injuries of War, particularly *an.* 1554, about which time the forces of *Henry* the ſecond of *France* miſerably waſted divers parts of theſe Countries. It is chiefly conſiderable for its being a paſs between *Namur* and *Luxenburg*; and yet was it taken *an.* 1676 by Marſhal *Crequi*, without the ſtriking of one ſtroke; the Garriſon throwing down their Arms and refuſing to fight, notwithſtanding the earneſt intreaties of the Governor, that they would not ſo baſely give up the place.

Charlemont is a ſtrong fortreſs built *an.* 1555 by *Charles* the fifth (from whom it took its name) as a curb to the incurſions of the *French* (then poſſeſs'd of *Marienburg*) in theſe parts. It is diſtant from *Marienburg* three Leagues, and from *Namur* ſeven; and is very conveniently ſeated upon a Hill, near the left bank of the *Moſe*, not far from *Givet*, a place of great note as *Guicciardin* informs us.

Valencourt, or *Walcourt* (*Valencourtium*) is diſtant from *Namur* ſeven Leagues, being a little Town of mean account, tho ſeated in a very pleaſant Country.

The principal of the Villages in this Province is *Dave* or *Deve*, ſtanding on the *Moſe* in the way to *Bovines*, and being defended and adorn'd by a ſtrong Caſtle, with a large juriſdiction, and the title of a Vicounty. Of other places, ſuch as are *Floren*, *Vaſey*, *Samſon &c.* nothing occurs fit to be commemorated; and as for *Dinant* an account of it may be had in the deſcription of the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, the ſame having for a long time been under the juriſdiction of that Principality. But we muſt not paſs by the Fortreſs of

Charleroy, (ſo call'd in honour of the preſent King of *Spain*) which is ſeated upon a riſing ground in the exterior and weſtern Angle made by the meeting of the *Pieton* and the *Sambre*, and in or near the place where formerly ſtood a ſmall Village call'd *Charnoy*. It was built by the Marquiſs of Caſtle *Roderigo*, a little before the inrode made by the *French* into the *Spaniſh Netherlands an.* 1667, on purpoſe to curb the excurſions of ſuch Garriſons as the *French* King had betwixt the *Sambre* and the *Moſe*, but being made hardly tenable, it was upon the approach of the foreſaid Enemy quitted by the *Spaniards*, the body of its fortifications being firſt ſlighted, and only the Outworks left entire. The *French* King immediately after taking poſſeſſion of it, and conſidering that it was ſeated not above ſix Leagues from *Namur*, about as many from *Mons*, and ſome twelve or thirteen from *Bruſſels*, and therefore apprehending it of great conſequence towards the proſecution of the deſigne he had upon *Brabant* and the remainder of *Hainault*, judg'd it adviſable to employ his much dreaded Army for the ſpace of fifteen days in repairing the ruins of this Fortreſs; and having put the ſame in a good poſture of defence, and left a ſufficient Garriſon in it, order'd the Governor to proceed with all diligence in the farther ſtrengthning of the ſame, ſo that in a little time it became one of the moſt conſiderable Holds in all theſe Countries. And yet there are not wanting thoſe in the politick and ſharp ſighted fraternity who have judg'd all this labour and expence very ill employ'd, and who poſitively affirm that if that victorious Monarch had in the foreſaid year either ſet out one month ſooner, or not ſtopp'd at all in the fortifying of this place, he might in half the Campain been maſter of *Bruſſels Gaunt* and *Antwerp*, that is (in effect) of all the *Spaniſh Netherlands*. *Charleroy*

At *Charleroy* begins the bounding line of the *French* late Conqueſts, that is between the *Sambre* and the Ocean; the ſame running thorow or near the following places; *viz. Fontain*, *Marimont*, *Mons*, *Chieure*, *Aeth*, *Oudenaerd*, *Cortryck*, *Rouſelaer*, *Dixmude* and *Neuport*.

This Seignory has undergon frequent changes of its Lords and Maſters in the courſe of theſe latter Ages; the pretenſions of ſeveral Princes as well as other accidents expoſing it from time to time to the hardſhips and miſeries of War. We are told that *Philip* the Brother of *Baldwin*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople* was about the year 1200 poſſeſs'd of the Marquiſate of *Namur*, which in proceſs of time and under ſome of the ſucceeding Marquiſes appears to have been rais'd to the dignity of an Earldom; but whether the ſame came to *Philip* the Good (and ſo to the houſes of *Burgundy* and *Auſtria*) by purchaſe or by pure right of inheritance, remains ſtill (as *Guicciardin* tells us) a matter of diſpute.

The County or Province of Artois or ARTHOIS.

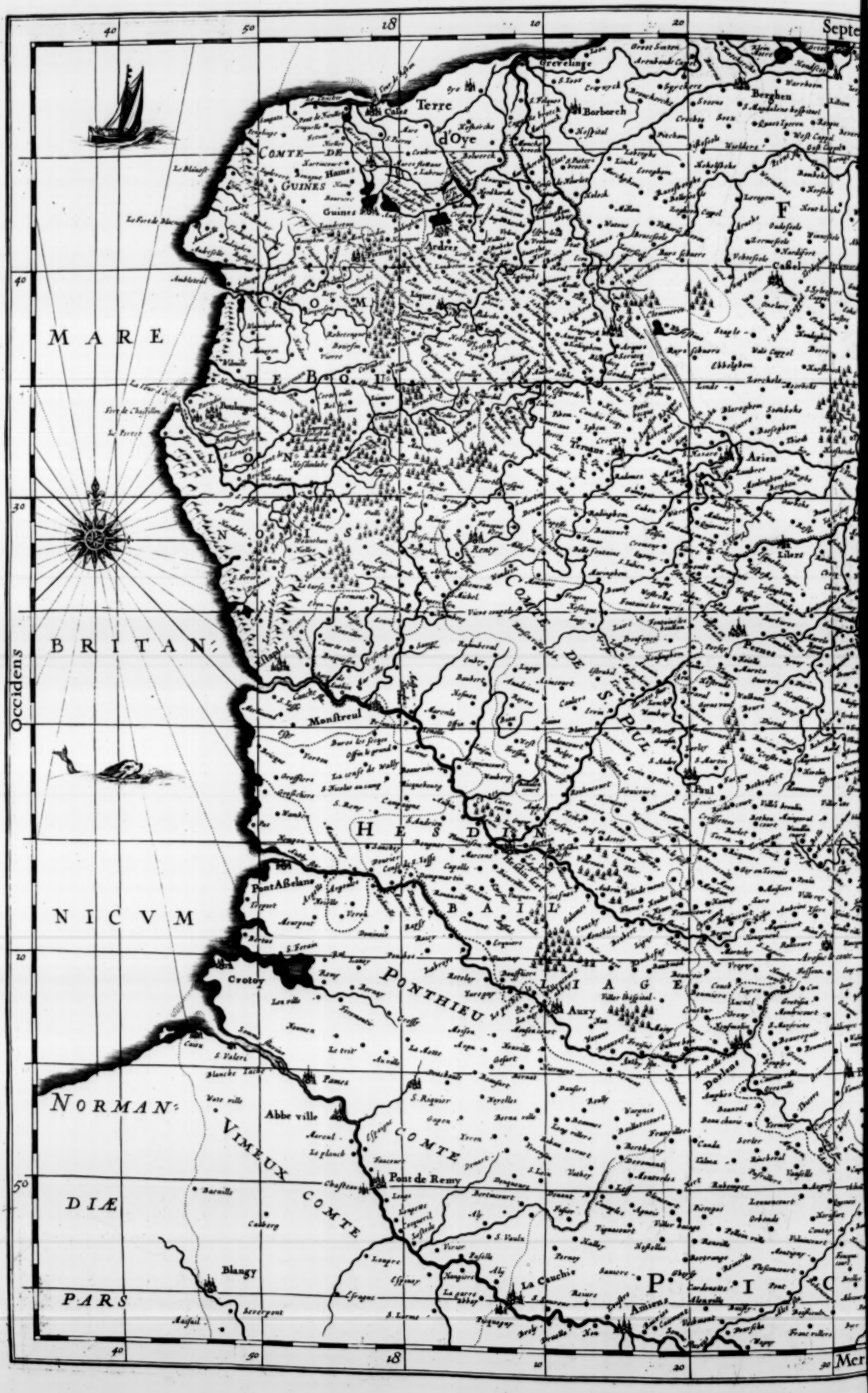
THE Province of *Artois* (call'd in latin *Arteſia* and *Artheſia*) was in the time of *Cæſar*, and the founding of the *Roman* Empire, inhabited by the *Atrebates*, the principal City of which people was the preſent Metropolis of the Province; term'd anciently *Atrebatum*, and of latter Ages by the *French Arras*, by the *Italians Arazzo*, and by the *Germans Atrecht*. The Country it ſelf is at this day (having been ſometimes, particularly in the Reign of the Emperor *Charles* the Bald, accounted part of *Flanders*, and at others variouſly bounded according to the different ſucceſs of the Wars of the laſt Centuries) circumſcrib'd by the Countries of *Cambray*, *Picardy*, *Flanders*, and *Hainault*; ſo that it enjoys a very mild and temperate Air, with a fertil ſoil, producing all ſorts of grain and fruit and other neceſſaries and comforts of Life in more then uſual plenty; Wine only excepted, the defect whereof is to be imputed to the natural ſloath and idleneſs of the inhabitants, or rather their reſolv'd negligence as to ſuch things, occaſion'd by the ſmall hopes they had of reaping the fruits of their labours, expos'd to the frequent and almoſt yearly incurſions of the neighbouring *French*; under whoſe dominion having been of late years, they have (probably) apply'd themſelves with more diligence both to that and other points of good husbandry. The ſoil however of this Province has been long ſince of noted fame for the production of excellent Wheat in ſo great abundance, that ſeveral of the adjacent Countries, particularly *Flanders Teutonick*, and *Brabant*, were ſupply'd therewith. The wall'd Towns of this Province were in *Guicciardins* time reckon'd to be twelve (accounting *Renty* for one) the Villages being 854 tho many of them almoſt ruin'd by War. The whole (which comprehends a great number of Monaſteries and Religious houſes) is divided into nine Chaſtellanies, or Territories, ſo call'd from their appertaining originally to certain Caſtles or ſtrong Fortreſſes within each Diſtrict. The Eſtates of *Artois* conſiſt of four members; *viz.* the Prelates, Nobles, and the Deputies of their Chapters and principal Cities.

Arras. The Capital City of *Artois* is *Arras*, which being ſeated upon the *Scarpe* is diſtant from *Dourlens* eight, from *Cambray* nine, from *Doway* (to which place the River has been made, ſince the late conqueſts of the *French*, commodiouſly navigable) ſix, and from *Amiens* fourteen (but thoſe ſmaller) Leagues. *Arras* is a place of a large circumference, conſiſting of two diſtinct Towns, ſeparated formerly by a wall (which was long ſince thought fit to be demoliſh'd for the ſecurity of both parts) and call'd by the different names of *la Citte*, and *la Ville*; the former of which is in a ſpecial manner ſubject to the Biſhop, as the other is to the ſecular Prince. *La Citte* is the leaſt, but withal the moſt pleaſant part; being alſo very well fortify'd with good Bulwarks and Trenches, and containing among other fair Buildings the beautiful Cathedral dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin, whereunto belongs a Library excellently ſtor'd with variety of Manuſcripts, eſpecially ſuch as treat of Theological matters. The Biſhoprick of *Arras* Founded *an.* 531, and afterwards united with that of *Cambray*, was reſtor'd at length to its original ſeat by Pope *Urban* the ſecond, who is ſaid to have been partly induc'd thereto, that he might ſhew his diſpleaſure againſt the people of *Cambray*, for their ſiding with the Emperor *Henry* the fourth, the mortal Enemy of St. *Peters* Chair. In the abovemention'd Cathedral (to paſs by the holy Candle which formerly, as they tells us, drop'd down from Heaven, and has its peculiar Chappel and conſervatory in the other part of this City) is carefully preſerv'd a fine ſort of Manna, reſembling wool; and plentifully ſhowr'd down (as he, they ſay, relates himſelf in ſome of his Epiſtles) in the time of St. *Jerom*. The ſame (which lies richly incas'd in a bed of Jewels) at certain ſeaſons, but eſpecially in times of extraordinary drowth, is with great ſolemnity expos'd to the publick view of the people; whoſe devotion is ſuppos'd to be thereby rais'd, and their prayers render'd more fervent and efficacious towards the obtaining of rain. The other part of *Arras*, term'd *La Ville*, was even in *Guicciardins* time by its ſituation, together with its walls, Bulwarks, and deep and broad (tho dry) Ditch, ſo ſtrongly fortify'd, that it was eſteem'd capable of enduring the ſharpeſt and longeſt ſiege; yet was it *an.* 1640 in the ſpace of about ſeven weeks taken by the *French*, at which time were found written over one of the Gates theſe two verſes, ſufficiently expreſſing the haughty confidence of the inhabitants:

Quand les Francois prenderont Arras,
Les ſouris mangeront les Chats.

That is, *the French ſhall never be able to take* Arras, *till ſuch time as the Mice devour the Cats.* In this ſecond part of the City, (which has the convenience, and ornament of broad Streets, with a fair and ſpacious Market-place) ſtands the auguſt and wealthy Abby of St. *Vedaſtus*, the yearly revenue whereof amounts to the ſumm of 20000 thouſand Crowns. This place is alſo furniſh'd with other Churches, the ſtructure whereof is ſtately and ſumptuous; and the Citizens houſes are ſaid to be very commodiouſly built, having particularly deep and large Cellars, or pav'd under-ground Rooms, intended at firſt (as *Guicciardin* tells us) for places of retreat in the time of war, and therefore ſo contriv'd that the Citizens with their whole Families may be lodg'd in them, and ſo ſecur'd from the fury of a Beſiegers great ſhot. There are ſeveral wealthy Tradesmen and Artificers in this City, which was long ſince famous for making great quantities of *Sayes*, but much more for being the place to which the rich Tapeſtries and Arras Hangings, ſo well known thorowout the world, owe both their name and original. For an account of the learned men who acknowledg this Town for their birth-place (among whom is the famous Herbaliſt *Carolus Cluſius*) the Reader may have recourſe to *Guicciardin* and *Blaeu*.

St. Omers had its name from St. *Audomarus* (being ſtil'd in Latin *Fanum Sancti Audomari*) a Native of *Conſtance* in *Germany*, and Biſhop of *Terouan*; who built at firſt only a Monaſtery upon the place (where before ſtood no more then an ordinary Caſtle, call'd *Sithiu*) with a fair Church that took its denomination from him; the opinion of whoſe great ſanctity drew multi-


Septentrio
Occidens
Oriens
Meridies
MARE
BRITANNICVM
NORMANNIA
DIÆ
PARS
HESDIN
COMTE DE GUINES
Terre d'Oye
COMTE DE S. PAUL
COMTE DE VIMEUX
COMTE DE PONTHIEU
Calais
Gravelinge
Borborch
Berghen
Ardres
Hame
Guines
Montreul
Pont Aßelans
Crotoy
Abbe ville
Pont de Remy
Blangy
La Couchie
Auxy
Arien
Lilers
Doulens
Amiens
Paul
Cabel
Pernes
Terouane

XXXIV

ARTESIA, COMITATVS ARTOIS.

Milliaria Germanica. 1 2

Milliaria Gallica. 1 2 3

Sumptibus Janssonio-Waesbergiorum.
Mosis Pitt et Stephani Swart.

ARDEA

PARS

CAMBRESIS

PARS

HANNONIÆ PARS

Oriens

M A R E G E R

FLAN
NOVA
DESCRIPT

Pas de Calais

Calais

Gravelines

Duynkercke

Nieupoort

Oostende

Ardres

Bergen

Hondschoote

Veurne

S. Omar

Cassel

Steenvoorde

Poperinghen

Ieperen

Terouane

Hasebrouck

Warwic

Meenen

Lilers

Bethune

Armentiers

Quartier

Le Baste

Lens

Doornick

Tournay

Douay

Orchies

Amand

Ecluse

Arleux

GALLIA PARS.

TERRA DE

S O M

A R T E

BORBACH

AMBACHT

BAILLIAGE

DOVA

LISLE

FLANDRIA

Traps

Schouwen

Duyveland

Walcheren

Noord Beveland

Zuid Beveland

Cadsand

Breeuwers

Braeckman

Ruytingen

Ruytingen

Raan

Zuid Hinder

Noord Hinder

Bree banck

Stroo Banck

Zoul banck

Brouck

Bergen banck

Sandvoort

Ter Heyde

Oost Capelle

Middelburch

Vlissingen

Arnemuyden

Veere

Goes

Tholen

Bergen op Zoom

Antwerpen

Gent

Oudenaerde

Ryssel

Courtrick

Menin

Warneton

Comines

Werwick

Wervick

Wesken

Messene

Wepres

Le Quartier de Lille

Le Quartier Cloris

Le Quartier Mel...

Le Quartier

Le Quartier

Le Quartier

NDRIA
NOVA
CRIPTIO.

M A N I C U M

XXXV

Suen Banck
De Wilde Put
Suen dep
De Put
De Ruyaert
Schoone Velde
De Spleet
De Katte
De Wielingen
Den Hoofden
Den Oosten
Den Noorder
Goereesche gat
Vlissingsche gat
Wielingen
Oude Sant
Slijkens dyck
Stroom
Vlissingsche Vlacte
Vere gat
Roompot
Veere gat
Wolfaerts plaet
Oude Tonge
Wissenge
Dreyge Platen
Dorpe Platen
Dorpe Vlacte
Middelburgsche Vlacte
Middelburgsche gat
Veersche gat
Veersche Vlacte
Veersche dam
Arnemuyder gat
Arnemuyder Vlacte
Arnemuyder dam
Zuyd Beverlandsche gat
Zuyd Beverlandsche Vlacte
Zuyd Beverlandsche dam
Noort Beverlandsche gat
Noort Beverlandsche Vlacte
Noort Beverlandsche dam
Roompot gat
Roompot Vlacte
Roompot dam
Zierickzee gat
Zierickzee Vlacte
Zierickzee dam
Brouwers gat
Brouwers Vlacte
Brouwers dam
Ooster Schelde gat
Ooster Schelde Vlacte
Ooster Schelde dam
Wester Schelde gat
Wester Schelde Vlacte
Wester Schelde dam
Hollandsche Diep
Hollandsche Diep gat
Hollandsche Diep Vlacte
Hollandsche Diep dam
Land van Voorn
Land van Goeree
Land van Schouwen
Land van Duyveland
Land van Tholen
Land van Noort Beverland
Land van Zuyd Beverland
Land van Borsele
Land van Axel
Land van Hulst
Land van Assenede
Land van Waes
Land van Cadsand
Land van Ter Goes
Land van Ter Tolen
Land van Bergen op Zoom
Land van Antwerpen
Land van Mechelen
Land van Liere
Land van Vilvorden
Land van Brussel
Land van Aelst
Land van Nieuwerck
Land van Geeraerdsbergen
Land van Leeuwen
Land van Ligne
Land van Enghien
Land van Halle
Land van Braine le Conte
Land van Chievre
Land van Leuse
Land van Thielt
Land van Bruges
Land van Dendermonde
Land van Aerschot
Land van Diest
Land van Tienen
Land van Landen
Land van Sint Truyen
Land van Hasselt
Land van Maeseyck
Land van Ruremonde
Land van Stockem
Land van Weert
Land van Peer
Land van Thorn
Land van Montfort
Land van Roermonde
Land van Gelder
Land van Cuyck
Land van Megen
Land van Heusden
Land van Boxtel
Land van Oisterwijck
Land van Tilburch
Land van Breda
Land van Steenbergen
Land van Bergen op Zoom
Land van Putten
Land van Ossendrecht
Land van Woensdrecht
Land van Hulst
Land van Axel
Land van Borsele
Land van Assenede
Land van Waes
Land van Cadsand
Land van Ter Goes
Land van Ter Tolen
Land van Bergen op Zoom
Land van Antwerpen
Land van Mechelen
Land van Liere
Land van Vilvorden
Land van Brussel
Land van Aelst
Land van Nieuwerck
Land van Geeraerdsbergen
Land van Leeuwen
Land van Ligne
Land van Enghien
Land van Halle
Land van Braine le Conte
Land van Chievre
Land van Leuse
Land van Thielt
Land van Bruges
Land van Dendermonde
Land van Aerschot
Land van Diest
Land van Tienen
Land van Landen
Land van Sint Truyen
Land van Hasselt
Land van Maeseyck
Land van Ruremonde
Land van Stockem
Land van Weert
Land van Peer
Land van Thorn
Land van Montfort
Land van Roermonde
Land van Gelder
Land van Cuyck
Land van Megen
Land van Heusden
Land van Boxtel
Land van Oisterwijck
Land van Tilburch
Land van Breda
Land van Steenbergen
Land van Bergen op Zoom
Land van Putten
Land van Ossendrecht
Land van Woensdrecht

Vlissingen
Middelburg
Armuyden
Veere
Ter Goes
Zierickzee
Brouwershaven
Goeree
Duveland
Noort Beverland
Zuyd Beverland
Tholen
Bergen op Zoom
Antwerpen
Mechelen
Liere
Vilvorden
Brussel
Halle
Enghien
Leuse
Ligne
Chievre
Braine le Conte
Leeuwen
Geeraerdsbergen
Nieuwerck
Aelst
Den Bosch
Thielt
Bruges
Dendermonde

Miliaria Germanica Communia.
Miliaria Gallica Communia.

multitudes of people thither, and occaſion'd the erecting of ſo many Buildings that in a ſmall time they came to equal in extent a very conſiderable Town. But whatever was the beginning and original of this City, it has in theſe latter ages been one of the principal places not only of *Artois* but of all the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, having been particularly conſiderable for the inconveniences it always occaſion'd to *France*, when in other hands; for by means of this ſtrong Hold an Enemy was much advantag'd in making incurſions into, and levying contributions upon the neighbouring parts of that Kingdom; the ſame being ſufficiently experienc'd a few years ago, when all *Boulonnois* was thereby made deſolate, the commerce with *Calais* being cut off, and a prejudicial ſeparation made of the *French* Conqueſts between *Arras* and *Dunkirk*. This City is ſeated on the River *Aa*, and is well fortified with Walls, Baſtions, Half-Moons, Ditches, Marſhes, and Lakes; in the latter of which are little floating Iſlands affording good paſturage for Cattle, and ſhelter for Fiſh, which in great numbers ſeek covert under them in the extremity of heat and cold; theſe Iſlands, as is related by *Guicciardin*, (who mentions only one great Lake) for a certain truth, being eaſily drawn from one place to another by a ſmall cord ty'd to the Buſhes which grow upon the ſame. Upon the ſaid Lake, ſtands among other Ædifices a noble and large Monaſtery of the Order of St. *Bernard* by whom alſo it is reported to have been built. They believe, chiefly upon the authority of Tradition in this Country, that St. *Omers* is the famous *Iccius Portus* of *Julius Cæſar*, where he embarqu'd with his Army for the invaſion of *Britain*; and they argue from the nature of the ſand and gravel hereabout that the Sea heretofore did flow thus far. Saint *Omers* was *an.* 1677 at the ſame time aſſaulted by *Monſieur* that the *French* King himſelf beſieg'd *Cambray*; and the Prince of *Orange*, who advanc'd to its relief with an Army of thirty thouſand men being defeated near *Caſſel*, the Defendants unwilling to run the hazard of having it carry'd by ſtorm, capitulated and upon Articles yielded up the Town. To conclude our account of this City, the Riches of the people; the Canal for Commerce, call'd the new *Foſſe*; the Abby of St. *Bertin*, and more eſpecially the *Engliſh* Seminary of Jeſuits, have render'd it a place of publick note and of no common fame thorowout the World.

Bethune is diſtant from *Arien* or *Aire* ſome five leagues; and is no contemptible Town either in reſpect of ſtrength or beauty; the chief commodity of the place being excellent Cheeſes, of which a great quantity is tranſported and vended out of the *Belgick* Provinces.

Aire or *Arien* (*Aria*) ſtands upon the *Lys*, about two leagues from *Terouan*, and is a very ſtrong place, being environ'd on three ſides by a mooriſh level, and fortify'd with good Ditches, Baſtions, Halfmoons, Redouts, Hornworks and Counterſcarps. It can be cloſely beſieg'd but on one ſide, and there it is defended by a ſtrong Fortreſs call'd the Fort of St. *James*, having five Baſtions, two Halfmoons and a deep Trench. This Town was beſieg'd and taken by the *French*, and not long after recover'd by the *Spaniards ann.* 1641. Since that it was beſieg'd by the Marſhal *d' Humieres* in *July* 1676, and the ſaid Fort of St. *Francis* with moſt of the Outworks being taken, the *French* play'd their Bombs and Granados ſo incredibly thick, that the Citizens (who ſuffer'd great dammage thereby) began to mutiny, and the place was ſurrender'd upon good Articles, which were the more readily granted by the *French* becauſe the Duke *de Villa Hermoſa* was upon his march for the relief of the ſame.

Bapaulm (*Bapalma*) is a ſmall Town ſix leagues diſtant from *Arras*; and is a place that cannot conveniently be beſieg'd, there being no Springs or Rivers within three leagues round about it. *Bapaulm.*

The Caſtle of *Rentey*, with a fair and large Village adjoyning to it, ſtands upon a ſmall Rivulet, and was in the laſt Century a Fortreſs of very great ſtrength, being *an.* 1554 beſieg'd by the *French* King and reliev'd by the Emperor *Charles* the fifth. *Rentey.*

The old *Heſdin* (which ſtood upon the *Canche*, ſome four leagues from St. *Paul*, and was anciently the ſeat of the Earl of *Flanders* and *Artois*) being found incommodiouſly ſeated upon account of the modern way of aſſaults with the uſe of great Guns, was by the command of *Charles* the fifth raz'd to the very ground about the year 1553; order being given at the ſame time for the building of the new *Heſdin*, call'd *Heſdin-fert*; which ſtands alſo upon the River *Canche*, (navigable as far as *Montrevil*) but enjoys a far better ſituation, and is a regular Hexagon, ſo well contriv'd and fortify'd that it is eſteem'd one of the ſtrongeſt Holds in all theſe Countries; yet was it taken in leſs then the ſpace of ſix weeks by the *French an.* 1639; the ſurrendry of it in ſo ſhort a time being imputed to the Garriſons have been too laviſh of their powder, of which they were by that means become almoſt deſtitute. *Heſdin.*

The County of St. *Paul* (within the Province of *Artois*) is a Seignory of great antiquity; the Earl whereof having oftentimes play'd faſt and looſe with *Lewis* the eleventh of *France*, *Edward* the fourth of *England*, and *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, and kept theſe Princes for many years at continual ſtrife; the laſt mention'd of them was even with him at long run, and having got him into his hands, requited his treachery with the loſs of his head. But for a further account of this Earldom, and particularly of the City of *Terouan* (long ſince quite ruin'd and demoliſh'd, at the ſiege whereof *Maximilian* the Emperor ſerv'd in perſon under the *Engliſh* colours *an.* 1513) and ſome other places in *Artois*; with the order and ſucceſſion of its Earls, and the deſcent of the Province it ſelf to the houſe of *Burgundy*, the Reader muſt conſult *Guicciardin*, *Blaeu*, and others, the nature and circumſtances of whoſe buſineſs and undertakings oblig'd, or at leaſt permitted them, to be more large in their Writings. *County of St. Paul.*

The Earldom or Province of FLANDERS.

THE Province of *Flanders*, ſince the County of *Artois* was taken out of it, has been bounded by the Weſtern branch of the *Scheld* call'd the *Hont*, by *Brabant*, *Hainault*, *Artois*, *Picardy* and the *Britiſh* Ocean. The opinion that this Country in ancient times was united to *England* ſeems very improbable, for its having been ſeparated and thrown at ſo great a diſtance from the ſame by an Earthquake is no likely matter, and the ſuppoſition that ſo great a diſtance

a diſtance as is even between *Dover* and *Calais* may have been the effect of the gradual encroachments of the Sea, is altogether inconſiſtent with the Age of the World according to any hypotheſis that ſuppoſes a creation. That *Flanders* and the Iſland of *Walcheren* were at firſt divided from each other only by a ſmall Channel, cut about the year 980 by the command of *Otho* the third, and deſign'd for a boundary between *France* and the Empire (tho ſo much enlarg'd ſince that time by the impetuous rage of the *Scheld* and Ocean) is recorded by ſeveral, and lays a much fairer claim to our belief.

Ancient inhabitants.

As for the ancient inhabitants of this Country (among whom were the *Morini* and *Nervii* with the Clients and ſubjects of the latter the *Centrones*, *Grundij*, *Gorduni* &c.) the Reader will have a full account given of them in the Volume appropriated to matters of that nature; and as for its name, the conjectures about the etymology of it are ſo various, uncertain, and far fetch'd, that it is not eaſily told which outweighs the reſt by one grain of probability; except it may have been compounded of *Vele* or *Veel* and *Anderen*, which words ſignifie *many* and *others*; ſo that the denomination of *Vlanderen* muſt have been intended to denote the conflux of ſtrange Nations, as *Danes*, *Normans*, &c. in like manner as *Alle-man*, the modern name of *Germany*, is taken to ſignifie the great mixture of its preſent people, occaſion'd by the like inundations of barbarous invaders.

Air, ſoil &c.

Flanders well nigh thorowout enjoys a good and wholeſom Air; but that of the moſt Southern part of the Country is accounted beſt. It is water'd by a great number of Rivers, and lying almoſt entirely upon a level is in few places hilly, and in none can properly be ſaid to be mountainous; the ſoil in general being tolerably fruitful, but in thoſe parts that lye next to the Sea and *France* exceeding in fertility moſt Countries of *Europe*. It is uſual for the inhabitants to purchaſe great numbers of Colts and young Horſes out of the neighbouring Countries; the ſame being in a little time wonderfully improv'd by the graſs and air of *Flanders* both in ſhape, fleetneſs, and dimenſions. *Flanders*, *Flammangeant*, or that part of the Province which is ſtrictly call'd *Flemmiſh*, produces no great quantities of Wheat, but (beſides plenty of good Fruit) abounds in Rye, Oats, Beans, Peas, Vetches, Hemp, and Flax; of the latter of which, and the profit made thereby of their moſt barren ground, enough has been ſpoken already in the deſcription of *Brabant*; and as for *Flanders Gallican*, the ſoil of it yeilds an unparallel'd ſtore of the beſt Wheat, as alſo of Madder and Woad, and as rich paſturage as can be deſir'd. The inhabitants are generally of good ſtature and complexion, and their women not contemptible either for beauty or proportion of parts; their Merchants and better ſort of Traders being courteous and affable, and their Artificers and Handicrafts-men diligent and induſtrious. In ſhort, a character of the *Flemmings* may be gather'd from our general diſcourſe concerning the nature and manners of the *Low-Country* people; only ſome variety in the humours and diſpoſitions of theſe and the inhabitants of ſeveral of the other Provinces muſt be ſuppos'd to be produc'd by their diſagreement in the two grand points of Religion and Government: a difference alſo being found in the Cuſtoms, behaviour and inclinations of the meer *Flemmings*, according as they apply themſelves leſs or more to trade or War, or live at a nearer or greater diſtance from *France* or *Flanders*. One thing is remarkable in their humour, *viz.* that they are never ſo much afflicted with what they ſuffer, as comforted with the thoughts of what they have eſcap'd, and therefore if a man happens to break his leg he thanks his good fortune that his neck is ſafe; no calamity being by them eſteem'd great, if there were a poſſibility that it might have been greater.

For the laws and Language of the *Flemmings* (tho ſomething has been ſaid of the latter in the firſt general diſcourſe of this Volume) as alſo for an account of their three Eſtates (conſiſting of the Eccleſiaſticks, Lay-Nobility, and the Claſs of the four members of *Bruges*, *Gaunt*, *Ipres* and the *Terra Franca*, call'd by them *Vrieland*) the Reader may conſult *Marchantius* and *Guicciardin*; but a brief relation of the ancient diviſion and Government of this Country muſt be deliver'd here. The whole of *Flanders* then was (after the lopping off of *Artois* from it) divided into three parts, one of which was ſubject to the King of *France*, the Earl thereof being a Peer of *France*, and Sword-bearer at the Royal inaugarations; but we are told that the ſame was freed from all obedience and homage to that Crown by the renuntiation of *Francis* the firſt when taken priſoner by *Charles* the fifth at the battel of *Pavia* in *Italy*. A ſecond portion of this Country was reckon'd to depend upon the Empire, being particularly call'd the Lordſhip of *Flanders* and the third was term'd *Flanders-Proprietary*, as belonging to its proper Prince; whoſe right and power were accounted ſupreme and independant. The moſt ancient Governors of this Country were (from the ſoil's being in thoſe Ages wholly overrun with Woods) call'd Foreſters, and the Territory of *Flanders* is ſaid in their time to have taken in *Artois* and part of *Picardy*; the firſt of thoſe Foreſters being *Lideric de Buc*, Earl of *Harlebeck*, on whom the ſame was beſtow'd by *Dagobert* King of the *French*, to be holden under the Soveraignity of that Crown, and this is ſaid to have been done about the year 621 tho Writers differ very much, eſpecially as to the point of Chronology, in their relations of this matter. The firſt Earl of *Flanders* was *Baldwin*, ſirnam'd for his valor Iron-hands. He was deſcended from the Foreſters, and at length obtain'd the conſent of *Charles* the bald to marry his Daughter (as *Merchantius* tells us tho other ſay his Siſter) which Princeſs had already born him ſeveral Children: and by the ſame *Charles* was this Dominion erected into an Earldom. This *Baldwin* dy'd *an.* 877. 2 *Baldwin* the ſecond, call'd the bald: Son of the former. He is ſaid to have Wall'd about *Bruges*, and other Cities. He dy'd *an.* 919. 3. *Arnold* or *Arnulph* the firſt; deceaſed *an.* 964. 4. *Baldwin* the third dy'd *an.* 967. 5. *Arnold* the ſecond deceaſed *an.* 988. 6. *Baldwin* the fourth, ſirnam'd fairbeard, dy'd *an.* 1034. 7. *Baldwin* the fifth dy'd *an.* 1067. 8. *Baldwin* the ſixth dy'd *an.* 1070. 9. *Arnold* the third was ſlain in fight *an.* 1072. 10. *Robert* ſirnam'd the *Frizon*, brother of *Arnold*, put by his young Nephew *Arnold* and uſurp'd the Earldom. 11. *Robert* the ſecond, call'd *Robert* of *Jeruſalem*, Couſen-German of *Arnold* the third dy'd *an.* 1111. 12. *Baldwin* the ſeventh, had (by reaſon of his ſeverity againſt Robbers and Infeſters of the publick roads) a ſirname given him from the hatchet. 13. *Charles* the firſt; ſtil'd the good and the Godly, was Couſen-German of *Baldwin* the ſeventh. He dy'd without Iſſue. 14. *William* the *Norman*, ejected

ejected for his Tyranny. 15. *Theodorick* of *Alſace*; dy'd *an.* 1168. 16. *Philip* the firſt his Son. He deceaſed without Iſſue *an.* 1192. 17. *Margaret* Counteſs of *Flanders*, Siſter of *Philip*. 18. *Baldwin* the eighth, Son of the ſaid *Margaret*. 19. *Joanna* of *Conſtantinople* (as ſhe was ſirnam'd) Daughter of *Baldwin*. She dy'd *an.* 1243. 20. *Margaret* the Siſter of *Joanna*; marry'd *William* of *Burbon*, and deceaſed *an.* 1270. 21. *Guido Dampierre*, the Son of the ſaid *Margaret*: dy'd *an.* 1304. 22. *Robert* the third, Son of *Guido*. He deceaſed *an.* 1322. 23. *Lewis* the firſt ſirnam'd of *Creſſy*, Grandſon of *Robert* the third. 24. *Lewis* the ſecond, call'd *Lewis* of *Malain*, Son of the former *Lewis*, was Earl of *Flanders* and *Rethel* in right of his Father, and of *Artois* and *Burgundy* in right of his Mother. 25. *Margaret* the third, Daughter of *Lewis* of *Malain* marry'd to *Philip* the bold, Duke of *Burgundy*; and in this manner this Earldom (with other Dominions) deſcended to that Houſe, from which (as is elſewhere related) the ſame afterwards came to the potent Family of *Auſtria*. The number of Cities and Villages in this Province is already deliver'd in the general Deſcription of theſe Countries.

The City of DUNKIRK.

THE City of *Dunkirk* (ſuppos'd to have been built by *Baldwin* the third, Son of *Arnold* the firſt about the year 966) took its name from a neighbouring Abby, as that did from the adjoyning Sand-Hills, call'd by the *Flemmings Dunen* and *Duynen*; and is diſtant from *Graveling* three, from *Calais* ſix, from *Newport* five, and from *Bruges* twelve leagues. It is one of the five ports of *Flanders* (the other four being *Graveling*, *Newport*, *Oſtend* and *Sluce*) and was lately judg'd by an *Engliſh* Gentleman to be about as big as *Cambridge*; being well built and populous, and particularly commended for the neatneſs and regularity of its Streets. Beyond the old Town there have been ſince it came laſt into the hands of the *French* great Works drawn, which take in ſo large a ſpace of ground, that the ſame is augmented by one half; and in this new part ſtands the *Engliſh* Nunnery and many handſome Buildings. The Franciſcans have a Cloyſter in *Dunkirk* for perſons of both Sexes; and the Tower of a Church in this place is remarkable for its height, being 273 ſteps to the top, from whence in a clear day you may plainly diſcover the cliffs of *Dover*. In the ſame Church there is an Altar, conſiſting of ſpeckl'd Marble and other coſtly materials, and built in ſo ſtately a manner and with ſuch curious workmanſhip, that no leſs then 20 thouſand Florens are ſaid to have been expended upon the ſame. *Dunkirk* was formerly conſiderable for its Herring-Fiſhing, and for its exemption from toll and cuſtom thorowout all *Flanders*, but it became more memorable by being a Harbour for ſuch Privateers (ſome call them Pirats) as eſpecially in the Wars of theſe two laſt Centuries did very much infeſt the *Engliſh* as well as *Dutch* trade; skulking for their prey in a ſhallow water between the ſplinter Sands and the Land, upon the ſhore whereof ſtood a good Fort, that afforded them a conſiderable defence; this ſtation of theirs being therefore term'd *'t Scheurtien*. *Charles* the fifth rais'd a Fortreſs here *an.* 1535, which was afterwards made ſtronger by *Spinola*. *An.* 1558 *Dunkirk* was taken ſack'd and burnt by the *French* while the inhabitants were cajol'd, and brought wholly to neglect the defence of the place by the appearance of a treaty about the Articles of ſurrendry; and *an.* 1583 it was ſurpriz'd by *Chamois* who in the name of the Duke of *Anjou* commanded a Regiment in the Town, and under the pretence of a quarrel fell upon the *Flemmiſh* Garriſon and drove them away. This happen'd at the ſame time that *Antwerp* and many other Cities in *Flanders* and *Brabant* were contriv'd to be ſeiz'd upon by their friends and Patrons of *France*; by whom *Dunkirk* was not long after yielded up to the Prince of *Parma*, having endur'd all the extremities of a ſiege. *An.* 1590 Prince *Maurice* endeavour'd in vain to ſurprize it by *Scalado*; but to come nearer home to the preſent time it was *an.* 1647 after a troubleſome ſiege taken by the Prince of *Conde* with a great loſs of men, and the expence of ſome *Engliſh* blood of the *Oxford* Garriſon disbanded the year before. After this, *viz.* in *Aug.* 1652 it was beſieg'd by Archduke *Leopold*, and (being diſappointed of relief by means of ſome *Engliſh* Frigots under *Blake*, who intercepted ſeveral of the *French* Ships ſent thither with ſuccors, and detain'd them as reprizal for goods taken from *Engliſh* Merchants by *French* Privateers) came to a capitulation, and ſoon after to a ſurrendry. But it was not long ere *Cromwell* entering into a league with *France*, a good body of *Engliſh* was ſent over to aſſiſt the Uſurpers near *Ally* in *Flanders*; which was effectually done by them in the taking of *Montmedy*, St. *Venant*, and the ſtrong Fort of *Mardike*; and in obſtinately defending the latter, and repelling the *Spaniards*, who with a very ſtrong Force did in two deſperate ſtorms, (the laſt whereof continu'd ſix hours) endeavour to regain the ſame. The year following (*viz. an.* 1658) *Don John* of *Auſtria* advancing with an Army of ſixteen thouſand Horſe and Foot to relieve *Dunkirk*, was met by the united Forces of *England* and *France*, the firſt of whom without any aſſiſtance of the latter having after a brisk encounter defeated the body of the *Spaniſh* Infantry (notwithſtanding their numbers and advantage of ground) their Horſe likewiſe immediately left the Field, and then ſtruck in the *French* Cavalry and purſu'd, and made ſlaughter of them, as far as *Fuernes*. This overthrow, follow'd preſently after by the loſs of the Marquiſs of *Leda* Governor of the City, ſlain in a bold ſally made by the beſiegers, occaſion'd the ſpeedy ſurrendry of the place, which being yielded up upon terms to the *French*, was by them (according to Articles agreed upon between their King and *Cromwel*) put into the hands of the *Engliſh*; wherein it remain'd till after the happy reſtauration of his preſent Majeſty; it being then for reaſons not to be enquir'd into by us, ſold and deliver'd up to the *French* King. It muſt indeed be confeſs'd that the inexhauſtible treaſure of that rich Monarch was only able to bear the conſtant charge requiſite for raiſing of Fortifications, and ſecuring the ſame as well as the Harbour from being ruin'd and choak'd up by the ſands, which were frequently driven in upon them by ſtormy winds in vaſt quantities. And accordingly prodigious has been his expence in finiſhing

that noble Citadel begun by the *Engliſh* while this Town was in their poſſeſſion, and which has the Sea on one ſide of it, the Haven on another, and the Sand-hills (ſome of which are taken in by it) towards the Land. It is now almoſt a year ſince the new Trench, cut alſo at his coſt for a mile together thorow the ſplinter Sands, was ſo far advanc'd that it would upon the head of the tide receive an hundred men of War of forty-five Guns apiece, and when quite finiſh'd (which was in *May* laſt ſuppos'd poſſible to be effected, together with the compleating the Caſtle at the mouth of the ſame, upon which were to be planted 200 pieces of Canon, in the ſpace of a year; there being then ſome fourteen thouſand men employ'd in and about the work) muſt be capable of at leaſt 150 Veſſels of ſeventy Guns. On the weſt ſide of this Harbour was rais'd a vaſt pil'd and planck'd work, to intercept and lodge the Sands; and as for ſuch Sands as ſhould be driven in at the mouth of the ſame, they were to be forc'd out again by vaſt flaſhes of water to be let down the Channel from three great Sluces, built a little above the Town for that purpoſe, upon as many Currents, which afterwards run together with their united ſtreams into the Harbour. But providence has lately manifeſted it ſelf more powerful then the *French* King, and that both by afflicting the poor *Netherlanders* in a more ſevere manner then he was with his three mighty Armies able to do in the dreadful invaſion of ſeventy-two, and at the ſame time evidencing the vanity of thoſe his vaſt deſigns and expenſive undertakings; the late unparallel'd Tempeſt and Inundation having well nigh choak'd up the Harbour and ruin'd the Works of this place, rais'd by that wealthy Monarch (beyond the poſſibility as was imagin'd of being ſo far endammag'd) with a greater charge then he has ſometimes been at in conquering whole Provinces. Concerning this ſad calamity (a punctual account whereof is every day expected from thoſe that have been the greateſt ſufferers by the ſame) we ſhall only obſerve in this place that ſeveral things ſeem to have concur'd towards the rendering of it very extraordinary, the chief whereof were theſe 1. The continuance of ſtormy weather and very high winds for ſeveral days together. 2. The ſame bearing from Northweſt, the moſt fatal point of the compaſs, as has been elſewhere obſerv'd, to theſe Countries. 3. theſe ſtorms happening about the full of the Moon; when the tides riſe above their ordinary heigth. 4. Great and continual rains falling at the ſame time both in *Flanders* and *Germany*, whereby their great Rivers the *Scheld*, *Moſe*, and *Rhine*, were ſwollen in a more prodigious and unuſual manner.

The Weſt part of FLANDERS *Teutonick or* FLEMMISH.

THE diſtribution of this whole Province according to the order and number of our Maps, is into the Weſtern and Eaſtern parts of *Flanders Teutonick*, into *Flanders Gallican* or *Walloon*, and *Flanders Imperial* and *Proprietary*. The firſt of theſe Quarters term'd the Weſt part of *Flanders Teutonick* or *Flemmiſh* (ſo call'd becauſe that Language is in common uſe among the inhabitants) is encompaſs'd by *France* and *Artois*, *Flanders Gallican*, the Eaſtern part of *Flanders Teutonick*, and the *Britiſh* Ocean. It contains ſeveral good Cities, and a great many noble Villages; the principal within its præcincts (omitting *Dunkirk*, of which enough has been ſpoken already) being:

Graveling, which ſtands about three miles from *Dunkirk* and as many from *Calais*, upon the mouth of the River *Aa*, which divides *France* from *Flanders*, and therefore this being a frontier Town, upon the approach of ſtrangers towards the Gate, notice is given of their numbers by a toll of a bell for every Horſe; all the Wool which is brought out of *England* or *France* paying alſo cuſtom here. It was fortify'd by *Charles* the fifth *an.* 1528 with five ſtrong Bulwarks and a Citadel, to ſerve as a Rampart to *Flanders*, and a bar of defence againſt *France*, and was thereupon judg'd impregnable; all neceſſary proviſions of Soldiers, victuals and Ammunition preſuppos'd. As for the Town it ſelf it is neither large nor well built, being moreover not many years ago but thinly inhabited; yet ſtands it in ſo low and plaſhy a level, and is environd with ſo many Outworks and Ditches of water, that it ſeems ſtrange it ſhould in ſo ſhort a time be yielded up to the *Engliſh* and *French* in the year 1658. At this place was (*an.* 1558) a ſignal overthrow given the *French* by the Arms of *Philip* the ſecond under the conduct of the ſame Count *Egmond* that afterwards became a principal Abettor of the revolt from *Spain*, for which the Duke of *Alva* took off his head. *An.* 1586 our famous ſir *Philip Sidney* undertook to ſurprize *Graveling*, but his hopes were diſappointed by the valour of the Garriſon, and himſelf compell'd to ſail back again with his Forces to *Fluſhing*. It was taken by the *French* in *July* 1644, and *an.* 1652 with the loſs of 2000 men retaken by the *Spaniards*, by whom it was (as is aboveſaid) yielded up to the *Engliſh* and *French* *an.* 1658. *Graveling*

Ipres, call'd by the *Flemmiſh Yperen*, and in latin *Ipræ*, takes its name from the River upon which it ſtands, and is diſtant from *Bruges* nine, and from *Gaunt* about thirteen leagues. It is an indifferent rich Town, driving a good trade (eſpecially in the annual Lent Fair) with its *Sayes* and half-Silks, and other the like commodities; and is alſo a well built place, tho the Wooden Fronts take away from the beauty of the houſes; which are univerſally ſo well ſerv'd with water, convey'd to them in leaden pipes, that the foundations of *Ipres* are uſually ſaid to be of that metal. There are ſeveral Covents in this Town, and among the Churches the Cathedral of St. *Martin* has the preheminence. Its Market-place is one of the faireſt and largeſt in all theſe Countries; and here ſtands their Hall, or repoſitory for Wool, which tho old is nevertheleſs a handſome piece of building. *Ipres* makes the third of the four members which conſtitute the third Eſtate of *Flanders*, and is honour'd with the title of a Vicounty, and enjoyes a juriſdiction of a very large extent; the ſoil of its *Caſtellany*, or Territory, being the richeſt and moſt fertil of the whole *Teutonick Flanders*. *Ipres*

Winnocksberg (*Winnoxbergen*, *Berga Sancti Winnoci*, and *Mons* or *Montes Sancti Winnoci*) is ſeated at the diſtance of ſeven leagues from *Ipres*, and but one from *Dunkirk*, and owes its name to a noble Monaſtery erected upon a hill (either by *Baldwin* the *bearded* or *Baldwin* of *Lille*) in honour of St. *Winnoc*, an *Engliſh* man of wonderful devotion and piety, deceaſed in theſe parts. Here is a great deal of Cloath made, tho much of that trade has within theſe two laſt *Winnocksberg*

Centuries

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

Een ghemeene Duytsche Mijle
Vne Lieu Commune.

Sluys
Brugge
Oostende
Casandt
Vlißingen
Middelborgh
WALCHE-
REN
De Wielingen
De Spleet
Wijnoxbergen
Duynkercken
Clein Simten
Camsbanck
Brake
Bree banck
Het Rattrel
Den Dyck
Nacht Wacht
Clein Cassel
Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios.
Mosem Pit et Stephanum Swart.

E N D E R E N

Nieupoort

Duynkercke

Grevelinge

Cales

Boloigne

GALLIÆ

PARS

Twee gemeene Duytsche Mylen
Deux Lieux d'Allemaigne

Paſcaert vande Cuſte van Vlaenderen, van Walcheren tot Cales en Bouloigne in Vranckryck.

Carte marine de la Coste de Flandres, depuis l'iſle de Walcheren en Zeelande, juſq; a Calais et Bouloigne de France

DVYNCKERCKE

Afbeeldinghe vande vermaerde ſeehaven ende ſtadt van Duynkercken met der omliggende plaetſen ſanden ende droochten afgeteeckent door Jan van Loon.

Pourtraict de la fameuſe ville et havre de Duynckercke et places voiſines, ſables etc. faict par Jan van Loon

S. Loris

Grevelinge

De Nacht Wacht

Het Nieulant

Admiraal met het gros

De Raming

Dyck

Polder

t'Clif

Walamme

Calais

Calais Cliff

Het Nieulant

FLANDRIÆ PARS
OCCIDENTALIS
continens
Ambactas { Burburgi, Bergæ, Furnæ, }
Officia { Cassetti, Bellæ, Ypræ, }
Quorum Civitates præcipuæ
hæ sunt
Oudenarda, Nieuportus, Gravelingæ,
Dunkerka, Bergæ S. Winoci,
Ypra, Cassetum, Poperinga etc.
Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios,
Mosem Pitt et Stephanum Swart.

Brake

Camsbanck

Broers banck

Geere

Oostdoyenkercke

Nieuport

Dixmuyde

Hondscote

Armentiers

Yperen

Warwick

Comene

Varneton

Bassecke

M. OER LAN DEN

STERCKE

DE CASSELRYE VAN YPEREN

Millaria Germanica communia.

Millaria Gallica communia.

MARE GERMANICVM

Sandele ofte Meers Banck

Numeri sunt notæ orgyiarum quæ profunditatem maris notant.

Steen banck

Stroom

Lalant

Geere

Vijfher Bank

Rigt Nort Saut

Nort Saut

T'LANDT

VUERNE

AMBACHT

VAN DEN HT.

VRYE

DE CASSELRYE

VAN YPEREN

BULCA

DE CASSEL

VAN CORT

Nieupoort

Dixmuyde

Oostende

Sevekote

Roulelare

Ypre

Ysere

FLANDRIÆ TEVTONICÆ PARS ORIENTALIOR

Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios Mosem Pitt et Stephanum Swart.

ZEELANDIÆ

Walcheren Insula

PARS.

Middelburch

Vlissinghen

De Honte

Biervliet

GHENT

Milliaria Germanica

DE CASSELRYE

VANOVDENAERDE

Do Spleet

De Wiellingen

Inner Wiellingen

Oosterr Raasen

Dreuloo

Capelsche polder

Herfst a Banck

Ruyt Inner Banck

Fransse polder

Droogen Rasn

Tland van Groode

Westcapelle

Middelburgh

Vlissingen

Ramekens

Arnemuyden

Veere

Campveer

Zoutelande

Domburch

Westcapelle

Aardenburch

Sluys

Oostburch

Sas van Ghent

Hulst

Axel

Terneuse

Philippine

Sluys

Ter Cluyt

Papengeloo

Meude

Castel

Maldeghem

Oudenaerde

Ghentbrugge

Deinse

Nazarette

Ostende

Nieuport

Dixmude

Thielt

Aardenburch

Middelburch

Vlissingen

Veere

Arnemuyden

Campveer

Zoutelande

Domburch

Westcapelle

Sluys

Oostburch

Sas van Ghent

Hulst

Axel

Terneuse

Philippine

Ghent

Oudenaerde

Ghentbrugge

Deinse

Nazarette

Ostende

Nieuport

Dixmude

Thielt

Centuries been tranſlated from hence and other parts of *Flanders* into *Holland*. The ſoil of its *Caſtellany* (which is very large) is more then ordinarily fruitful; which occaſions the keeping of large heards of Cattle, and making great quantities of excellent Cheeſe. *Winnocsberg* has, in the ſame manner as *Furnes* and moſt of their Wall'd Towns, its proper Phyſitian, allow'd a certain ſallary from the publick.

Veurne or *Furnes* (*Vurna*) is diſtant from *Dunkirk* four, and from *Dixmude* three leagues; being a pretty neat Town, with its proper Territory or *Ambacht*; the ſoil whereof is ſo exceeding rich, that if the whole of theſe Provinces were in that reſpect equal to it, they would (as the *Flemmings* vaunt it) be in value not inferior to the wealth of all the *Indies*. Here was the reſidence of *Lewis* the Eleventh of *France*, during his retirement with *Philip* of *Burgundy*. It was taken by the *French* in the ſpace of three days *an.* 1667; which was principally done to procure more elbow room for the Garriſon of *Dunkirk*.

Burburg is a little pleaſant Town about a mile from *Graveling*. And *Kaſſel* (in Latin *Kaſletum*, tho originally *Caſtellum*) ſtands upon the top of an high Hill, about four leagues from *Winocsberg*, and as far from *Terouan*. It was formerly a place of good ſtrength, but has not recover'd its loſſes in theſe laſt Centuries, being ſeveral times almoſt ruin'd by the *French*. Near this place have been fought three memorable Battels by three *Philip*'s Generals on the *French* ſide. The firſt advantageous to the Low Countries by the evil fate of *Philip* the Fair; the other two as glorious to *France* thro the courage or good fortune of *Philip* of *Valois*, and *Philip* Duke of *Orleans*; between the latter of whom and the Prince of *Orange* was the third of them fought in *April an.* 1677. The *Dutch* Army is ſaid to have been the beſt that ever they were maſters of, being 30000 in number, ſent to the relief of St. *Omers*; but after a hot fight of three hours defeated by the Duke of *Orleans*, with the loſs of three thouſand ſlain upon the ſpot, and as many taken priſoners by the *French*; whoſe loſs amounted to no fewer then two thouſand men.

Meſſine is diſtant from *Belle* and *Ipres* two leagues. It is a handſom Town, and makes good quantities of Cloth. The Nunnery is alſo commended; the Lady Abbeſs whereof is poſſeſs'd of both temporal and Eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction. *Menene* is a ſmall Town upon the *Lys*, being ſecur'd by a Ditch and other fortifications from the ſudden incurſions of an enemy. *Hondiſcot* lyes at the well nigh equal diſtance of two leagues from *Winnocsberg*, *Furnes* and *Loo*. The Fort of *Mardike* was *an.* 1645 diſmantl'd and quitted by the *French*, but *an.* 1652 *d' Eſtrades* caus'd it to be more thorougly ſlighted; the houſes being fir'd, the Bulwark blown up, and Counterſcarp raz'd; and ſome ſeven or eight years ago there was nothing upon the place but a Fort of Wood juſt above the water mark, with ſome few Guns mounted. *Poperingen* is diſtant from *Ipres* two leagues and from *Caſſel* three. *Belle* is ſeated at the diſtance of two leagues from *Poperingen*, and three from *Ipres*; and here was born *Meyerus*, a *Flemmiſh* Hiſtoriographer of good note. *Commene* (the birth place of the famous Statesman and Hiſtorian *Philip de Comines*) ſtands upon the *Lys*, and ſo do *Warwyck* (*Viroviacum*) and *Varnton*. *Boeſingen*, *Rouſelaer*, *Elverdingen*, *Roesburg*, *Stegers*, *Watten*, *Steenwreen*, *Niewkerke*, *Hazebroeck*, and other places of inferior quality may be found briefly deſcrib'd in *Guicciardin*, *Merchantius*, and *Blaeu*.

The East part of FLANDER'S Teutonic *or* Flemmiſh.

THIS part of *Flanders* is bounded by the *Hont*, the Channel between *Gaunt* and its ſas or Sluce, and a line drawn between *Roſelaer* and *Newport* thorow *Duxmude*. In this imperfect manner are the limits of the Eaſtern Diſtrict of *Flanders Teutonic* deliver'd by *Bleau*, whereby is left a vaſt gap between *Gaunt* and *Roſelaer*, the *Caſtellanies* of *Courtray* and *Oudenaerd* being quite omitted, both which are put in *Flanders Flammangeant* by others, and neither of them diſpos'd of by him in any other Quarter of the Province. *Gaunt*.

Gaunt (*Ghent*, *Gand*, *Gandavum*, and by the *Italians Gaunto*) ſuppos'd to have been at firſt call'd *Wanda*, upon its being taken by the *Vandals*, ſtands four miles from the *Sas* and the Sea (unto which there is a Channel cut, the work of four years, finiſh'd *an.* 1551) and being waterd by the *Lys*, *Mourwater*, *Scheld* and *Lieve* all navigable Rivers, has obtain'd the ſtaple of Corn and other Grain. It is accounted the greateſt City in all the Low-Countries, but at preſent it rather decays then increaſes, nor would *Charles* the fifths jeſt of putting *Paris* into his *Ghent* (which word in *French* ſignifies a Glove) hold now, altho the Compaſs of this City on the inſide is reckon'd to be ſeven *Italian* miles. The body of the Town is however generally well built, the Streets being fair and clean and the whole well Wall'd and Trench'd about; and in it are ſaid to be ſeven Churches, and fifty-five Religious houſes, among which the Jeſuits is one of the faireſt. Here is alſo a Cloyſter for *Engliſh* Nuns; and the Cathedral is a ſtately ſtructure. The Tower *Bellefort* (in which is hung the Bell Roland, ſaid to weigh twelve thouſand pound) is above 400 (*Blaeu* ſayes 500) ſteps high, and from about the top of it (on which ſtands a Copper Dragon guilt, with his wings expanded, and judg'd to be as big as a bull) you have a fair proſpect of a pleaſant and fruitful Country round about. The Church of St. *Bavo* is the chief, tho that of St, *Michael* be famous for excellent painting. The Caſtle which is the Princes Palace contains three hundred Chambers, that in which *Charles* the fifth was born not exceeding four ells in the ſquare. In this City (in which was alſo born our Duke of *Lancaſter*, call'd *John* of *Gaunt*) are ninety-eight large Bridges (beſides divers ſmall ones) under which paſs Veſſels of trade laden with Corn and other Commodities, the abovemention'd Rivers making ſo many different ſtreams that the City is thereby divided into twenty-ſix Iſlands. The trade of the place conſiſts chiefly (beſides Corn) in Cloaths, Stuffs and Silks, of which there is ſo great a quantity made, that amongſt the fifty Companies of Tradeſmen, thoſe relating to Commodities of this nature make one third. By the *French*, *Italian* and *German* Writers *Gaunt* is ſtigmatiz'd with the character of being ſignally rebellious, upon which account it is rank'd with *Liege*, *Paris*, and *Poictiers*; and this ſeditious humour of the *Gauntois* occaſion'd the building of the firſt

firſt Citadel in *Europe*, which was erected here by *Charles* the fifth about the year 1540. It conſiſts of four Baſtions which are but little and look on one ſide upon the City, and on the other towards the Fields; and tho this Fortreſs be of a regular figure yet is it not ſo convenient as thoſe which of latter years have been built for the ſame purpoſe in other places. In *Gaunt* is the ſeat of the Provincial Court, which conſiſts of a Preſident, twelve Senators, a Proctor General, an Advocate Fiſcal, and other Officers. Hither are all Appeals to be made from the inferior Courts of *Flanders*, tho not ultimately; for recourſe may be had from hence to the high Court of *Mechlin*. An account of the particular Government of the City may be had from *Golnitz*. *Gaunt* was taken by the *French* in the courſe of the late War and reſtor'd to the *Spaniard*, with all its Depedancies, by the peace of *Nimeghen*, concluded in *September* 1678.

Sas of Gaunt.

The *Sas* or Sluce of *Gaunt* (commonly call'd *Sas van Ghent*) is a ſtrong Fortreſs at the mouth of the new *Foſs* where the waters of the drown'd Land paſs into the Sea. It came into the hands of the United Provinces *an.* 1644, the *Spaniſh* Garriſon being then driven out by the Prince of *Orange*.

Bruges.

Bruges took its name from the great number of Bridges in it, or from one particular Bridge, according to *Merchantius*, who ſays the original name of the place was in the ſingular number *Brugge*. It is ſituate in a large Plain, about three leagues from the Sea, and four from *Oſtend*, and the Walls on the inſide are ſomewhat above four *Italian* miles in compaſs; the City being of a round figure, and obſerv'd the other day to be well wall'd and fortified with Works of Earth and deep Ditches. The River *Rey* runs thorow it, with a muddy and heavy ſtream; yet many Veſſels at high water come up from *Damme* and *Sluce* by the new Channel cut with vaſt charge to the laſt nam'd place, and ſecur'd by prodigious Turnpikes from the rage of the Sea. The Canal cut by *Spinola* between *Bruges* and *Gaunt* is eight leagues in length, and is guarded by above two hundred Forts and Redoubts, which were at *Golnitz*'s being here provided of as many Companies of Foot, with ſix Troops. But to return to the City it ſelf, it is an exceeding neat, tolerably populous, and very well built City, many of its Houſes being four or five, and ſome ſix ſtories high; from the tops whereof you have at once the proſpect of a Fleet of Ships and a large Territory of a fruitful and pleaſant Country. In this City are ſeven Pariſh Churches (that of St. *John* was *an.* 1559 made a Cathedral) ſixty Religious Houſes, and three Colledges of Canons; the Jeſuits Colledg, built at the public charge, deſerving particularly to be ſeen. The Market-place has a commodious and pleaſant ſituation, being as the center where ſix of the principal ſtreets, running from as many of the chief Gates of the City, are terminated. Hard by ſtands a Tower 343 ſteps high, and not far off the Palace call'd *La Franche*, nobly adorn'd with the Pictures and Statues of ſeveral Emperors, Kings, and Arch-Dukes. Here were formerly no fewer then ſeventeen Companies or Fraternities, conſiſting of the Merchants of ſeveral Nations (there being ſixty-eight others of Tradesmen and Artificers) and every one had their diſtinct Guild-Hall, at ſuch time as the commerce of *Antwerp* was only ſubſervient to that of *Bruges*; this City having been formerly one of the very principal Empories of *Europe*. The ſaid Companies removing afterwards to *Antwerp*, the chief remaining traffic of this place was in *Spaniſh* Wool; and upon the loſs of *Calais an.* 1558, it was made their chief Mart for the ſame Commodity by the *Engliſh*. The women of *Bruges* have been noted to excel both in beauty and bravery; and it is reported, that *Johanna* Wife of *Philip* the Fair of *France*, paſſing thorow this City, ſhould ſay in great diſpleaſure, *I thought my ſelf the only Queen in this place, but I perceive there are ſix hundred Queens here beſides me.*

Vryland.

The *Terra Franca* or *Vryland* (*'t land van den Vryen*) ſo call'd from its having aſſerted its liberty, and caſt off the yoke of the *Brugeois*, conſiſts of a Territory extended for the ſpace of about ſeven miles, and enjoying a Juriſdiction over a great number of Villages. The Town of *Damme* lies upon the Channel between *Bruges* and *Sluce*, and was made an exceeding ſtrong place by Marquis *Spinola*. But the principal City of all *Vryland* is

Oſtend.

Oſtend; which ſtands upon the Sea-ſhore, in the midſt of a mooriſh ground, and among divers Channels; but is chiefly environ'd almoſt on all ſides by two of the greateſt of them, by which the Sea enters into the Land, and grows ſo high when at full Tide, that the Town ſeems rather buried then ſituate in the Sea. It has been moreover ſo exactly and regularly fortified, that it is taken to be one of the ſtrongeſt places in all the Low Countries; having a ſafe and capacious Harbour (one of the five Ports of *Flanders*) well defended, and deep enough to receive Ships of great burthen. The Buildings of the Town are not tall, but they are handſom and uniform; the ſtreets being regular, well pav'd, exactly level and ſtrait; and this regularity is to be attributed to its being built all together, ſcarce an Houſe remaining after the famous ſiege of above three years and three months continuance; in the courſe whereof are reckon'd to have been deſtroy'd by the Sword and ſickneſs at leaſt an hundred thouſand men, whereof above ſeventy-eight thouſand of the Beſiegers. At the beginning of the ſiege this Town was ſo ſlightly fortified, that the Arch-Dutcheſs is reported to have ſaid, She would not ſhift her Smock till ſuch time as it was taken; which happen'd at laſt not for want of ammunition or proviſion, or of men or courage (for at the ſurrendry *an.* 1604 it was found to be provided of all neceſſaries, and a Garriſon of above 4000 ſtrong and healthy Soldiers), but for defect of ground to defend. For the beſieged looſing one fortification after another, and ſo being oblig'd to raiſe new Works more and more inward, they had no place left them at laſt whether to retreat. And indeed after the Town was yeilded up, there appear'd nothing but a miſhapen Chaos of Earth, conſiſting of nothing almoſt but Trenches fill'd up, Curtains beaten down, Bulwarks torn in pieces; Half-Moons, Flanks, and Redoubts ſo confus'd one with another that they could not be diſtinguiſh'd, nor could it be well known on which ſide the aſſault, and on which the defence was made. Sir *Francis Vere*, who was Governor of *Oſtend* during ſome part of the ſiege, is baſely aſpers'd by *Meteran* and others of having deſign'd the betraying of the Town to the *Spaniards*. But no ſuch thing can be imagin'd by ſuch as are acquainted with the excellent qualities of that brave Soldier, whoſe credit is ſufficiently clear'd by the Continuator of the ſiege of this place, by whom it is made evident, that his gaining time by a pretended Treaty with the *Spaniards*, ſav'd the Town from inevitable ruin. In the ſaid ſiege it was obſervable that the playing of their Batteries againſt the Sand-Hill Bulwark inſtead

of

of beating it down, had ſtuck it ſo thick with great ſhot that it was become a Wall of Iron; all freſh Bullets flying in pieces as ſoon as they daſh'd againſt it. Some are ſaid to have offer'd the erecting of the Bulwark anew from the very foundation if they might have the Bullets for their pains. An Engineer alſo from the *Spaniſh* Camp more then once during this ſiege ſhot a Bullet into a charg'd Canon in the Town, the Powder whereof taking fire immediately return'd the Enemy two Bullets for one. The baffle given that great Polititian Card. *Mazarine* in his deſign upon this place *an.* 1658, with the catching of the *French* forces ſent to ſurprize it in a trap, are related at large by a *Spaniſh* Gentleman who perſonated the Governor for ſome hours. Marſhal *D' Aumont* thought himſelf ſo ſure of the Town, that he wrote the Cardinal word the buſineſs was effected according to their hearts deſire; and he thereupon ſending immediately the ſame news to *Franckfort*, the Electors were ſo confounded, that their whole proceedings were for ſome time ſupended in the Election of a King of the *Romans*.

Sluce (*Sluſa* and by ſome call'd *Clauſulæ*) is diſtant from *Bruges* three, and from *Middleburg* in *Zealand* five leagues. It was in former Ages an exceeding wealthy place, enjoying that vaſt trade which afterwards remov'd from hence to *Bruges*, and from thence to *Antwerp*; and has ſtill the largeſt Harbour in all *Flanders*, the ſame being capable of five hundred ſail of good Ships. It was taken by the Prince of *Parma an.* 1586 no fewer then 4000 great ſhot being diſcharg'd againſt it in eight hours; and the Garriſon upon the ſurrendry found to be reduc'd from 2000 to 600. *An.* 1604 it was retaken by Prince *Maurice*, who beſieg'd this place with a deſign of either obliging the *Spaniards* to quit *Oſtend*, or making ſome amends for the loſs of that place. It is not above one of their miles in compaſs; nor is all that ſpace thorowly inhabited; tho its ſituation and fortifications be ſuch as render it one of the ſtrongeſt places belonging to the Confederate States. Adjoying to *Sluce* is the Iſland of *Cadſand*, formerly much larger and better inhabited; and at preſent fortify'd with ſeveral works, erected in divers parts of it, with an eſpecial relation to the defence of the foreſaid City. *Aardenburg* tho at preſent but a ſmall inconſiderable place was formerly a Town of great note, having been the Metropolis of the neighbouring part of *Flanders* before the Building of *Bruges*; and in it are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of one of the fineſt Churches in this Province. However this place had been fortify'd after its coming into the Confederates hands *an.* 1604, we are told that *an.* 1672 the Walls of it were not defenſible, and the Moat but three foot deep; yet at that time did the ſmall Garriſon in it give the *French* (who endeavour'd to ſurprize the Town) ſuch a repulſe, that this appears to have been the greateſt action that happen'd thorowout the late Low-Country Wars. A thouſand or 1200 of the *French* were kill'd and (which is hardly credible) only one or two of the *Aardenburgers* wounded *&c.* but we cannot give a punctual relation of this and ſeveral other matters, being oblig'd to contract our Deſcriptions which have already ſwolne this Volum much beyond its intended bounds. Not far from *Aardenburg*, and within two leagues of *Bruges*, lyes *Middleburg*; a Town of ſmall note, being only encompaſs'd by a Wall and Trench. But *Yſendick*, which ſtands in an angle made by the meeting of two long *Dykes*, is a place of far greater ſtrength no leſs then extent; being ſituate over againſt South-*Beveland*, and divided from *Bierfliet* by a pretty broad Channel. It was brought under the Confederates by Prince *Maurice an.* 1604, and thereupon very well fortify'd, and having a good and capacious Harbour, may in time become a place of good trade. Omitting to ſpeak of the ſeveral Forts in this part of the Country, we muſt return and take a view of the City of

Newport, which is ſeated upon the utmoſt limits of the Eaſtern *Flanders*, at a ſmall diſtance from the Sea ſhore, a little River running on one ſide of it, which tho but of a mean Channel yet where it falls into the Sea makes a conſiderable long and ſecure Haven, eſpecially at high Tides; and yet the ſame (tho provided of a handſom Key) is hardly capable of Ships of any great burthen. The Town it ſelf is a place of good ſtrength, having broad and ſtraight Streets; but the houſes are low built and of Timber, and the inhabitants maintain themſelves chiefly by Fiſhing. Near to this place happen'd that famous Battel (*an.* 1600) wherein the *Engliſh* under Sir *Francis Vere* and his Brother got ſo much renown; for nothing is more true then that the fury of that days action fell upon 1600 of them, one half of whom were ſlain and wounded; our men being treated here, as they are generally in all forreign ſervice, and the whole burthen and heat of the Battel thrown upon their obſtinate courage, ſo that at length little more was left for the body of the Army to do then to follow the Chaſe. At this time was Archduke *Albert* routed by an Army under the command of *Maurice* of *Naſſaw*; and in the very ſame place *an.* 1298, upon the ſame day of the Month, was *Albert* of *Auſtria*, Emperor, defeated in like manner by *Adolphus* Earl of *Naſſaw*. *Newport.*

Courtray is ſeated upon the *Lys*, and comes in the next rank to the Capital places of *Flanders*, being a Hold of great importance, eſpecially ſince the *French* under Marſhal *Gaſſion* rais'd a Citadel here (about the year 1646) and thereby (while in their hands) held in ſubjection the *Walloon* as well as *Flemmiſh* part of *Flanders*. It was taken, after a ſhort ſiege, by the *French an.* 1667; the Citadel, into which the Garriſon had retreated, tho in a good condition, and provided of four or five hundred men, being the next day deliver'd upon terms. The inhabitants of *Courtray* are excellent Artiſts at Diapering of Linnen. *Oudenaerd* is ſituate upon the *Scheld* ſome ſeven leagues from *Tournay* and about midway between that and *Gaunt*; and is accounted one of the faireſt Towns in this Province, both for ſituation, Traffick, and number of inhabitants; tho its being commanded by a very high Hill on the ſide towards *Aloſt* takes away very much from its ſtrength. It was *an.* 1667 taken by the *French* in leſs then twenty-four hours, altho *Strada* magnifies the Prince of *Parma* for taking it (*an.* 1582) in the ſpace of above two Months. For an acccount of the fruitleſs ſiege laid to it by the *Dutch* and Confederates *an.* 1674 the Reader muſt have recourſe to thoſe who have Written of the late Wars. *Courtray.*

FLANDERS *Gallican or Walloon.*

FLanders *Gallican* (ſo call'd from the uſe of the *French* tongue in it) is ſurrounded by *Flanders Teutonick*, the Country of *Cambray*, the *Scheld* and *Lys* and the Earldom of *Artois*. *Lille*, (*Ryſſel*, *Inſulæ*) is the chief place in this

District and was some years since accounted the third Town of Traffick in all these Countries; the invention of laying on Colours with Oyl, making of worsted *Sayes*, and many other Stuffs being imputed to this City. It is one of the biggest places, and was *an.* 1667 without comparison the most populous of any in subjection to *Spain.* There were then suppos'd to be 2000 men in it bearing Arms, besides the Garrison; at which time it was after a considerable opposition surrender'd to the *French* King; the siege thereof being the only remarkable one of that Summers Campain. Upon the new Castle of *Lille* were *an.* 1673 observ'd these haughty inscriptions, savouring as some may be apt to think of profaness; *Gentes laudabunt te, & Reges Terræ gloriam tuam*; and *In sole posui Tabernaculum meum.* Its situation (among Lakes now dry'd up) occasion'd at first its denomination.

Doway. *Doway* (*Duacum*) stands upon the *Scarpe*, some five leagues below *Arras*; and is considerable for its extent, strength, ancient Buildings, *September* Fair, and Traffick upon the *Scheld*; but especially for the Seminary of *English Roman* Catholicks, Founded here by *Philip* the second *an.* 1569, which afterwards remov'd and continu'd for about twenty years at *Rheims* in *France*, and there made that Version of the Bible into our Language which has been since call'd the *Rhemish* Translation. *An.* 1667 the *French* King considering that no place could contribute more to the keeping of *Tournay* (which he had lately taken) apply'd himself to the siege of *Doway*, and had the same surrender'd to him after the short opposition of three days, the Fort, (a Canon shot below it upon the *Scarpe*, and judg'd by its situation among Marshes, and by means of the Sluces whereby it can drown all the Country round about impregnable) making afterwards but inconsiderable resistance. Omitting the Description of *Orchies*, *Lanoy*, *Espinoy*, *Armentiers* (taken by the *French* under Marshal *Gassion an.* 1645, and its works afterwards so demolish'd by the *Spaniards* that the *French* found it *an.* 1667 little different from an open Town) as also of the fertil Country call'd *Het landt van Love &c.* we must take some notice

Tournay. of *Tournay*, (call'd by the *Dutch Dornick*) which is deservedly reckon'd among the Capital Cities of *Flanders*, as well for its antiquity, as for its being amply furnish'd with people, Traffick, and handsom Edifices; among which are several stately Churches and Religious houses. It is on all sides surrounded with fruitful and pleasant fields, and thorow the midst of it under divers Bridges runs the *Scheld*, which River begins here to ennoble it self, not being very well navigable before. It was *an.* 1581 surrender'd to the Prince of *Parma*, after it had been defended by the Princess of *Epinoy* (her Husband the Governor being absent) with a manly courage and Galantry. *An.* 1667 it was yielded up to the *French* King after some small attacks, but before the shooting of one great Gun; the Castle (which was built by our *Henry* the eighth, of considerable strength for the skill of that Age) holding out hardly one day longer. It is observ'd to have been taken 4 several times upon St. *Andrews* day; by our *Henry* VII. the Emperors *Maximilian* I. and *Charles* V. and by the Prince of *Parma.*

FLANDERS *Imperial and Proprietary.*

IMperial *Flanders* is but a small Territory consisting principally of the County of *Alost* or *Aelst* and lying between the *Scheld* and the *Dender*, for which District with its Dependancies the *French* King pretends not to have had an equivalent allow'd him, but that possibly may be more then the poor *Spaniard* is able to afford, if the matter be refer'd to the Chamber of *Metz*, for it is but a little inverting the relation, and the Empire may be made to depend upon *Alost*, as *Alost* did formerly upon the Empire. The City of *Alost* is a place of no mean account (being almost equally distant from *Brussels Gaunt* and *Antwerp*) and has been famous for its Hop-market, and for the working of Tapestry. The rich Country of *Waes*, and *t' Land van Overscheld*, with the four Ambachts of *Hulst*, *Axel*, *Assenade*, and *Bouchaut* belong also to the *Imperial Flanders.* *Hulst* is a well traded place, and *Hulst.* in other respects of no small consideration, standing almost in the midst of the Country of *Waes.* *Axel* is about one league and an half *Axel.* distant from *Hulst* and above four from *Gaunt.* It was surpriz'd by Prince *Maurice* by the assistance of our Sir *Philip Sidney an.* 1586. *Terneuse* *Terneu.* was lately a place of good account, with a Territory containing twenty-five Polders, of which twenty were quite ruin'd by the late Inundation. A Polder is a quantity of Land of uncertain measure, being either greater or smaller according to the situation and extent of any portion of ground, the parts whereof lye so conveniently in respect of each other, that the whole may be commodiously included within the same *Dykes*, and surrounded by one common fence. *Rupelmond* is seated within the *Rupel-mond.* Country of *Waes.* *Flanders Proprietary* contains *Dendermond*, *Geersberg* and *Bornheim.* The first *Dender-mond.* of these is a good Town; stands upon the mouth of the *Dender* (from whence denominated) just where it runs into the *Scheld*; makes a great quantity of Fustians, and was in vain assaulted by the *French* King *an.* 1667.

The Archbishoprick of CAMBRAY.

THe Bishoprick of *Cambray* is of great antiquity; but it was made an Archbishoprick at the new erection in *Philip* the seconds time, and since that it has been the Metropolitan See of the greatest part of the *Roman* Catholick Low-Countries. The City is said to be a stronger place and of greater importance then almost any other in the *Netherlands*; being distant but three leagues from the frontiers of *Picardy*, and standing about five below the rise of the *Scheld*, which runs thorow it and fills all its Ditches. It is also very regularly fortify'd with Ramparts, Bastions, Half-moons, and two good Forts; and is commanded by a Citadel of a square figure; and is moreover plac'd in a most advantageous situation; having on the West side, and in a low bottom exceeding large Suburbs, with delicate Meadows and Gardens lying all along the River. It consists of nine Parishes, and contains three Abbies, with a great number of Religious houses, besides Hospitals and other public Buildings. This City was taken *an.* 1677 by the *French* King, who will hardly be brought to part with it; for being in other hands it was wont in time of War to be a grievous scourge to the sides of *France*, giving no repose to *Picardy*, and threatning even the *Seine* it self; serving moreover for a Refuge to all sorts of Criminals, and gathering such vast Contributions that it was able to supply most of the neighbouring places with all manner of necessaries.

FINIS.

FLANDRIA
GALLICA
Continens
CASTELLANIAS
Insulensem
Duacensem
Orchianensem
Ciuitatem Dominiumq
TORNACENSE
Milliare Germaur: commune
Milliare Gallicum commune
Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios
Mosem. Pit et Stephanii Swart.
BELLE
AMBACHT
ARTOIS
PARS
Le Quartier de Carem: bant.
Le Quartier de Melfen
Le Quartier de Lille
Le Quartier de Douay
Le Quartier de Lecluse
Le Quartier de Arleux
Le Quartier de Bethune
Le Quartier de Armentiers
Le Quartier de Varneton
De Nieu
Bosch
Lens
Douay
Arleux
Armentiers
Varneton
Bethune
Le Basse
Leclause

Curtrycke
Meenene
Werucke
Comene
Doornick
Tournay
S. Amand
Conde
Leusie
Thielain
Roubaix
Lannoy
Roncq
Wasquehal
Halluin
Linselles
Roubaix
Tourcoing
Mouscron
Estaimbourg
Templeuve les Doumer
Willem
Bailleul
Dosimer
Nieppe
Steenwerck
Merville
Estaires
Lestrem
Laventie
Fleurbaix
Armentieres
Frelinghien
Quesnoy
Warneton
Comines
Wervicq
Menin
Halluin
Roncq
Wasquehal
Lannoy
Leusie
Thielain

To ye Honorable
Sr IOSEPH
WILLIAMSON
This Mapp is Humbly
Dedicated
by Moses Pitt.

Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios,
Mosem Pitt et Stephanum Swart.

Milliarica Germanica magna
Mill. Flandrica et Brabantica

FLANDRIÆ
Partes duæ,
quarum altera
PROPRIETARIA,
altera
IMPERIALIS
vulgo dicitur.

Walcheren XL

Middelburch

Vlissingen

Breskens

Schoon dijck

Catsenesse

Biervliet

Hulst

Axel

Terneuse

Stellendam

Stelle

Sluys

Aardenburch

Oost Souburch

West Souburch

Rammekens

Ysendyck

Rareschot

Clooster

Water Vliet

Albertus Polder

Cassel

Hazebrouck

Bergues

Dunkercken

Gravelingen

Mardyck

Sas van Gent

Eecloo

Oudenaerde

Ghendt

Dendermonde

Baronie van Borneem

Lillo

Oud Lillo

Santvliet

Antwerpen

Den Doel

Landt van Beveren

Mensuræ

ARCHIEPISCOPATVS CAMERACENSIS.

Archevesché de CAMBRAY.

Septentrio

F L A N D R

P A R S.

A R T Æ

S J Æ

P A R S

P I C A R D I Æ

Arras

Cambray

Douay

Arleux

Oysy

Bapaulmes

Milliaria Gallica.

Milliaria Germanica.

Ex Officina Janssonio-Waesbergiana.
Mosis Pitt et Stephani Swart.

Occidens

Meridies

20 30 40 50

Beury
Chaú de loyne
Conde
Foretz
Hergnies
Viergy
Audoumez
St Amand
Birlion
Bouingis
Marchiennes
Vuarelaing
Hasnon
Vicoigne
Fraſne
Vanchelle l'abaye
Tuille
Capelle
Tulin
Neuſy
Lacatoire
Creſpin
Sauloire
Amblize
Raimes
Quie uraing
Baſieu
Fenan
Bunerie
Morſyeont
Rieulay
Herruing
Vinaye
Ouſſy
Beaurepain
Oizy
Courroble
Angre
Azin
S. Sanin
Vualers
Rombie
Angreau
Somaing
Bellain
Erain
Marlis
Eſtree
Eſcaudaing
Valenchenne
Sabloeg
Bry
Flamengryn
Denain
Prouy
Sautain
Curgy
Amche
Acon
Aubericourt
Louche
Pontruel
Amoy
Hauchin
Thiaſu
Main
Preſeau
Sauche
Donchy
Fama
Grand Vuargy
Noyelle
Art
Maxencourt
Moncheau
Mareiche
Petit Vuargy
Hermancicourt
Reu
Villers
Villenau
Neufuille
Vuerchin
Semery
Portelle
Preux
Marquette
Haſpre
Rueſne
Bouchain
Somaig
Vemegis
Berrmeſain
Nerbigue
Marc
Queſnoy
Saulſcy
Iolinetz
Logery
Lachappelle
Le loquinol
Beaudegnies
Ceſignies
Romagnies
Carraing
Eſcarmain
Boncourt
Haſby
Folaiche
Rumery
Engle fontaine
Vertincourt
Necque
Pois
Vennezie au bois
Veaux au bois
Solem
S. Vaſt
Buſiere
Robersart
Erpy
Briay
Viely
Beauſes
Fore
Landrecys
Lucby
Neufville
Montay
Peumerou
Le pourain
Clary
Chaſtel en Cambreſis
Bazuan
Eſart
Bandins
S. Souple
Eſcaufort
Molaing
Bequiny
Beaureuoir
Bohain
Segoncourt
Fontaine Outerbre
Margicourt
Bellicourt
Mont S. martin
Bony
Chaſtellet
Creueceur
Ville main
Walincourt
Malincourt
Serain
Premont
Portry
Deheric
Seuegny
Malmaiſon
Ledain
Collery
Caulery
Troiuilles
Rumont
Belaiſe
Montcornet
Aubenceul au bois
Villers outreau
La terriere
Marteboſe
Banteul
Fechain
Eſtrun
Vuaſne
Pancrencourt
Iuuy
Nauy
Tun leueſque
Cuuliers
Eſmar
Tilloy
Ramely
Carnier
Caurey
Franney ceaſe
Aurain
Eſtemel
Roquier
Caterner
Chanternerle
Fontaine
Senerailles
Rinnely
Candry
Becquet
Vuambay
Lonſart
Audencourt
Eſnes
Serenville
Au
Maignier
Haſpre
Somaig
Vemegis
Berrmeſain
Nerbigue
Marc
Queſnoy
Saulſcy
Iolinetz
Logery
Lachappelle
Le loquinol
Beaudegnies
Ceſignies
Romagnies
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Eſtemel
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Au
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Berrmeſain
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Saulſcy
Iolinetz
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Le loquinol
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Ceſignies
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Veaux au bois
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Pancrencourt
Iuuy
Nauy
Tun leueſque
Cuuliers
Eſmar
Tilloy
Ramely
Carnier
Caurey
Franney ceaſe
Aurain
Eſtemel
Roquier
Caterner
Chanternerle
Fontaine
Senerailles
Rinnely
Candry
Becquet
Vuambay
Lonſart
Audencourt
Eſnes
Serenville
Au
Maignier

H A N N O
C A M
B R E S I S
P A R S
Æ
O R I Æ
N I Æ
P A R S

CAMBRAY

Orions

Notarum explicatio.

F. Franciæ.
H. Hannoniæ.
C. Cambreſii
A. Arteſiæ
} Denotat.

10 20 30 40 50 60

AN
ALPHABETICAL INDEX,

Containing

The NAMES of all the COUNTRIES, CITIES, TOWNS, RIVERS, ISLES, &c.

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Aerlander Veen	14,17	52 05	20 45
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Aernheim	02	51 40	22 00
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Aertrycke	1,35,38	51 00	19 00
Aeſdoem Prooſdy	17	52 10	21 05
Aeſwyn	10,11	52 30	23 05
Aeth	33	50 30	19 50
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Aeyn	22	51 30	22 10
Aeywiers Ab.	24	50 30	20 35
Aez	32	50 20	21 10
Afenen	32	50 10	20 55
Aff.	33	49 55	21 15
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Affe	01	50 00	22 20
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Agele	10	52 20	23 20
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Aggema	13	53 00	21 45
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Agnois	34	49 55	18 10
Ahen	32,33	50 10	20 55
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Aibaiſtes	34	50 25	17 50
Aickele	40	50 50	19 45
Aigenbroeck	22,33	50 35	21 00
Aigny	1,34	50 10	18 40
Aigre	39	50 10	18 40
Ailva	13	53 00	21 45
Aiſma	13	53 05	22 00
Aiſnot	33	50 10	20 00
Aiſs	22	50 25	20 55
Aita	13	53 05	22 35
Aix	1,34	50 15	18 30
Aix la Chapelle	30	50 35	22 20
Aken	1,30	50 35	22 20
Akendam	18	52 20	20 45
S. Akeren capel	37,39	50 45	19 00
Akerſloot	2,14	52 30	20 50
Akevoort	17	52 10	20 35
Akoy	8,14,16	51 45	21 20
Alacroys Taverne	30	50 25	21 55
Alain	35	50 25	19 35
Alar	01	52 00	21 40
Alaramir	30	50 20	21 40
Albada	13	53 00	21 55
Albe fl.	1,31	50 10	21 50
Albeeck	30	50 40	22 00
Alberghen	10	52 20	23 15
Albert	33	50 00	19 35
Alberts Capel	14,18	52 35	20 45
Alberts Holtge	11	52 35	22 50
Albertus Polder	40	51 10	19 45
Albfontaine	01	49 40	22 00
Albias	1,2,14,16,21	51 45	20 40
Alblaſſerdam	16,21,22	51 45	20 45
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Alekemade	15,17	52 05	20 25
Alekmadebrug	15,17	52 05	20 25
Alekmaer	1,2,14,18	52 35	20 55
Aldegeed	33	50 15	20 20
Aldekirchen	3,5,9	51 15	22 45
Aldekirchmelen	9	51 15	22 45
Aldemardum	13	52 50	21 45
Aldengaerde	1,10,11	52 40	22 40
Aldenhoven	30	50 40	22 30
Aldeweyck	22	50 55	22 05
Aldewerderdi Ep.	12	53 10	22 50
Aldewerderſyl	12	53 10	22 45
Alem	1,4,8,14,22,28	51 40	21 35
Alemer Sluys	4,14	51 35	21 20
Aleſtin	32, 33	50 10	21 00
Alfen	1, 22, 25	51 20	21 00
Alferen	17	52 00	20 40
Alften	22	50 45	20 10
Alhouſe	31	49 50	22 20
Alhurin	34	50 35	17 50
Alizontia fl.	31	40 30	22 00
Alkem	1, 3, 22, 23	50 45	21 30
Alle	1,31	49 30	21 00
Allembem	34	50 35	18 00
Allendorf	01	50 00	23 00
Allenhoven	33	50 35	21 10
Allennes	1,39, 34,35	50 20	18 50
Aller	3,7	52 10	21 55
Allerheilige	40	50 50	19 45
Allingwier	13	52 55	21 45
Almaige	32	70 15	21 00
Almelo	1, 10	52 15	23 10
Almeloveen	10	52 20	23 05
Almen	1,2,3,6,7	52 05	22 40
Almerdorp	14,18	52 40	21 15
Almkerck	4,8,22,25	51 40	21 10
Alonville	34	49 50	18 20
Alpen	2,3,5,8,9	51 25	22 50
Alphen	1,2	52 05	20 40
Alphen	35	50 50	20 10
Alphenſebergen	05	51 25	22 45
Alquines	34	50 35	18 00
Alſat fl.	31	49 30	22 10
Alsdorf	30	50 40	22 25
Alſen	1,14	51 40	21 40
Alſſene	33	50 45	20 15
Alſt	1	52 00	23 40
Alſtede	1,6,10	52 00	23 20
Altekleen	15	51 40	20 00
Alten	01	51 40	21 45
Altena	22, 25,40	51 05	20 24
Altenſebrueck	6	51 50	23 00
Altente capel	37	50 55	18 24
Althoesfelt	22	50 40	21 41
Altkirch	01	51 00	20 55

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Alve	1, 32, 33	50 20	21 00
Alverighem	34,37	50 55	18 35
Alnkerc	1	51 40	21 00
Aly	1, 34	49 55	18 00
Amand	22,24,35,40	50 55	20 15
Amasius fl.	1,2,12	53 10	23 15
Amatoy	32	50 10	21 05
Ambachten	02	51 00	19 40
Ambachtbuytendycs	18	52 20	20 45
Amberul	31	49 50	21 30
Ambesin	32	50 25	21 05
Ambesmeau	32	50 25	21 05
Ambest	22	50 30	21 15
Ambief fl.	30	50 15	21 50
Amblene fl.	31	50 00	22 10
Ambleteul	34,36	50 40	18 00
Amblinghem	34,35,39	50 25	18 30
Amblinsvelle	34	50 00	18 30
Ambliſe	1,33,41	50 15	19 45
Ambly	1, 31	50 00	21 00
Ambrine	34	50 10	18 20
Ambrosius cap.	24	50 45	20 25
Ambrosii Castell.	25	51 15	20 20
Amby	30	50 40	21 55
Ameland	1,2,13	53 20	22 00
Amelander gat	1,2	53 20	21 20
Ameloo	2	52 20	23 00
Amelroy	4,8,14,22	51 35	21 25
Amelte	10,11	52 50	23 00
Amen	1,10,11	52 45	23 00
Amenzelle	34	50 40	17 40
Amerschot	6	52 00	22 25
Ameries	1,33	50 00	19 55
Amergem	24	50 45	20 25
Ameronge	1,3,4,7,8	51 50	21 40
Ameronger Bos	20	51 50	21 40
Amerongsche Veenen	7	51 55	21 40
Amers	33,35,39	50 35	19 40
Amersfoorderberg	14	52 00	21 35
Ameyde	14,16,20	51 50	21 05
Amez	34	50 25	18 20
Amhesin	33	50 25	21 10
Amiens	1,34	49 50	18 10
Ammel	31	50 00	22 10
Ammelant	25	51 05	20 35
Ammer	16	51 35	20 30
Amners	14,16,20	51 50	20 55
Amognies	35	50 40	19 40
Amogy	33	50 35	19 35
Amphez	34	50 00	18 20
Ampten	02	53 00	23 20
Amptmanshuys	30	50 40	22 35
Amsen	3,6,10	52 05	22 50
Amstel	14	52 15	21 00
Amstellandt	2	52 00	20 40
Amstelveen	2,14,17	52 15	20 50
Amster fl.	2	52 00	20 40
Amsterdam	1,2,14,17	52 20	20 55
Amsy	22,30	50 25	21 30
Amwalt	05	51 00	22 25
Anadojenz	34	50 20	18 10
Anappes	1,34,35,39	50 30	19 00
Anatoy	33	50 10	21 05
Anceren	1,31	50 00	20 50
Anchyn	33,34,39,41	50 15	19 10
Anclo	32	50 15	20 40
Andegay	33	50 05	19 55
Andegon	32,33	50 20	20 40
Andeheul	8, 20	51 50	21 25
Andel	8,16,22,25	51 40	21 15
Andelsbroeck	16	51 40	21 10
An den Abbay	32,33	50 20	21 05
Addenalle	22,32	50 20	21 10
Andergny	33	50 15	19 50
Anderlecht	22,24,33	50 40	20 25
Anders Papsou	15	51 55	20 25
Anderstat	1,22,23,24	51 00	20 40
An dethunt	1	50 20	17 40
Andinfer	1,34	50 00	18 30
Andonmes	39	50 20	19 20
Andoy	32	50 15	21 00
Andre	1,34	50 15	18 10
Andre Eche	31	49 20	22 00
Andrehe	34	50 35	18 00
Andreselle	34	50 40	17 40
Andrico	35	50 30	19 05
Andries	1,3,4,8,14,28	51 40	21 35
Andries Castell.	2,22	51 40	21 30
Andrieu	1,30,34	50 15	18 00
Andrimont	30	50 20	22 05
Andruga	13	53 00	21 55
Ane	10	72 35	23 00
Anem	10	52 15	22 25
Anevelt	10	52 30	23 00
Anezin	34, 39	50 25	18 50
Anfareuze	39	50 40	19 30
Angeler	3,4,6,7	51 55	22 30
Angelre	8	51 50	22 25
Angenees	5	51 20	22 40
Angeren	2,3,4,6,8	51 50	22 10
Angermundt	1	51 00	23 00
Angeroort	01	51 00	23 00
Angre	33,41	50 10	19 50
Angrine	33	50 00	20 15
Anhalt	11	52 40	22 50
Anholt	01	51 40	22 40
Anich	33,34,41	50 15	19 20
Anielle	1,31	49 30	22 20
Anions	39	50 10	18 40
Ankeveen	02	52 00	21 00

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Anler	01	50 00	22 20
Anlo	1,2,10,11	52 55	23 00
S.Anna	35,40	51 05	20 05
S.Anna Capel	24	50 45	20 30
S.Anna Polder	27,40	51 10	20 20
F. S. Anna Geule	35	71 15	19 55
S. Anna Parochie	13	53 15	21 55
S. Anna Pee	24	50 40	20 40
Annay	39	50 10	18 50
Annen	11	52 00	23 10
S. Annunberg	8,22	51 35	21 35
S.Annenlandt	1,21,22	51 37	20 00
S. Anne ter Muye	38	51 15	19 15
Annoullin	35,39	50 20	18 50
Anor	1,33	49 50	20 15
Anraid	01	51 00	22 40
Anrepe	11	62 50	23 00
Ansbeke	38	51 00	19 30
Anse	10,11	52 40	22 40
Anseghem	39,40	40 45	19 30
Anselaer	03	51 30	22 40
Ansenoy	33	50 10	19 40
Anser	01	49 40	22 00
Anserein	32	50 05	20 55
Ansoin	33	50 10	19 40
Ansin	34	50 10	18 50
Anstoot	01	52 00	22 00
Ansureuse	33	50 35	19 35
Ante	1,32,33	50 05	20 50
S. Anthoine	33	50 20	20 05
Antoin	1,33,35,39	50 25	19 35
S. Antonii	38,40	51 10	19 50
S.Antons	1,3,5,7,22,25	51 25	22 05
S.Antons in de Heyde	3	51 10	22 50
S.Antonsdyck	19	52 15	20 55
S.Antonshoeck	25, 27	51 10	20 20
S. Antons Polder	15,16	51 40	20 40
Antre	35	50 30	20 00
Antricourt	39	50 10	19 00
Antroulles	35,39	50 20	19 05
Antwerpen	1,2,21,22	51 05	20 30
Antwerpiense Territ.	29	51 00	51 40
Antwerpscheveer	16	51 30	20 40
Anvaing	33	50 30	19 40
Anuen	10	52 55	23 00
Anvoy	1,32,33	50 10	20 50
Anwell	22	50 30	22 15
Aoin	41	50 05	19 15
Apelten	3,8,22,28	51 40	21 50
Apelter	33	50 40	20 05
Apenburg	48	51 45	21 55
Aperloo	3,7	52 10	22 00
Aps Polder	15	51 50	20 25
Apswoudt	15	51 55	20 20
Appel	07	52 05	21 55
Appeldoorn	1,2,3,7,10	52 05	22 15
Appelersslobegar	16	51 30	20 30
Appelester	40	50 45	20 00
Appels	35	51 00	20 05
Appelsche	10,11,13	52 50	22 35
Appeltern	4	51 40	21 50
Appeltorn	1,3,8	51 30	22 40
Appeltrum	35	50 45	20 05
Appinge	12	53 10	23 10
Aquen	33	50 10	21 10
Aques	33,34	50 25	19 20
Aquisgranum	30	50 35	22 20
Arancy	1,31	49 00	21 40
Arbiseu	1,32,33	50 05	21 00
Arbres	1,32,33	50 15	20 50
Arche	31	49 20	20 40
Archum	10	52 20	22 50
Arck	01	50 20	22 40
Arckel	1,8,14,16	51 45	21 00
Arckestein	1,3,6,10	52 10	22 40
Arckum	14,17,18	52 25	20 50
Arcqaron	34	50 35	18 30
Arcques	34,35,37	50 35	18 30
Foreſt de Ardelot	34	50 25	18 10
Ardenna Sylva	31	49 30	20 20
Ardorf	01	50 00	22 40
Ardres	34,35,37	50 40	18 20
Arem	01	50 20	23 00
Arneberchs Polder	16	51 35	20 45
Arenberg	01	50 00	23 40
Arenbergschegr	10	52 30	22 20
Arenbouds capel	34	50 45	18 30
Arendonck	1,22	51 10	21 10
Arendonck Vryh	25	51 05	21 10
Arendonck dyck	25	51 05	21 05
Arenshorst	10	52 25	22 40
Arentgarde	23	50 40	21 00
Argelle	34	50 10	18 10
Argenteau	1,22,30	50 30	21 55
Argenton	23, 24, 32	50 25	20 40
Argoule	34	50 10	18 10
Argu	34	50 05	18 20
Arguise	34	50 00	18 40
Arichem	3,4,8	51 45	21 35
Arien	1,34,35,37	50 25	18 30
Aris Sloot	18,19	52 25	20 55
Arkennes	22,24,33	50 25	20 20
Arkinhout	34*	50 35	18 30
Arler	1,3,7	52 00	21 40
Arleux	1,33,34,35	50 10	19 05
Arlun	01	49 30	21 50
Armegny	31	49 20	20 20
Armengiers	1,34,35	50 30	18 50
Armentiers capelle	34	50 30	19 00
Armoze	31	49 10	21 00

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Armuyden	1,2,21,35	51 30	19 40
Arneke	1,34,35,37	50 40	18 15
Arnhem	1,3,4,6,7,8	51 50	22 10
S.Arnhouts Capel	37	50 50	18 05
Arnon	32,33	50 10	20 55
Arnoul Capelle	35	50 45	18 20
Arntgarde	22,24	50 40	21 00
Aros	32	50 15	20 35
Arque	1,35,39	50 35	19 40
Arquegien lesecq.	35,39	50 25	19 00
Arquenne	22,23,24	50 35	20 45
Arquinghem	34,37,39	50 30	19 00
Arras	1,34,41	50 10	19 00
Arrichen	14	51 45	21 20
Arsele	38,40	50 55	19 25
Arssen	3,22	51 20	22 20
Artehies	35, 39	50 20	19 00
Artesia	01	50 20	18 00
Arthey	32	50 20	20 50
Artoy	04	51 45	21 20
Artre	1,33,34,41	50 10	19 40
Artzelaer	22,25,29	51 00	20 30
Arville	1,31, 32	49 50	21 20
Arum	1,2,13	53 00	21 45
Arx	34	50 20	18 30
Arxpuel Cast.	35	50 55	19 25
Asaim	33,34	50 15	19 40
Asbeck	01	51 40	23 20
Ascanaffe	35,39	50 40	19 35
Asch	1,5,22	50 55	21 50
Aschatiau	32	50 15	21 00
Aschcen refail	32	50 25	20 50
Aschendorp	01	52 40	23 40
Ascheruy	24,25	50 50	20 25
Aslene	38,40	50 55	19 35
Asel	03	51 00	22 20
Aselo	10	52 10	23 10
Asenede	35	50 55	19 45
Asewyn	1,3,6	51 45	22 40
Aspel	3,8	51 40	22 40
Aspelare	40	50 45	20 05
Aspere	35	50 50	19 45
Asperen	1,2,3,4,8,14	51 45	21 20
Asprin	1,31	49 20	22 10
Asslaw	32,33	50 15	20 50
Assche	1,22,33,35	50 50	20 20
Asselen	1,8,22,28	51 40	22 00
Asselhuys	30	50 35	22 15
Assels	40	50 35	19 40
Asselt	1,3,22	51 00	22 20
Assen	1,2,10	52 50	23 00
Assenbroec	35	51 05	19 15
Assendelft	1,2,14,18	52 25	20 50
Assene	40	50 55	19 45
Assenede	38,40	51 10	19 45
Asses	34	50 00	19 00
Asselle	41	50 00	18 40
Ass ter heyde	24	50 45	20 20
Assum	14,17,18	52 30	20 50
Ast	1,22,23	50 40	21 00
Neer Ast	2,3,4	51 45	21 30
Asten	1,3,28	51 10	22 00
Astenay	31	49 10	21 10
Astene	35	50 55	19 35
Astenet	30	50 25	22 15
Asterde	01	50 40	20 00
Asterlagen	03	51 10	23 00
Astingh	06	52 05	23 00
Aswyn	01	52 20	23 00
Atart	1,31	49 30	21 50
Ath	1,35	50 35	19 55
Athis	33	50 15	19 55
Athys	34,35	50 10	19 00
Atiche	34	50 25	19 10
Atregise	22,23,32,33	50 30	21 00
Atricour	34	50 20	19 10
Atrime	32,33	50 25	21 05
Atrine	22	50 30	21 15
Attenhoven	22,23	50 35	21 20
Atyn	32,33	50 10	21 00
Au	41	50 00	19 20
Avarenis	34	50 40	18 20
Avaymet	33	50 25	20 45
Aubain	1,32,33	50 05	20 40
Aubechies	33	50 25	19 45
Aubel	1,30	50 30	22 05
Aubenceul au bois	41	49 55	19 15
Aubencheu	41	50 10	19 10
Aubensou	33,34	49 50	19 25
Auberg	35,39	50 25	18 55
Auberher	33	50 15	20 20
Aubericourt	33,41	50 15	19 15
Aubert	34,41	50 10	19 30
Aubesies	35, 39	50 30	19 30
Aubin	1,34	50 00	19 00
Aubin	32	50 20	21 15
Aubigny	41	50 10	19 10
Auboy	1,32,33	50 10	20 55
Aubrechies	39	50 30	19 40
Aubrin	1,34	50 10	18 30
Aubry	33, 39	50 15	19 35
Auchim	1,37	50 30	17 55
Auchin	34	50 34	18 20
Auchy	1,39	50 10	18 40
Auckeveen	1,14,20	52 10	21 15
Audenalle	33	50 20	21 10
Audincourt	41	50 00	19 25
Audenfort	34	50 35	18 20
Audenthun	34	50 25	18 20
Auderborch	35	50 55	19 35

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M	Longitude. D. M.
Audicourt	34	49 50	19 00
Audinghen	34	50 40	18 00
Audomes	41	50 25	19 35
Ave	33	49 55	21 15
Ave capel.	1,35,37	50 55	18 35
Avelgem	35,39,40	50 40	19 30
Avelin	34	50 25	19 10
Avelry	1,35,39	50 20	19 15
Avencon	31,32,33	50 10	21 05
Avenel	33	49 55	20 05
Avenellelahutte	33	49 55	20 00
Avenhorn	1,2,14,18	52 40	21 05
Avequin	1,34,39	50 20	18 50
Avereeſt	02	52 20	22 40
Averhus	01	51 20	23 20
Averloe	10	52 10	22 35
Avernas	1,22,23,33	50 35	21 15
Averwolde	10	52 15	22 30
Areſalt	3,4,8,14	51 45	21 35
Areſalt Capel.	4,8	51 45	21 35
Aveſne le Conte	1,34	50 10	18 40
Aveſne	1,33	49 55	20 05
Aveſnes	34	50 10	18 50
Aveſnes le ſecq.	33,34	50 10	19 25
Augüſtin	34,35	50 30	18 30
Aville	1,31	49 30	22 20
Avinck Sluys	06	52 00	23 00
AvinmeClooſter	13	53 05	21 55
Avions	34	50 15	19 00
Avis	39	50 10	19 10
Aviſter	30	50 25	21 40
Aukeſtinuſga	13	53 05	22 20
Aulbegny	34	50 10	18 50
Aule	1,31	49 30	21 40
Aum	32,33	50 25	21 05
Auma	12	53 00	22 40
Aunay	34	50 20	19 00
Aunoy	41	50 15	19 35
Avorennis	37	50 40	17 40
Aurain	41	50 05	19 15
Auraing	39	50 30	19 30
Aurchaille	32	50 10	20 55
Aurenault	22,32,33	50 25	20 45
Auroult	34	50 30	18 20
Aury	01	50 00	17 40
Auſart les lacq.	32,33	50 15	20 40
Auſenoy	34	50 15	19 40
Auſerein	33	50 05	20 55
Auſne	1,33	50 00	20 20
Auſnoit	33	50 00	19 55
Auſque	34	50 35	18 30
Auſquilles	33	50 15	20 05
Auſs	22	50 30	21 45
Auſſal	34	50 10	18 20
Auſſey	1,31	49 40	21 10
Autiey	33,34	50 20	19 20
Auſſy au bois	34	50 25	18 40
Auſiyles	34	50 15	18 20
Auſtayu	1,35,39	50 25	19 15
Auſtda	17	52 05	21 00
Auſtel Ida	20	52 05	21 10
Auſtrebert	34	50 10	18 20
Auſtria Polder	40	51 10	19 50
Auſy	1,32	50 25	21 15
Authuil	34	49 55	18 50
Authy	1,34	50 00	18 40
Autreppe	33	49 40	20 05
Autricourt	35	50 15	19 10
Autruyve	33,35	50 35	19 35
Autryps	39	50 30	19 40
Anvain	1,34	50 20	18 30
Auvenay	32	50 10	20 55
Auvert bois	32,33	50 20	21 05
Au ville	34	50 05	18 10
Auwegen	24,40	50 55	20 05
Auxwye	14	52 25	21 10
Auxy	34	50 05	18 30
Awenne	1,31	49 50	21 20
Axel	1,2,21,40	51 10	19 55
Aye	1,31	50 00	21 20
Ayegem	40	50 45	19 55
Ayegems Capel	40	50 45	19 55
Ayeghem	35	51 05	19 25
Aygebroeck	23	50 35	20 55
Aygem	40	50 45	20 00
Aygemont	33	50 00	20 50
Ayghen	33	50 40	20 05
Aygremont	22,30,32	50 30	21 40
Ayma	12	53 00	21 50
Aymoin	1,32	50 25	21 20
Aymot	32	50 20	20 45
Ayne	33,34	49 55	19 30
Ays en refail	23	50 30	20 55
Ayſs	33	50 25	20 50
Ayſſche	33	50 20	19 25
Ayvez	22,23,33	50 30	21 05
Aywyer	22,23	50 25	21 05
Aywieres	1,22,33	50 20	20 35
Azel	1,22	51 00	21 30
Azin	41	50 20	19 35
Azincourt	34	50 20	18 30

B

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
BAakmarckt	06	52 00	22 35
Babbaers Polder	15	51 50	20 25
Babylonienbroeck	8,22	51 35	21 10
Bachten	1,35,38,40	50 55	19 35
Bachy	35,39	50 25	19 20
Backerskil	22	51 40	20 10
Backers Veer	25,40	51 05	20 25
Backeveen	13	53 00	22 25
Backling	01	49 50	21 50
Backum	18	52 30	20 45
Backwatering	15	52 00	20 45
Bacourt	41	50 00	18 45
Bacq de Authin	34	50 20	18 10
Bacq a Beucheul	33,34	50 05	19 15
Bacq a Ferſaing	34	50 10	19 20
Bacq a Waſnes	33	50 05	19 20
Bacx	20	51 55	21 10
Badel	01	51 00	21 20
Badenborg	30	50 35	22 20
Baeck	1,2,3,4,6	52 00	22 35
Baeckel	28	51 20	22 10
Baefs Vyſve	38,39,40	50 45	19 25
Baekenhagen	10	52 10	23 10
Bael	01	52 40	22 20
Baelare	33	50 40	19 55
Baenbrug	02	52 00	21 00
Baenille	34	49 55	18 00
Baer	3,6,7	51 50	22 20
Baerd	13	53 00	21 55
Baerdegem	22	50 50	20 15
Baerder Adeel	13	53 05	22 55
Baerl	22,33	50 35	21 25
Baerle	10,11	52 35	22 15
Baerledonck	35,40	51 00	20 00
Baerlandt	21,40	51 25	19 50
Baern	1,2,3,14,20	52 05	21 25
Baerner Veen	20	52 05	21 25
De Baers	11	52 40	22 30
Baersdonck	05	51 20	22 40
Baersdorf	1,21	51 30	19 50
Baertwyck	8,22,25	51 35	21 15
S. Baes	38	51 05	19 05
Baeshoeck	35	50 55	18 40
Baeszo	22,24,40	50 55	20 15
Baetle	35	50 55	19 40
Bafele	35	51 10	20 15
Baffelt	2,12	53 15	22 50
Bagimon	1,31	49 30	20 50
Bagners	34	50 00	19 10
Bagny	22,24,32,33	50 20	20 40
Baihault	33	50 25	20 55
Baihault Chatiau	32	50 20	20 55
Bailier	01	50 20	20 40
Baillate court	34	50 00	18 30
Bailles court	32	49 55	18 30
Bailleu en Ternois	34	50 20	18 40
Bailleu le Mont	34	50 05	18 50
Bailieu le Val	34	50 05	18 59
Baillveul	1,35,39	50 30	19 25
Bajum	13	53 05	21 55
Baine	37	50 25	18 10
Bainghem	34,37	50 30	17 50
Bainghen	34	50 35	18 20
Baintham	34	50 30	18 10
Baiſien	34	50 15	18 50
Baiſieu	33,41	50 15	19 50
Bakel	1,2,3,22	51 25	22 00
Bakendorp	21,40	51 25	19 50
Bakenes	17,20	52 00	20 50
Baken op de Kreupel	14	52 40	21 30
Balaſtre	32,33	50 20	20 45
Balch	14	52 55	21 15
Balck	13	52 50	21 50
Balken	1,5,8	51 30	22 40
Bale	30	50 25	22 15
Balegem	40	50 50	19 50
Balem	1,22,23,25,29	50 50	20 50
Balen	25	51 00	21 15
Baler	10	52 30	23 00
Balet	22,24	50 30	20 30
Balgoyen	04	51 40	22 00
Balhode	35	51 20	19 55
Balinghem	34	50 40	18 20
Ballai	22,23,25,29	51 00	20 45
Ballegoye	8,28	51 40	22 00
Ballegriet	17	52 10	20 35
Ballet	33	50 25	20 25
Balloo	11	52 50	23 00
Ballum	1,13	53 20	22 00
Balvor	04	51 40	21 40
Bambeke	34,35,37	50 40	18 35
Bambrug	1,14,17,20	52 10	21 05
Ban	16	51 40	21 10
Bana	34	49 50	18 50
Banc Donne	30	50 25	21 55
Banck	15,38	51 15	18 40
Banckdyck	15	52 00	20 05
Bancke	14,17	52 10	20 35
Bancke P.F.	23,24	50 45	20 45
Banckeraes Meer	17,20	52 15	20 55
Banckfloot	15	52 00	20 05
Bancquchene	30	50 20	21 40
Banevelt	08	51 35	22 35
Banguerde	18	52 35	21 15
Banjaert	1,2,21,35	51 40	19 30
Banichove	39	50 40	19 10
Banley	32,33	50 20	20 40
Bannet	30	50 35	22 05
Banſcheidt	19	52 25	21 00
Bant au Selle	33,34,41	49 55	19 20
Banteul	33,34,41	49 55	19 20
Bapaulmes	1,34,41	50 00	18 45
Baradeel	13	53 05	21 45
Baraf	34	50 15	18 50
Baralo	01	50 20	21 20
Barafare	1,34	50 00	19 10
Barbechon	33	50 05	20 20
Barbers Polder	40	51 10	19 40
Barchon	30	50 25	21 55
Barckel	1,3	50 40	22 40
Barclau	35	50 20	19 00
Bardeghem	24,35	50 55	20 15
Barendrecht	1,14,16	51 45	20 35
Baret	33,34,39	50 05	19 10
Barl	1,9	51 20	23 05
Barlake	16	51 30	20 35
Barlamont	01	50 00	19 40
Barle	3,6	51 50	22 30
Barlehaer	10	52 25	23 05
Barlet	34	50 15	18 40
Barleu	30	50 20	21 40
Barnardyte	14,17	52 20	20 40
Barnati	01	50 00	21 40
Barndegatsſloot	17,18	52 25	20 55
Barnevelt	3,4,7	52 00	21 50
Barouville	33	50 00	21 00
Barre Polder	17	52 05	20 35
Barrewouts waerder	17	52 00	20 50
Barroys	1,31	49 00	21 40
Barsdonck	09	51 15	22 40
Barſtein	04	51 35	21 30
Bartamont	33	50 15	20 05
Bartholome Capel.	35	50 35	18 35
Bartincourt	34	50 00	19 10
Bartwyck	03	51 30	21 10
Barway	1,31	50 10	21 40
Barwert	12	53 10	22 45
Bary	01	49 40	21 40
Bas	33	50 20	21 15
Baſchant	33	50 00	20 00
Baſecgles	33,39	50 20	19 40
Baſele	22	51 00	20 25
Bas en hault	32	50 25	21 10
Baſentin	34	49 55	19 00
Baſien	33,39	50 30	19 15
Bas kreeck	40	51 15	20 15
Baſtian	41	50 00	19 40
Baſs	32	50 20	21 10
Ba ſee	1,35,39	50 20	18 40
Baſle kille	16	51 45	20 55
Baſſelee	25,40	51 05	20 15
Baſſempierre	31	49 00	22 00
Baſſenve de	35,38,40	51 10	19 40
Baſſeul	1,34	50 05	18 50
Baſs Wavere	23	50 35	20 45
Baſsieu	34	49 55	18 50
Baſsilly	33	50 30	20 00
Baſly	33,34	50 25	19 00
Baſtian Capel	35	51 00	19 10
Baſtille	34	49 55	18 50
Baſtoigne	1,31	49 40	21 40
Baſy	1,22,24	50 25	20 35
Baſyn	33	50 30	19 20
Batenborg	2,3,4,8,22	51 40	21 50
Bateſteyn	14,17,20	52 00	21 00
Bath	1,21	51 25	20 10
Bathman	2,3,6,10	52 10	22 40
Bathmer	10	52 20	22 40
Batinge	11	52 40	22 40
Batſentooren	27	51 15	20 15
Battel	22,24,25,29	50 55	20 35
Battelbroeck	24,25,29	50 55	20 35
Battenbort	15	51 35	20 05
Battice	30	50 25	22 05
Bavay	33	50 10	19 55
Baubert	34	50 20	18 00
Baucourt	34	50 25	18 30
Baudina	41	49 55	19 40
Baudour	33	50 20	19 55
Bavegem	40	50 50	19 50
Bauel	22,25	51 25	21 00
Bavelincourt	34	49 55	18 30
Bavelsbroeck	16	51 25	20 55
Bavenholt	08	51 35	22 25
Bauffe	1,33	50 25	19 55
Bauhmod	34	50 05	18 10
Bavichove	34,35,37	50 35	18 20
Bavigne	30	50 20	21 35
Baulieu	33	49 55	20 05
Baultrage	39	50 20	19 50
Baumont	30	50 25	22 05
Baumvin	34	50 20	18 40
Bax	2,4,7	51 45	21 50
Baxen	22	51 05	22 10
Baxhoef	05	51 05	22 20
Bayegem	40	50 50	19 45
Bayne	34	50 30	18 20
Baynes	33	49 55	20 20
Beamoree	32	50 15	20 25
Beanicamp	39	50 20	18 50
Beau	31	49 30	20 40
Beaucam	34	50 25	18 40
Beauchavy	34	50 00	18 20
Beaudignies	33,34,41	50 05	19 45
Beaufdys Abb.	30	50 25	21 50
Beaufort	22,32,33	50 25	21 15
Beaulencourt	34	49 55	18 40
Beaulieu	33	50 20	20 10
Beaumes	1,34	50 00	18 10
Beaumont	1,33	50 05	20 20
Beaupair	39	50 10	19 10
Beaupre	33,40	50 40	20 00
Beaupre Abb.	37,39	50 25	18 20
Beaurain	34	50 15	18 00
Beauraing	31,33	49 55	21 00
Le Beauregart	33	49 55	20 05

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Beaurenart	32,33	50 25	21 05
Beaurapair	1,34	50 05	18 20
Beaurevoir	33,34,41	49 55	19 00
Beaurieu	33	50 00	20 15
Beaury	23,24	50 30	20 40
Beaufart	34	50 05	18 00
Beauval	34	50 00	18 20
Beauvois	34,41	50 05	18 20
Beauvoye	34	50 05	18 10
Beauvrain	33	49 40	19 45
Bebber	08	51 35	22 20
Beboury	33	49 45	19 40
Becelare	34,35,37,39	50 40	19 05
Le Beck	39	50 00	10 10
Beckaf Caſtel.	24,29	51 00	20 25
Becke fl.	23	50 35	21 10
Beckevoert	22	50 50	21 10
Becquereul	1,34	50 05	18 40
Becqlets	33	50 30	19 35
Bedhur	01	50 40	23 00
Bedoe	22	50 40	21 40
Bee	33	49 50	21 15
Bemſter	1,2,14,18	52 30	21 00
Beemt	16	51 45	21 10
Beenen	07	51 40	22 30
Beer	14,15,21	52 00	20 00
Beerendrecht	26,35	51 15	20 25
Beerenvelt	22	50 45	31 25
Beerewatering	17,20	52 10	20 55
Beerkyn	34, 35	50 30	18 30
Beerlo	33	50 35	20 15
Beerlee	35,40	50 55	20 00
Beerlicom	03	51 30	21 30
Beern	4,8,14,25,28	51 35	21 20
Beernberg	07	51 55	22 20
Beers	3,5,8,22	51 35	22 05
Beerſe	1,22,25	51 10	20 55
Beerſel	22	50 55	20 45
Beerſingen	08	51 45	22 10
Beerta	1,10,11,12	53 00	23 20
Beervelde	35	51 00	19 50
Beeſt	1,35,37,38	50 55	18 45
Beetgum	13	53 05	21 55
Beets	1,22,23,33	50 45	21 10
Beetſerſloot	18,19	52 30	21 00
Beetuwe	06	51 45	22 20
Befoyen	22	51 35	21 10
Behaigne	33	50 00	21 15
Behencourt	34	49 55	18 40
Behoudedorp	14	52 55	21 10
Behoudenkoſt Polder	17	52 05	20 40
Behoury	34	49 50	19 20
Beinen	15	51 55	20 00
Beke fl.	01	51 40	21 40
Bekegem	35,38	51 00	18 55
Bekelghem	22,23	50 45	20 15
Bekezele	22,24,33	50 45	20 20
Belaiſe	41	49 55	19 15
Belcum	1,13	53 05	21 55
Belfelt	1,5,9,12	51 05	22 25
Belforier	39	50 10	19 00
Belge	34	50 15	18 30
Belham	3,6	51 50	22 30
S. Belin	41	49 55	19 35
Bellaing	33,41	50 15	19 35
Belle	1,34,35,37,39	50 35	18 35
Belle Ambacht	35,37	50 35	18 40
Bellebrune	34	50 30	17 50
Bellecourt	22,33	50 20	20 25
Bellefontaine	31	49 40	21 00
Bellegem	35,39	50 35	19 20
Bellem	38,40	51 00	19 30
Bellem Caſtell.	35	51 00	19 30
Belle Rive	35,39	50 30	19 30
Bellevau	31	49 30	21 10
Belleverbroecke Rab.	35	51 05	19 30
Bellevitas	34	50 05	18 30
Bellicourt	41	49 50	19 15
Bellinckhave	08	51 35	22 40
Bellinghoff	10	52 15	23 05
Bellinckhove	09	51 15	22 40
Bellincourt	34	50 10	18 10
Bellingen	24	50 35	20 15
Bellingwolde	1,10,11	52 55	23 25
Bellingwoldermeer	10	52 50	23 30
Bellingwolderzyl	2,10	52 55	23 30
Belly	34,35,37	50 30	18 20
Belmer Meer	18, 19	52 20	21 05
Belon	34,39,41	50 10	18 50
Belſele	40	51 05	20 05
Beltrum	06	51 55	23 00
Belve	30	50 25	22 15
Belvelt	03	51 10	22 20
Belveren	28	51 25	21 20
Bely	15	52 00	20 30
Bemelen	30	50 40	22 00
Bemmel	3,4,6,7,8	51 45	22 10
S. Bemy malbatu	33	50 05	20 00
Benaert fl.	25	51 00	20 45
Bendelvo coſt.	35	41 10	20 00
Benecum	33	50 35	20 50
Benegny	33	50 05	19 55
Benekamp	03	51 40	22 40
Bengny	1,34	50 20	18 20
Bengvimont	3,31	49 40	21 30
Benſcour	41	50 10	19 10
Benne I roeck	14,18	52 34	21 15
Bennebroecken meer	18	52 40	21 10
Bennekom	3,7,8,20	51 50	21 50
Benſcho	22	51 05	20 30
Benskoop	1,8,14,16	51 45	21 20
Benskooperdyck	16,17	51 55	21 05
Bent	17	52 05	20 05
Bente	11	52 35	23 00
Benthem	1,2,10	42 00	23 30
Benthuyſen	1,2,14,17	52 00	20 30
Benthoorn	14,17	52 05	20 35
Bentigny	41	50 10	19 15
Bentille capelle	35, 38	51 10	19 35
Bentvelt	17	52 20	20 40
Benvaiſtre	41	50 05	18 50
Beooſtenblick	21	51 15	19 50
Bequies	39	50 30	19 30
Bequiny	41	49 55	19 35
S.Berbe capel.	24	50 25	20 15
Berbieres	39	50 10	18 50
Berbroec	22	50 50	22 25
Berca ad Rhenum	09	51 20	22 55
Berch	1,20,28, 30	50 40	22 00
Berch Ambacht	16,20	51 50	20 55
Berchem	1, 22,25	51 05	20 30
Berchen	15	51 55	20 30
Bercheyck	17	52 10	20 25
Berchout	14	52 35	21 10
Berch Polder	15	51 50	20 30
Berchſenhoeck	14,15	51 55	20 30
Berch Stoop	16	51 50	20 55
Berchu	1,31	49 40	21 30
Berck	4,8	51 50	22 25
Bercket	2,14,15	51 55	20 30
Berckelſe Meer	15	52 00	20 30
Berckemerbrug	10	52 25	22 30
Berckenrode	14,17	52 20	20 40
Berckeſtein	20	51 50	21 35
Berckhout	18	52 35	21 10
Bercklooſter	10	52 20	22 30
Berckmeer	18	52 35	21 05
Berckow	1,14,16,21	51 50	20 50
Berckwere	18	52 40	21 00
Berclau	39	50 20	18 50
Bercoop	10,11	52 50	22 25
Bercu	33	50 25	19 25
Berecamp	02	52 00	21 40
Berehem	24	50 40	20 20
Bereklau	06	51 45	22 25
Berelle	33	50 00	20 15
Berendrecht	21,22,40	51 15	20 25
Bereſteyn	08	51 50	21 40
Berey	1,35,39	50 20	19 20
Berg	3,22,30	50 45	22 05
Bergelen	05	50 55	22 25
Bergen	1, 3,4,14,18	52 40	20 50
Marq. Bergen	2,22,25	51 20	20 25
Bergen op Zoom	2,22	51 25	20 25
Berger Bos	06	51 45	22 35
Berghe	1,24	50 45	20 40
Berghen	34	50 30	18 20
Bergherndorff	30	50 40	22 25
Berghet	35,37	50 25	18 35
Bergheyck	22	51 10	21 30
Bergmeer	13	53 05	22 15
Bergſcans	07,10	52 25	22 15
Bergum	1,2,13	53 05	22 15
Bergumer Clooſt.	13	53 00	22 15
Bergumer heyde	13	53 05	22 15
Beringen	1,5,22,25	50 55	21 20
Beringhe	24	50 40	20 15
Berkele fl.	10	52 00	22 35
Berkelee	1,25	51 25	21 15
Berlaimont	33	50 00	19 55
Berlanu	33	50 10	21 10
Berlette	34	50 10	18 20
Berlicom	1,8,22,28	51 30	21 40
Berloney	34	50 15	18 30
Bermerang	1,33,34	50 05	19 40
Bern	22,30	50 35	22 00
Bernacomin	32	50 20	20 55
Bernart	33	50 15	21 00
S.Bernart Abb. Viz.	22	51 00	20 25
S.Bernarts capel.	09	51 25	22 40
S.Bernarts Polder	40	51 10	19 50
Bernat	34	50 05	18 00
Bernaty	31	50 10	21 40
Bernaville	34	50 00	18 00
Bernay	34	50 05	17 50
Berncamp	07	52 10	21 50
Berne	01	51 00	19 20
Berneken	25	51 05	20 30
Bernen	35,38,40	51 00	19 20
Bernes	1,34	50 40	17 50
Berneville	34	50 10	18 20
Bernicourt	39,41	50 10	19 00
Bernieulle	34	50 25	18 00
Bernis	39	50 20	19 40
Berniſort	1,33	50 20	19 45
Berno	33	49 40	19 35
Berperg	31	49 30	22 20
Berquelles	39	50 20	19 30
Berrebroeck	34	50 45	21 20
Berrevelt	23	50 40	21 20
Berringvelt	06	51 50	22 50
Berrineſian	41	50 10	19 35
Berry	34	50 05	18 40
Berſe	1,35,39	50 15	19 15
Berſe boſem	16	51 40	21 05
Berſee	32,33	50 10	20 30
Berſees	33, 34	50 20	18 50
Berſegen	40	50 50	19 45
Berſel	01	50 00	20 20
Berſele	1,2,22,24,33	50 35	22 25
Berſely	1,33	50 05	20 15
Berſingerhorn	14,18	50 40	21 05
Berſſel M.	25,29	50 55	20 45
Bert	24	50 35	20 20
Bertaing	39	50 10	19 20
Bertencourt	1,34	49 55	18 00
Bertene	34,35,37,39	50 35	18 30
Berthauſy	34	50 00	18 10
Berthem	22,23,24,33	50 45	20 45
Berthout	24	50 35	20 20
Bertincourt	41	49 55	19 00
Bertón	1,31	49 50	21 40
Bertraing	01	49 30	21 10
Bertrais	22,23,33	50 35	21 15
Bertrange	31,34	49 55	18 10
Bertrouſau	32	50 15	20 35
Bertrouſan	32	50 15	20 35
Bertry	1,31	49 40	21 10
Bertrus	34	50 10	17 40
Bervel de Capelle	38	51 00	19 50
Bervine fl.	30	50 35	21 55
Beſwer	01	52 09	23 00
Beſchant	01	50 00	20 00
Beſchoter Wettering	18	52 30	21 05
Beſelink	06	52 05	22 40
Beſinghen	34	50 25	18 00
Beſoye	3,8,14,16,25	51 30	21 10
Beſſelen	1,3,5,22	51 05	22 20
Beſterſuaeg	13	53 00	22 15
Beſuyden	11	52 30	22 40
Betekem	22,23,25,29	50 50	20 55
Betelien	24	50 40	20 25
Betenchy	33	50 10	19 55
Beterwerd	3,5	51 15	22 30
Bethania	7,8	51 50	22 10
Bethel	31	49 20	20 40
Bethencourt	34	50 15	18 20
Bethlehem	1,6	61 50	22 45
Bethlehem Pior Vir	22	50 45	20 50
Bethenſurt	34	50 15	18 20
Bethune	1,39,34,35	50 25	18 30
Betlem	20	52 00	21 15
Betnie	30	50 20	21 45
Betricourt	34,35,39	50 15	18 40
Betteldorff	01	50 00	22 40
Bettenberg	31	49 20	22 10
Bettes	1,39	50 30	19 50
Betuwe	2,3,4,7,9,14	51 50	21 50
Beuckelsdyck	15	51 50	20 30
Bevecum	23	50 40	20 53
Bevel	22	51 00	20 45
Bevelant	1,2,21,27	51 35	19 50
Bever cap.	35	50 50	19 10
Bever	28	51 25	21 20
Bevere	35,40	50 45	19 40
Beverland	35	51 25	19 45
Beverloo	1,22,25	51 00	21 20
Beveren	1,39,40	50 45	19 20
Beveren Caſtel.	21,40	51 10	20 15
Bevermeer	06	51 50	22 30
Beverſchendyck	22	51 05	20 10
Bevert	30	50 30	22 20
Bevervorde	6,10	52 05	23 00
Beverwert	14,20	51 55	21 20
Beverwyck	1,2,14,17,	52 25	20 45
Beugner	34	50 10	18 00
Beugnies	1,33	50 00	20 10
Beugny	41	50 00	18 50
Beville	41	50 05	19 30
Beutelkille	16	51 40	21 05
Beuvry	33,35,39,41	50 20	19 25
Beyerlandt	2,14,21,22	51 45	20 35
Beyerſem	15,16,17	51 55	20 50
Beygaerde	24	50 40	20 25
Beygem	22,24	50 50	20 30
Beylen	1,2,10,11	52 45	22 50
Beyma	13	53 10	22 15
Beyns Sloot	17	52 10	20 35
Beyſſem	23,24	50 45	20 45
Beyſteyn	07	52 10	21 55
Beytsbouck	27	51 00	18 35
Beywort	01	50 20	21 40
Bez	1,32,33	50 20	21 00
Biacetz	41	50 10	18 45
Biach	1,34	50 10	18 40
Biau	34	50 20	18 00
Biaufort	34	50 20	18 20
Biber	31	49 40	22 40
Bibber	03	51 40	22 20
Bicht	5,30	50 50	22 05
Bickberge	03	52 00	22 10
Bickberger Bos	03	52 00	22 10
Bicſcote	34,35,37	50 45	18 50
Biddaert	1,13	53 10	22 05
Bidver	01	50 00	22 00
Biecq	37	50 25	18 00
Biegenkerck	21	51 25	19 30
Biemeroe	32	50 10	20 45
Bieningen	15	51 35	20 00
Bienvillers	1,34	50 10	18 00
Bierbeecke	22,23,34	50 40	20 45
Bierge	22,23,24,33	50 35	20 45
Bierne	1,34,37	50 50	18 10
Bierſtorf	1,31	49 50	22 20
Biert	14,15	51 45	20 25
Biervliet	2,38, 40	51 15	19 40
Bierum	1,12	53 15	23 10
Bies Bos	1,2,14,16,21	51 40	20 55
Bieſe	17	52 05	20 40
Bieſelingen	21	51 25	19 50
Bieſenburch	08	51 40	22 20

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Biesken	01	52 00	22 00
Bielle	16	51 35	21 15
Bielt	1,22,25	51 05	20 50
Bielt capell.	35,39	50 40	19 10
Bieve	32,33	50 15	20 40
Bigarden	22	50 40	20 25
Bigarden Ab.Tr.	22,24	50 45	20 20
Bilck	16,17,20	51 55	20 55
Bilarol	13	53 05	22 00
Bilon	7,8	51 55	22 20
Bilerbeeck	01	51 40	23 40
Bilerdam	14,17	52 10	20 45
Billinghueer	12	53 10	22 50
Billingwolfterfehams	12	53 00	23 25
Billy	1,34,39	50 25	18 40
Bilyen Gohette	34	50 15	18 40
Bilien	1,22	50 45	21 45
Bilftein	30	50 20	22 10
Be Bilt	14,20	51 55	21 25
Bet Bilt	13	53 10	21 55
Binch	1,22,33	50 15	20 15
Binckem	22,23,25	50 45	21 00
Binckhorft	14,15,17	52 05	20 30
Binderen	3,5	51 20	21 50
Bingarden	6	51 50	22 30
Binne	1,8	51 40	22 40
Binnebenningsburg	17	52 15	20 55
Binnen Landt	19	52 55	20 50
Binnen t'fanct.	21,35	51 10	18 55
Binnevifent	14,18	52 35	21 30
Bintzheim	9	51 20	23 05
Bition	41	50 25	19 20
Birceden	5	50 45	22 20
Birten	3,5,9	51 30	22 45
Bifch	1,31	49 20	22 30
Bifhopsbergen	37	50 50	18 15
Blick	1,3,5,8,9	51 30	22 45
Blegen	39	50 40	19 10
Blel	3,7	52 15	22 05
Blefeele	34,37	50 45	18 10
Blburg	31	49 50	22 20
Blem	01	50 40	19 00
Blvol	32,33	50 10	20 50
Blzez le	35	50 40	18 25
Blzez	34	50 40	18 00
Bodel	2,22,28	51 15	21 20
Boerdorps Polder	15	51 55	20 45
Boerthem	22,28	51 15	21 35
Boesbalgh	15,17	52 05	20 30
Boezboecle	33,40	50 45	19 45
Boffrell	22,24,25	50 55	20 30
Boen Capell	14,20	52 00	21 20
Boengaren	27	51 10	20 25
Boengaren Caft.	21,41	51 15	20 20
Boengarendiick	40	51 15	20 15
Boengarengat	27	51 10	20 25
Boncaert	37,38	50 50	18 45
Bonchemaifon	32	50 10	20 55
Bonche Tache	34	50 00	17 40
Bonckenberg	1,2,3,35	51 10	19 00
Bonkenborch	4,8	51 45	22 05
Bonckenham	2,10	52 40	22 00
Bonckenheim	1	50 00	22 40
Boncmont	22,23,24	50 30	20 45
Bondien	33,35,39	50 30	19 25
Bongii	1,3,4	50 00	18 00
Bonkemeer	10	52 20	23 10
Bonkena	10	52 05	22 40
Bonneft	34	50 40	17 40
Bonii	31	49 10	21 20
Boneghem	34,35,37	50 30	18 20
Bonequen	33	50 10	20 00
Bonikum	1,3,14,20	52 10	21 30
S Bonis Bouele	35	50 45	19 50
Bonon	1,33,35,39	50 20	19 45
Bonhuiis	13	53 00	21 50
Bonkamer	16	51 30	21 00
Bonkamer Cloft.	16,25	51 25	20 55
Bonfluffer Sch.	16	51 30	20 25
Bonwebrug	10	52 25	22 30
Bonwfluiis	4,16	51 40	21 50
Bonbaries	35	50 20	19 35
Boncourt	41	50 05	19 10
Boneckmeer	18	52 40	21 00
Bongnii	1,30	50 30	22 00
Bonbaries	39	50 20	19 30
Bonmont	32,33	50 00	20 55
Bondeck	34,37	50 30	18 10
Bons	1	50 20	22 40
Bonquin	1,34	50 30	18 00
Bonquii	33	50 25	19 45
Bonick	1,5,9,22	51 10	22 25
Bono	1,22,33	50 35	21 25
Bonon	33	50 10	20 00
Bonfdiick	10,13	52 45	22 20
Bonskenfgrave	14,16	51 45	20 55
Bonffem	13	53 05	22 00
Bonfwiick	12,14,15	52 00	20 40
Bonquii	39	50 30	19 40
Bonflen	10	52 35	22 35
Bont	30	50 40	22 00
Bonckoliet	14,15	51 45	20 15
Bondemont	34	50 10	18 30
Boneften	11	52 35	22 40
Bonterwiick	3,5,9,22	51 20	22 20
Bonck	15	51 35	20 15
Bonken	16	51 35	20 45
Bonkerfdiick	7,40	51 50	20 25
Bonkhuiis	24,25,29	50 55	20 35

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Bonkhuiis Jonker E.	28	51 10	22 10
Bonklant	4,8,14,20	51 45	21 10
Bonck Polder	16	51 35	20 45
Bonziil Schans	1,2,14	52 35	22 20
Boonendael	15,16,17	52 00	20 50
Boonich	6,10	52 10	22 35
Boor	3,22	50 40	21 45
Boifhuis	10	52 00	23 00
Boman	4	51 40	22 00
Bomme	27	51 10	20 10
Bommers	3,9	51 15	22 50
Bommerfchot	22,25	51 05	20 50
Bommerfdiick	15	51 50	20 30
Bommerfheim	5	51 15	22 50
Botinge	14,15	52 05	20 25
Boyfhu	3,6	52 00	23 00
Bly	1,13	53 10	22 05
Blyckenborch	14,20	51 55	21 25
Blydorpfe Polder	15	51 50	20 30
Blienbeeck	3,5	51 30	22 15
Blyenheeckfe Heiide	5	51 25	22 20
Bnaremont	39	50 00	19 10
Bobbeldiiek	14,18	52 35	21 10
Boc	30	50 45	22 05
Boch	32,33	50 10	20 55
Bocholt	1,3,5,22,30	50 35	22 15
Bochoven	1,3,4,8,22	51 35	21 25
Bochout	22	50 50	20 35
Bocknorft	7	52 25	22 20
Bockhoute	1,21,35,38	51 10	19 45
Bockmeer	13	53 00	22 05
Bocquet	41	50 00	19 15
Bodberg	8,9	51 20	23 00
Bodegrave	1,2,14,17	52 00	20 55
Bodegraverdiick	17	52 00	20 45
Bodegraverskampe	17	52 40	20 45
Boderew	1	50 20	22 40
Boebingen	31	49 20	22 30
Boeckel	1,22	51 30	21 50
Boeckelo	10	52 05	23 10
Boeckelt	28	51 30	22 00
Boeckenberg	16	51 30	20 45
Boeckholt	1,3	51 40	22 50
Boeckhorft	14,17	52 15	20 40
Boeckhorftbuch	17	52 10	20 30
Boeckhoven	14,25,28	51 35	21 20
Boecokum	1,23	51 20	23 40
Boekop	28	51 25	21 30
Boegnee	35,33	50 20	20 40
Boegnires	32	50 20	20 45
Boekelemmer Meer	18	52 35	20 50
Boekelen	14	52 35	21 20
Boeket	1,5,22	50 50	22 15
Boelare	35,40	50 40	20 00
Boelenbeke	22	50 45	20 20
Boenhild	1,22	50 55	20 40
Boenia	13	53 00	21 50
Boeningen	10	52 15	23 25
Boer	1,13	53 05	21 50
Boerbeke	01	51 20	23 20
Boerdonck	1,3,22,28	51 25	21 50
Boerepas	16,17,20	51 55	20 55
Boere Polder	16	51 35	20 50
Boefchepe	34,35,37	50 35	18 45
Boefchot	22,23,25,29	50 55	20 50
Boefephem	1,34,37	50 30	18 20
Boefekom	3,4,	51 50	21 30
Boefem	17	52 00	20 45
Boefer	01	49 00	22 20
Boeferville	31	49 20	22 40
Boefinphe	34,35,37	50 45	18 50
Boefochem	8,14,20	51 50	21 25
Boefum	3,5	51 05	22 35
Boetele	10	52 15	22 40
Boetanbach	01	50 00	22 20
Boeteii	24	50 20	20 40
Boeverie	16,22,25	51 25	20 50
Boeuvrii	34	50 25	18 30
Boez	1,33,34	49 55	19 50
Bogarden	22,24,33	50 35	20 15
Bognii	01	50 20	20 40
Bohain	41	49 50	19 30
Boil	11	02 45	22 30
Boilloeulx	34	50 05	19 00
Boimar	16	51 25	20 50
Bois Bourdon	33	50 10	20 05
Bois de feveou	24	50 35	20 20
Bois de Villers	32,33	50 15	20 50
Bois flo	32,33	50 15	20 35
Bois Grenier	35,39	50 30	18 50
Boifs	01	50 00	23 00
Boifsieulp	34	49 50	18 30
Bois Sig. Iffack	24	50 30	20 25
Boifii	41	50 05	19 45
Boitselaer	08	51 30	22 30
Boitsfort	24	50 40	20 30
Bolant	30	50 25	22 00
Bolegnii	33	50 10	19 55
Bolenbeck	24,25	50 50	20 20
Bollecksbeeck	3,6	52 00	23 00
Bolleckhuiis	06	52 05	22 55
Bollembergh	34	50 30	17 50
Bollefeele	1,34,37	50 40	18 10
Boloigne	36	50 40	17 30
Bolsbeeck	22	50 35	22 00
Bols Polder	26	51 30	20 35
Bolfterbeeck fl.	23,29	50 50	20 45
Bolfterveen	23	50 40	21 15
Bolfiirfema	12	53 10	23 05

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M
Bolta	13	53 15	22 10
Bollswaert	1,2,13	53 00	21 50
Bolwerck	34,37	50 40	18 00
Bomal	31	50 10	21 40
Bombaii	30	50 30	22 00
Bommale	1,22,23,33	50 30	21 05
Bommel	1,2,3,4,8,14,	51 40	21 25
Bommelerwaert	1,2,3,	51 40	21 20
Bommence	1,2,14,15,	51 44	19 55
Bon Aventura	14, 15	51 40	20 40
Boncihault	34	50 40	17 50
Boncourt	41	50 10	19 45
Bondorf	1,31	49 40	21 50
Boneff	33	49 55	21 10
Boneff Ab. Vir.	22,23	50 25	21 00
Ponefle	34	50 20	18 30
Bonen	32,33	50 20	21 00
Bonenberg	30	50 35	22 25
Bonenhoven	35	51 10	18 55
Bonga	13	53 00	21 45
Bongart	30	50 40	22 15
Bongnii	33	50 25	19 40
Boninge	34	50 35	18 00
Boningen	3,4,8	51 45	22 00
Boningnies	35,39	50 15	19 20
Bonkenhove	10	52 30	22 20
Bonne	10,11	52 50	23 10
Bonne Efperanoe	33	50 15	20 10
Bonnegem	35	50 25	20 00
Bonnerveen	10	52 55	23 05
Bonneveld	10,11	52 40	23 00
Bonni	34	50 15	18 22
Bonvoux	34	50 40	17 50
Bonsborne Capelle	37	50 40	18 40
Bonsdorff	31	49 30	21 50
Bontemas	1,13	53 10	21 55
Bonterfem	29	50 55	20 30
Bonii	33,34,41	49 50	19 10
Bonnileer	15	51 50	20 20
Boolof	06	52 05	22 35
Boom	22,24,25,35	51 00	20 30
Boom	38	51 15	19 25
Booma	15	52 00	20 10
Boomkensgronden	13	53 15	21 25
Boomgensgat	12,13	53 15	21 20
Boomkreek	22,27	51 15	20 20
Boom Reet	01	51 00	20 20
Boondael	24	50 40	20 30
Boonaud	35,36	51 05	18 40
Boonenburg	07	52 15	22 25
Boonenhove	38	51 10	18 55
Booner Schans	2,10,11	53 00	23 30
Booner Sluiis	15	51 50	20 15
Boonfuog	13	52 55	22 00
Bootsma	13	53 05	22 00
Boowick	00	52 05	22 45
Bopioelles	35,39	50 30	19 40
Borborch	1,34,35,37	50 45	18 00
Borborch Ambacht	35	50 45	18 00
Borch	8,11	51 25	22 45
Borch Boeningen	10	52 15	23 20
Borchhorft	01	52 00	24 00
Borchet	30	50 35	22 20
Borchloen	1,22	50 40	21 35
Borchfweer	12	53 10	23 20
Borcht	24,25	50 45	20 30
Borcht Cagellum	22,27	51 05	20 30
Borcht	25	51 05	20 25
Borchuliet	22,25	51 20	20 25
Borchworm	1,22	50 35	21 30
Borckel	1,2,22,28	51 10	21 40
Borkel fl.	2,3,6,7,10	52 05	22 40
Borkelvo	2,3,6,10	52 00	22 55
Borcken	1,2,3	51 40	23 00
Borckercke	38	50 55	18 50
Borcum	2,15	53 25	23 00
Bordinghem	34	50 35	18 00
Borg Ter	10	52 25	22 25
Borgel	10	52 10	22 30
Borger	10,11	52 45	23 10
Borgerhout	22,25	51 05	20 30
Borgneval	22,23	50 20	20 20
Borgfchooft	04	51 45	22 15
Borhoulf	22	51 00	20 35
Born	1,3,5,22	50 55	22 05
Bornberg	1,22,28	51 05	21 20
Bornbergum	13	53 00	22 15
Borne	1,2,10	52 10	23 15
Born fl.	1,2,13	52 40	22 20
Bornerbroeck	10	52 15	23 10
Bornhem	09	51 20	23 00
Bornhem t'Lantvant.	24	51 05	20 15
Bornheiim	30	50 35	22 35
Bornival	24	50 35	20 20
Bornrif	01	53 20	21 40
Borre	1,34,35,37	50 35	18 30
Borsbeek	22,25	51 05	20 35
Borsbeke	33,35,40	50 50	19 55
Borfe	15	51 45	20 20
Borfele	21	51 25	19 40
Borfelaer Schan	22,25,	51 30	20 45
Borfem	1,22	50 50	21 55
Borft	1,40	50 50	19 55
Borfum	01	50 00	21 20
Borth	5,9	51 25	22 50
Boruwil	13	53 10	22 10
Boruwilsbuiren	13	53 10	22 10
Bos	01	50 40	19 40
Bos Bernart	39	50 10	18 50

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Bos Polder	15	51 55	20 35
Bosch	22, 23, 33	50 45	21 10
Bosche	14, 20	52 00	21 15
Bosche Sloot	14, 28	51 30	21 20
Boschhuiisen	28	51 05	22 00
Boschveldf	28	51 30	21 20
Bosch-Westveen	17	52 05	20 50
Boscoop	1, 2, 14, 17	52 55	20 50
Boscoop	17	52 05	20 40
Bosgat	15, 17	52 05	20 25
Bosheurne	06	52 00	22 50
Boshuiisen	17	52 10	20 30
Boshuiisen	28	51 30	21 20
Boshuiiserlandt	17	52 10	20 30
Boskamp	10	52 15	22 30
Bosische	1, 33	50 40	19 55
Bosielare	40	50 40	19 55
Bossenorisac	22, 33	50 30	20 25
Bossers	32, 33	50 15	20 45
Bossirs	1, 22, 24, 32, 33	50 25	20 45
Bossu	1, 39, 32, 33	50 40	19 20
Bossut	33	50 15	19 55
Bossuiit	22, 23, 24, 33	50 35	20 45
Bost	40	50 45	19 50
Bosterout	35	50 50	19 20
Bosum	01	53 00	22 00
Boswiler	30	50 40	22 25
Boten	32	50 20	20 45
Botelaer	35, 40	50 55	19 50
Botkill	1, 21, 35, 36	51 30	19 10
Botlaer	03	51 10	22 50
Botsh	3, 6	52 05	23 00
Botshol	17, 20	52 10	21 00
Bottele	35	50 50	19 55
Bottinge	21	51 30	19 30
Bouble	40	51 05	19 50
Boubert	34	50 10	18 10
Bouchain	1, 33, 34, 41	50 10	19 20
Bouchout	24	50 50	20 25
Bouckhout	25	51 00	20 35
Pouckhouthoff	35	50 50	19 50
Boucourt	34	50 35	18 10
Boudeloo	1, 40	51 05	20 00
Boudewiinskerck	21	51 30	19 20
Boudlinghen	34	50 40	18 00
Boudns	35	50 40	18 55
Boudves	35, 39	50 30	19 10
Bovekercke	35	50 55	18 55
Bovekerspel	14	52 35	21 35
Bovenholt	03	51 40	22 30
Boven Polder	19	52 30	21 00
Boverii	1, 31, 33	49 50	21 00
Bovesse	32, 33	50 20	20 50
Bouffliers	34	50 05	18 00
Bougnies	33	50 15	20 05
Bougnii	35, 39	50 30	19 30
Bouhan	31	49 30	20 50
Bouhain	33, 34	49 45	19 30
Bovignes	34	50 40	18 00
Boville	35, 39	50 20	19 35
Bovillonville	31	50 00	21 20
Bovines	31	50 00	20 50
Boving	41	50 00	18 55
Bovingiis	33, 34, 41	50 20	19 00
Bouler	22, 23, 24, 33	50 35	20 55
Bouler surtrain	22, 23	50 35	20 45
Boullen	01	49 40	21 00
Bouloingne	33	49 55	20 05
Boulon	1, 22, 33	50 25	20 20
Boulongne	1, 34	50 30	17 40
Boulongne	34	50 30	17 40
Boulonone	34	50 30	17 50
Boulvazd	34, 37	50 40	18 00
Boumiers	34	50 05	18 20
Boumii	1, 34	50 25	18 10
Bouque	01	50 00	17 20
Bourchet	1, 31	49 40	22 00
Bourcourt	37	50 35	17 50
Bourdeau	24	50 30	20 35
Bourdon	1, 31	50 00	21 20
Bourfin	34	50 35	17 50
Bourge	33, 34	49 55	19 20
Bourgelles	33, 34, 35	50 25	19 10
Bourgois	24	50 35	20 35
Bourlon	33, 34, 41	50 05	19 05
Bourloo	03	51 50	22 50
Bourneville	34	50 35	17 50
Bouroii	41	50 00	19 00
Bours	1, 34	50 20	18 20
Bourse	1, 31, 33	49 50	21 00
Boursse	39	50 10	18 30
Boursier	41	50 05	19 25
Bourtang	1, 2, 10, 11	52 40	23 25
Bourtang Castell	10, 11	52 50	23 25
Bourtkirch	31	49 20	22 20
Bourli	35, 37	50 20	18 30
Bousiacourt	34	49 55	18 30
Bousoit	33	50 10	20 10
Bousonville	33	49 55	20 25
Bousseval	22, 24, 33	50 30	20 35
Bousiere	34	50 20	18 40
Boussoit	1, 33	50 20	20 10
Boussu	33	49 55	20 30
Bousii	33, 34	50 00	19 10
Bousiies	1, 3, 34, 41	50 05	19 45
Boutaube	31	49 00	21 20
Bouterssem	1, 3, 22, 23	50 45	21 00
Bouvegnii	33	50 30	19 50
Bouvegniies	34	50 15	18 30
Bouvelingen	34	50 35	18 00
Bouvignes	32, 33	50 10	10 55
Bouviere	34	50 40	17 50
Bouvin	35, 39	50 20	18 50
Bouwel	22, 25	51 00	20 50
Bouxmiroir	33	50 35	20 50
Bouzegnie	33	50 05	20 20
Bowerii	01	50 20	21 40
Boxbergen	1, 10	52 15	22 30
Boxtel	1, 2, 3, 4, 22, 28	51 25	21 30
Boxmeer	3, 4, 5, 22	51 30	22 10
Boxmeer	28	51 20	21 40
Boxtum	13	53 05	22 00
Boiiaval	34	50 20	18 20
Boiienhaiie	23, 24, 25	50 55	20 40
Boiienhoven	22, 23, 33	50 40	21 10
Boiikoop	1, 8, 14, 16, 20	51 50	21 10
Boiimeer	25	50 50	20 40
Boiimeer fl.	29	50 55	20 40
Boiisonville	01	50 00	20 00
Bra	1, 31	50 00	21 50
Brabantia	1, 2	51 20	21 20
Brabant	24	50 30	20 35
Bracht	3, 5	51 10	22 30
Brackman	40	51 10	19 45
Bracle	33	50 40	19 50
Bracquegne	33	50 20	20 15
Brade	35	50 45	19 50
Braeck	35	50 50	18 15
Bracken	06	51 55	23 15
Braem	38	51 00	19 40
Braemberg	10, 11	52 35	22 50
Braessemez Meer	2, 14	52 10	20 40
Braffe	39	50 25	19 40
Braine chasteau	24	50 35	20 25
Brain le Comte	1, 22	50 30	20 15
Brake	36, 37	50 55	18 05
Brakel	1, 3, 4, 8, 14, 16	51 40	21 15
Brakels Lecike	38, 40	51 00	19 35
Brameler Broeck	06	51 05	23 10
Prampt	3, 6	51 50	22 35
Branscheld	1, 31	49 00	21 20
Branchet	1, 31	49 50	22 00
Branchon	22, 23, 32	50 25	21 05
Brandaris	1, 13	53 10	21 30
Brande	06	52 00	23 05
Brandenburg	30	50 30	21 20
Branchault	33	50 20	20 30
Brant	16	51 35	21 00
Brantgum	13	53 15	22 10
Brantsenburg	06	51 55	22 35
Brantwiick	14	51 50	20 55
Brassant	16	51 35	21 05
Brau	1, 31	49 40	21 20
Braun	30	50 40	22 35
Braxschoten	22, 25	51 05	20 35
Braii	1, 33, 34, 1, 35, 39	50 15	19 15
Breaii	1, 5, 22	50 55	20 50
Breaugiies	33	50 10	19 55
Brebieze	34	50 15	18 50
Brecht	1, 22, 25	51 15	20 45
Brecken Triemen	13	53 10	22 15
Brecq.	34	50 30	20 15
Breda	1, 2, 14, 16, 21	51 30	20 50
Bredasche Polder	16	51 35	20 45
Bredene	1, 35, 38	51 05	18 50
Bredervede	1, 2, 14, 18	52 25	20 40
Brederode	28	51 25	21 30
Breebanck	1, 35, 36	51 00	18 05
Breeberg	1, 2, 13	53 00	22 25
Breebroeg	35, 38, 40	51 05	19 35
Breeck	18	52 45	21 10
Breeda	1, 12	53 15	22 50
Breedam	21	51 30	19 30
Breedenborch	12	53 15	22 50
Breefoord	1, 3	51 50	22 50
Breenhorst	10	52 20	22 30
Breesant	1, 2	52 40	21 20
Breestraet	25, 40	51 00	20 25
Breevaert	15	51 50	20 20
Breeii	1, 22	51 15	22 10
Breffe	23	50 30	21 15
Bregge	15	51 55	20 35
Bregmont	32, 33	50 10	20 55
Breinalluer	1, 22, 24, 33	50 30	20 30
Breinch	22	50 30	20 20
Breissen	22, 23, 33	50 40	21 00
Brelles	34	49 55	18 30
Brelii	34	49 50	18 10
Bremberg	16, 22, 25	51 25	20 45
Breme	1, 34	50 10	18 20
Bremsit	05	51 30	22 30
Brenich	30	50 30	22 25
Brequesen	34	50 20	17 50
Bresaap	17, 18	52 25	20 40
Bresant	14	52 50	21 45
Breskens	1, 2, 21, 35	51 20	19 30
Brest	22, 32, 33	50 30	21 20
Bretelle	34	50 05	18 20
Breugel	05	51 05	22 35
Breukelen	14, 17	52 05	21 10
Breukum	04	51 40	21 25
Brevord	2, 6	51 50	23 00
Breustinge	10, 11	52 45	22 50
Breii	3, 5	51 10	22 20
Briart	33, 34, 41	50 05	19 40
Bricque	32, 33, 34	50 20	20 55
Briel	1, 2, 14, 15, 21	51 50	20 05
Briele	34, 35	50 40	19 05
Brieltaens	16	51 35	20 55
Brienen	08	51 40	22 25
Brieii	1, 31	49 00	21 50
Brifoel	1, 33, 39	50 25	19 40
Brigicourt	41	49 55	18 45
Brigide	37	50 50	18 35
Brigmont	31, 33	50 00	21 10
Brigode	24, 32	50 20	20 35
Bril	10	52 55	22 40
Brilen	4, 7	52 00	21 45
Brimeii	1, 31	49 20	22 10
Brinckuliet	02	51 40	20 20
Brisden	22	50 50	22 15
Brinno	30	50 20	21 40
Bris	22, 24, 32, 33	50 20	20 40
Britannicus Oceanus	1	50 09	17 00
Britsert	13	53 00	21 55
Brittium	1, 13	53 10	22 00
Brock	30	50 35	22 25
Brockhusen	30	50 45	22 15
Broechem	1, 22, 25	51 00	20 40
Broeck	1, 18	52 40	20 55
Broeckarspell	1, 18	52 35	21 25
Broeckdiick	17, 20	52 00	20 50
Broeckerek	14	52 35	21 10
Broeckerhaven	18	52 35	21 25
Broeckerhorn	18	52 35	21 00
Broeckerlanden	19	52 25	21 05
Broecker Meer	18, 19	52 20	21 00
Broeckhees	06	51 45	22 35
Broheckhoirne	10	52 05	23 20
Broeckhoven	28	51 30	21 30
Broeckhuiir Vorst	05	51 20	22 25
Broeckhuiis	1, 5	52 00	22 00
Broeckhuiisen	3, 9	51 15	22 25
Broeckhuiisvorst	09	51 15	22 25
Broeckkae	15, 17	52 05	20 20
Broecklant	20	52 10	21 15
Broeckmole	17	52 05	20 50
Broeck Polder	15, 17	52 05	20 30
Broeckveldevan	17	52 00	20 45
Broeckum	3, 22	51 40	21 25
Broecsteele	34	50 40	18 10
Broere	13	52 05	22 20
Broers	36	50 50	18 20
Broersbanck	35, 36, 37	51 00	18 20
Broersema	12	53 05	22 45
Broersma	13	53 10	22 20
Broer Sloot	13	53 50	22 05
Brogenbosch	33	50 35	20 25
Brogne	1, 4, 6, 32, 33	50 10	20 45
Brohen	32, 33	50 10	20 50
Broick	01	49 50	23 40
Bronkhorst	1, 6, 7, 10	52 50	22 30
Bronelfelt	31	50 00	22 20
Brongerga	13	52 55	22 10
Bronnup	10	52 25	22 10
Brootsende	1, 35, 38	51 10	19 20
Broqne	31	50 00	20 30
Brovart	32	50 20	20 50
Brouck	30	50 40	22 35
Brouckcliick	20	52 00	21 00
Brouckem	30	50 40	22 00
Brouckhoff	35	50 45	19 00
Brouckhuiisen	10, 11	52 35	22 40
Brouckercke	34, 35, 37	50 45	18 05
Brouckseele	37	50 40	18 05
Brouwershaven	15	51 35	19 50
Brouwershavengat	02	51 40	19 40
Broxele	35	50 35	18 20
Bruaii	1, 34, 39	50 20	18 20
Bruch	31	49 50	22 40
Brucher Bos	30	50 35	22 25
Bruck	1, 8, 14, 16, 22, 25	51 35	21 10
Brueckelen	20	52 05	21 10
Brueckeleveen	20	52 05	21 10
Brueckem	8, 28	51 40	21 30
Bruegel	1, 2, 3, 22, 28	51 20	21 40
Brueill	1, 33, 34	50 15	19 40
Bruelle	35, 39	50 25	19 30
Bruestein	22, 23	50 40	21 20
Brueii	41	50 20	19 35
Brugel	03	51 10	22 30
Brugelette	33	50 25	19 55
Brugge	1, 2, 35, 36, 38	51 05	19 10
Bruggen	1, 2, 3, 5	51 05	22 30
Bruggenstege	28	51 35	21 30
Brugschantz	10, 11	52 55	23 20
Bruile	41	50 20	19 10
Bruinsfraii	5, 22	50 50	22 20
Bruisigem	22	50 50	20 25
Brukomsewetering	04	51 40	21 25
Brullon	1, 35, 39	50 20	19 20
Brumaigne	32	50 20	21 00
Brumel	01	51 40	21 40
Brummen	1, 3, 6, 7, 10	52 00	22 30
Brumsen	1, 30	50 45	22 10
Brunebergh	34	50 30	18 00
Brunehault	22, 32	50 20	20 35
Brunelmont	33, 34, 41	50 10	19 10
Brunen Spikr	07	52 20	22 05
Brunick	14	51 55	21 25
Brunsberg	06	52 00	22 25
Brunsnick	06	51 45	22 55
Brunsvelt	06	51 50	22 50
Bruntinge	10, 11	52 35	22 55
Brusle	1, 33	50 15	20 15
Brussel	1, 22, 24, 25, 29	50 40	20 30
Brusten	33	50 40	21 15
Brust	30	50 30	21 55
Bruydiick	20	52 00	21 05
Bruynen	01	51 20	23 00
Bruynich	1, 20	51 55	21 20
Brusinick	2, 3, 6	52 00	22 50

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Bruynings Polder	16	51 35	20 40
Bryuſſe	33	50 10	19 20
Bryuſt	22	50 40	22 00
Bry	1,33,41	50 10	19 50
Brydyck	1	51 40	19 40
Brydorp	21,35	51 40	19 50
Brynen	4,6	51 40	22 30
Buchten	22	50 55	22 05
Buckem	23	50 45	20 45
Buckorſt	10	52 20	22 20
Bucquer	41	50 00	18 55
Budiuxwolde	10,11	52 35	22 35
Bægem	4,5,8,22	51 30	22 10
Bæghem	24	50 45	20 20
Bækem	24	50 50	20 45
Bael	1,3,5,22,28	51 00	21 50
Bænbeec	22,23	50 40	21 05
Bæren	1,2,3,4,8,14	51 45	21 30
Bærmalſen	3	51 40	21 20
Bærſteeſheiken	16	51 30	20 50
Bærtet	1	49 40	22 00
Bæſeval	35,39	50 35	19 50
Bæſtorf	1	50 40	23 00
Bævelt	17	52 00	20 55
Bægem	22,33	50 45	20 20
Bæggenhout	22,24,35	50 55	20 10
Bæggenum	5,22	51 00	22 15
Bægnies	33	50 15	20 05
Bægnii	1,34	50 00	18 50
Bægvimont	34	50 25	18 00
Bail	30	50 25	22 10
Bailloel	39	50 20	19 40
Bair	22	53 10	23 00
Bairau Bois	1,34	50 05	18 10
Baire	41	49 50	19 05
Baire mals	14	51 45	21 20
Bairum	2	53 00	22 20
Baizumer Niiland	12,13	53 10	22 25
Bælerhege	10	52 05	23 15
Bæſeval	33	50 30	19 45
Bai chuere	35	50 35	18 25
Baillon	33	50 05	21 15
Baiſii	34	49 50	18 20
Balckeſtein	4	51 45	21 30
Ballagen	1	50 00	22 20
Ballon	31	49 30	21 10
Bals camp	1,35,37	50 50	18 30
Balwick	20	52 00	21 00
Bama	13	53 05	21 55
Bande	1,12	53 00	23 35
Banderen	35	50 45	19 05
Bandt	30	50 40	22 00
Banick	1,3	51 00	23 10
Banne	11	52 55	22 50
Bannickhartſeheiide	9	51 25	22 45
Banſchoten	1,7,14,20	52 05	21 35
Bar	1,31	49 50	21 10
Barbures	34	50 20	18 20
Barch	1,14,15,17	52 05	20 25
Barch	8	51 40	22 10
Barchharen	4	51 40	21 55
Barchmoermeer	18,19	52 20	21 00
Barcht	21	51 40	19 40
Barcholiet	26,27	51 25	20 25
Barck	1,214,20	52 00	21 30
Bardines	22,23,32,33	50 25	21 10
Bardo fl.	13	52 55	22 20
Bare	1,31	49 40	21 50
Bare Malſen	4,8	51 45	21 30
Baren	7	51 50	21 45
Barequin	34	50 35	17 50
Bares ks ſecques	34	50 15	17 50
Baret	41	50 05	19 00
Barg	1,2,3,6	51 50	22 45
Bargaren	3,8	51 40	21 55
Bargendal	7	52 00	22 15
Bargerdiick	15	51 55	20 15
Bargerveenderdiick	17	52 10	20 45
Bargeſtein	22,24,25	50 55	20 35
Barghgraee Lombeck	24	50 45	20 15
Barghoorn	18	52 45	20 55
Bargwal	4,7	52 00	21 50
Bargwert	13	53 00	21 50
Barick	1,2,3,5,8,9	51 30	22 50
Barle	1	51 40	23 40
Barma	17	52 05	20 40
Barmania	13	53 10	22 00
Barnicq	39	50 10	19 30
Barvenich	1	50 20	22 40
Barii	1,31	49 20	22 10
Bas	33,39	50 25	19 40
Basbach	30	50 30	22 25
Basbeecke	23	50 40	21 05
Basbeque	35,37,39	50 35	19 05
Basbergen	6	52 10	23 00
Baſch	1,2,12	53 20	22 40
Baſdal	22,30	50 35	22 10
Baſe	22,24,32,33	50 25	20 25
Baſegem	22,24,33	50 35	20 20
Baſiere	41	50 05	19 25
Baſignii	41	49 55	19 30
Basquoii	34,41	50 00	18 30
Baſſaen van Imbieſe	35	50 55	19 50
Baſſches	35	50 35	19 50
Baſſeldun	31	49 40	21 50
Baſſe Sloot	8,16	51 35	21 30
Baſſar	1	50 40	22 40
Baſſu	1	50 00	20 20
Baſſum	14 20	52 10	21 25
Baſt	30	52 25	22 05

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Baſii	1,31	48 50	21 40
Batgen	1,3	51 00	23 00
Batte	1,33	50 15	20 15
Batterdorpſe Polder	15	51 55	20 30
Batterdiick	17,20	52 05	21 05
Batteroort	18	52 30	20 55
Batter Polder	17	52 05	20 35
Battertocht Sloot	18	52 35	21 00
Batter Uliet	14,15,16	51 35	20 25
Batwiick	17	52 00	20 50
Baveie	41	50 20	19 35
Baver	37	50 35	18 30
Baum	34,37	50 25	18 40
Baxgate	40	51 10	19 50
Byuc ſloot	1,2,14,17	52 20	21 00
Byuck Slootter Meer	19	52 20	21 00
Byuemoer Polder	27	51 25	20 20
Byuenskercke	36	51 20	19 20
Byugarde	1	50 40	20 20
Byughen	23, 33	50 45	21 10
Byune	1,10,11	52 50	23 10
Byungen	22	50 45	21 20
Byur	34	49 50	18 30
Byurte van Ooſter	13	53 05	22 20
Byuſonvilie	33	50 00	20 20
Byus Schuer e	34,37	50 40	18 10
Byuſſe gat	18	52 50	20 55
Byuten poſt	1,13	53 10	22 20
Byuteweiide	15	51 50	20 20
Bye	22,23,24,33	50 35	20 50
Byel	3,6	52 05	22 55
Byenberg	7	52 05	22 30
Bylant	4	51 40	22 00
Bylantſlaen	15	51 55	20 40
Bylemer	1,14	52 15	21 10
Bylemer meer	14	52 15	21 10
Bylerbos	3,7	52 05	21 50
Bylevelt	17,20	52 10	20 55
Byloop fl.	16,25	51 25	20 45
Bymmen	8	51 45	21 55
Bynderen	22,28	51 20	21 50
Bynen	3,4,6,8	51 45	22 20
Byrlion	33	50 20	19 30
Byrten	1,8	51 25	22 40
Byſterhuiiſen	4	51 40	22 00
Byſtervelt	4	51 45	22 05

C.

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
CAbou	14	51 55	21 05
Cacle fl.	38	51 00	19 45
Cacone	1, 34,35,37	50 40	18 00
Cadegatſgronden	13	53 15	21 25
Cadſant	2,21,35,36	51 20	19 20
Cadwou	19	52 25	21 05
Cadiick	19	52 15	21 00
Caecten	38,40	50 45	19 10
Caen	3,5	51 15	22 35
Caeſhevel	25	51 30	21 10
Caeskercke	37	50 55	18 40
Caeſtre	34,35,39	50 35	18 30
Caet Sart	23	50 35	20 45
Cager Meer	14	52 10	20 45
Caieu	1,34	50 05	17 40
Caignoeude	34	50 00	18 30
Cain	1,35,39	50 30	18 50
Calais	1,34, 35,36,37	50 40	17 50
Calais Cliff	36	50 55	17 30
Calbanck	35,36	51 05	18 20
Calbeck	25,29,40	51 00	20 20
Calcar	1,2,3,5,6,8	51 35	22 30
Calchoven	30	50 35	22 20
Cale fl.	25,40	51 05	21 00
Calenelle	39	50 20	19 30
Calis	39	50 10	19 20
Calf	35	51 15	20 05
Calfoort	22,24,25	50 55	20 25
Calkene	1,35,40	50 55	19 55
Calle Camp	35	50 35	18 40
Callens	19	52 55	20 50
Callo T.	1,2,21,25,35	51 15	20 15
Calloene	34,37,39	50 30	18 30
Calloet	21,35,36	51 30	19 15
Callonſter	30	50 25	21 45
Calloo	27,40	51 10	20 20
Calmine Fort de la	30	50 30	22 15
Calone	34	50 20	18 20
Calones	39	50 20	19 20
Caloot	21	51 20	19 40
Calthorn	11	52 45	22 40
Calve	1,35,40	51 05	19 50
Calverſdiic	14	52 40	21 10
Camblin	34	50 20	18 20
Camblingoeul	34	50 15	18 30
Cambraii	1,33,34,41	50 05	19 15
Cambreſis	33,34	49 55	19 25
Cambron	1,33	50 25	22 00
Cambuir	13	53 05	22 05
Camer	30	50 40	22 15
Cameren	24	50 40	20 30
Camerin	34,39	50 20	18 30
Cameriick	1,2,14	52 00	21 05
Caminga	13	53 00	21 45
Camp	1,14	52 45	21 00
Campaigne	34	50 15	18 00
Campen	1,2,3,7,14	52 30	22 20
Campenhout	22,23,24	50 50	20 40
Camperbrouck	5,9	51 20	22 55
Camperdiep	2,10	52 30	22 05
Camperveen	2,3,7	52 25	22 15
Camphane	39	50 20	19 10

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Camphim	33	50 25	19 20
Campingehem	34	50 30	18 50
Campſalii	34	50 30	17 50
Cams	35	50 55	18 30
Camsbanck	36,37	51 00	18 15
Camsna	13	53 00	22 00
Camſtra	13	53 05	22 00
Canaples	34	49 55	18 10
Canarii	21	51 30	19 40
Canche fl.	34	50 20	17 50
Canchies	1,34	50 05	18 30
Canchir	34	50 45	17 50
Canchii	34	50 10	18 10
Canda	1,34	50 00	18 20
Candrii	41	50 00	19 25
Canegem	35,38,40	50 05	19 25
Canis Uliet	40	51 10	19 50
Cannediick	2	51 20	20 00
Canſe de Baiie	39	50 10	18 50
Cante Croii	1,22,25	51 05	20 35
Cantes	1,2,12	53 15	22 55
Cantignoeul	33,34	50 05	19 00
Cantimpre	33,34	50 05	19 00
Cantin	33,34	50 10	18 50
Cantiie	39	50 10	19 00
Canuel	1,34	50 20	17 50
Ca op gen Hage	9	51 20	22 40
Capel	1	50 40	18 20
Capel S. Verona	23	50 40	20 45
Capelle	1,34,37	50 30	17 50
Capellen	1,22	50 55	20 30
Capelle op den Bos	24	50 55	20 30
Capelle Polder	40	51 10	19 55
Capel ten Orden	14	52 55	21 00
Capel tot Pont	5	51 20	22 35
Capericke	35	51 05	19 35
Cappel	2,4	51 20	19 20
Cappelbrouck	1,3,37	50 45	18 00
Cappelle	1,21,22	51 20	20 00
Cappelleke	22,24,40	50 50	20 15
Cappii	1	49 40	18 20
Capucine Clooſter	24	50 40	20 40
Car	1,34	50 15	18 30
Cardonette	34	49 55	18 20
Caremband	35,39	50 20	18 50
Carienhem	24	50 40	20 35
Carioul	33	50 15	21 00
Carll	1	49 40	22 40
Carloo	24	50 40	20 20
Carnier	41	50 05	19 20
Carnires	33	50 15	20 20
Carſiere	33	49 55	20 00
Cartegnies	33	49 55	20 00
Carten aken	33	50 45	21 05
Cartiels	22 30	50 40	22 10
Cartiers	30	50 30	22 00
Caruſtra	13	53 05	21 50
Carviin	34	50 20	18 50
Caſſel	1,30	50 35	22 10
Caſſel Ambacht	35,37	50 35	18 20
Caſt	35	51 00	19 35
Caſtain	40	51 10	19 55
Caſteau	33	50 15	20 55
Caſteau de Selle	31	50 00	20 50
Caſt te broack	9	51 10	22 40
Caſteel	35,38	51 10	19 45
Caſtel	35	51 00	19 35
Caſtelree	28	51 15	21 20
Caſtenraii	3,5,9,22	51 20	22 15
Caſtergat	24,35	50 40	20 15
Caſtorp	1	51 20	23 40
Caſtre	1,31,32,33	50 05	20 50
Caſtre Dame alerne	24	50 30	20 40
Caſtricum	1,14	52 30	21 00
Caſtrum	30	50 25	22 05
Caſuweele	27	51 10	20 15
Catam	1,34	50 00	19 00
Cateline	35,38	51 05	19 10
Cateline Schanty	21,25	51 15	19 25
Cateline cap.	35	50 55	18 45
Catelinen Wavere	22	50 55	20 40
Cateline houtem	23	50 40	21 00
Catenier	41	50 05	19 20
Caterval	1,34	50 50	18 10
Careiite	35,39	50 30	19 50
Cathrine	25	50 55	20 44
Cathrine Caſtell	24,29	50 55	20 30
Cathrine Lombeck	24	50 45	20 15
Catimpre	41	50 05	19 10
Catiiick	13	52 55	22 15
Catones	35	50 25	19 30
Cats	1,21,35	51 35	19 50
Catſep	30	50 45	21 55
Cats Rack	21	51 35	19 50
Catte Sch.	7	52 25	22 25
Cattelaer	10	52 10	23 05
Catendiick	1,21	51 30	19 50
Cattoire	33	50 25	19 50
Catuſers	1,14,20	52 00	21 15
Catuiſer	14	51 55	20 30
Catuiiſers	22,25	51 35	21 00
Catwiick	3,4,5,8,22	51 35	22 10
Catwiick op Zee	1,2,14	52 10	20 35
Catwoud	14	52 25	21 20
Carzberge	35,37	50 40	18 30
Cauberg	34	49 55	17 50
Cauchie	1,34	49 55	18 00
Cauchiebecque	34	50 30	18 10
Cauchie la tour	34	50 25	18 10
Cauchie Noſtre Da.	33	50 25	20 05

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Cauchies	37	50 35	17 50
Caveron	34	56 15	18 00
Caviguii	1,31	49 50	21 50
Caukercken	02	51 20	19 20
Caulers	34	50 20	18 10
Caulerii	41	50 00	19 25
Cauliſle	1,22	51 05	21 45
Caumaville	34	50 00	18 20
Caumont	1,34	10 10	18 00
Cauroii	41	50 05	19 20
Cauſter	14	52 35	21 00
Cautin	33	50 25	21 15
Cautye	35	50 05	19 15
Cauvines	39	50 30	19 20
Caux	1,34	50 30	17 50
Cecile	1,31	49 20	21 20
Celaii	31	49 20	21 20
Celle	1,35,39	50 20	19 35
Celles	1,34	50 30	18 00
Cenreth	31	49 40	22 40
Cenſe	1,32,33	50 15	21 00
Cenſe de S. Joſſe	34	50 10	17 50
Cenſe de Mad. Ris.	30	50 25	22 10
Cenſede nieulet	34,37	50 40	18 00
Cenſe de Wallii	34	50 15	17 50
Ceraſhault	31	49 20	22 00
Ceroq	39	50 20	19 20
Cerſſontaine	32,33	50 00	20 30
Ceriſii	34	50 05	18 40
Certeblocqs	16	51 35	20 45
Cerwen	28	51 20	21 50
Ceurleu	1,3,4	49 50	18 40
Chaſtelnare	33	50 15	20 35
Chaem	2,16,22,25	51 20	21 00
Chaerloos	15	51 45	20 30
Chain	33	50 30	19 30
Chainteu	30	54 15	21 35
Chainpalle	32	50 10	20 50
Cham	01	51 20	21 00
Chambane	35	50 25	19 20
Chambre Chaſteau	35	50 30	20 05
Chamont	1,22,23,24	50 35	20 50
Champin	34,35,39	50 20	18 50
Champion	33	50 10	21 15
Champlon	31	49 50	21 30
Chamii	35,39	50 20	18 50
Chanche	30	50 20	21 45
Chanchie	01	49 40	20 00
Chancourt	31	49 20	20 50
Chaneſe	1,31	49 20	22 00
Chanſoii	35,39	50 30	19 30
Chantmerle	33,34,41	50 05	19 20
Chantrans	33	49 55	20 05
Chappel	39	50 20	19 40
Chapelle	33,39	50 20	19 40
Chapelle de Clep.	35,39	50 20	19 20
Chapelle en Tiraſle	33	49 45	20 05
Chapelle Romans	33	49 55	21 05
Chapelle ville	32	50 30	21 05
Chargeii	30	50 20	21 45
Charlemont Give	31	49 50	20 40
Charleroii	1,22,32,33	50 15	20 30
Charlin	1,32,33	49 50	21 10
Charloos	1,14,21	51 50	20 35
Charneu	30	50 25	22 00
Chartrens	35,39	50 35	19 30
Chartreu	34	50 20	18 30
Chartreup	35,37,39	50 30	18 50
Chartrois	33	50 35	20 05
Chartrons	34	50 15	19 20
Chaſtepure	31	49 20	21 20
Chaſteau	1,33	50 20	20 05
Chaſteaul'Abbaii	33	50 20	19 35
Chaſteau de loiire	33	50 20	19 25
Chaſteau de Selle	32	50 05	21 00
Chaſteau Merbaii	31	50 10	20 50
Chaſteau ſur Ainblef	30	50 15	21 50
Chaſteau Thirii	32	50 05	20 55
Chaſtel en Camb.	1,41	50 00	19 35
Chaſtelet	33,34,41	49 50	19 10
Chaſtelle	1,31	49 20	20 40
Chaſtellet	22,32,33	50 15	20 40
Chaſtelniau	32	50 15	20 35
Chaſtillan	32,33	50 05	20 25
Chaſtillon	33,34,41	49 55	19 45
Chaſtl'Abbaii	35	50 20	19 35
Chaſtre	32	50 10	20 30
Chat es	34	50 10	18 30
Chatiau	23,32	50 25	21 00
Chavauchiie	31	49 10	21 20
Cauchie	01	50 00	19 20
Chauchies	01	50 00	18 20
Chavctoigne	31,33	50 00	21 10
Chaum de Loyne	41	50 25	19 15
Chaumont	32,33	50 05	20 40
Chauſoii	33	50 30	19 30
Chedorf	31	49 40	22 00
Chein	35,39	50 25	19 20
Chelle	33	50 25	19 30
Cheme	1,31	49 50	21 10
Chemen	32	50 20	20 55
Chemnion	33	50 20	19 25
Cemii	34	50 25	18 50
henaii	30	50 25	21 50
heneu	30	50 20	21 40
herat	30	50 30	22 55
hercamp	34	50 10	18 20
hercamps	34	50 35	18 00
Cherchion	34,41	50 20	18 55
hermint	1,31,33	50 00	21 10
Cheronville	31	48 50	21 20
Cherrem	33	50 30	19 20
Chetreii	1,31	49 20	22 20
Chertroiſen	16	51 35	21 00
Chieff.	30	50 25	22 10
Chien	01	50 20	19 00
Chier	1,31	49 30	21 00
Chier fl.	1,31	49 10	21 40
Chierle	25	51 05	20 55
Chieure	1,38,35	50 25	19 55
Chimay	33	49 50	20 25
Chin	35,39	50 30	19 20
Chiney	31,32,33	50 10	21 10
Chingyn	33,34	50 25	19 15
Chiple	22,32	50 25	21 20
Chiſoing	1,35,39	50 20	19 10
Chora	34	50 25	18 30
Chocq	34,39	50 25	18 30
Choiſies	33	50 05	20 10
Chon	31	49 20	20 50
Chorenne	33	50 05	20 45
Chou	1,31,33	50 00	20 50
Choul fl.	1,31	49 50	20 40
Chox	37	50 45	18 15
Chudeville	33	50 05	20 20
Churchy	1,34,39	50 25	18 30
Chyny	1,31	49 20	21 30
Cillershoeck	14,15,16	51 40	20 30
Clabeeck	24	50 35	20 20
Claerbeeck	8	51 40	22 20
Claes	1,34,37	50 40	17 55
Claeskerck	21	51 45	19 50
Claes Landt	16	51 35	20 45
Claes Polder	18	52 40	21 00
Claes Wael	1,2,14,15	51 40	20 35
Claes Waelſe haven	16	51 40	20 30
Clamaret	35	50 30	18 20
Clant	1,12	53 05	23 00
Clarenburg	7,11	52 35	22 20
Clarenwater	3,7	52 20	22 25
Clarp	41	50 00	19 30
Claſtierre	1,33	50 30	20 05
Claver Polder	16	51 35	20 45
Cleef	1,2,3,4,5,6,8	51 40	22 20
Cleeff ſche Walt.	4	51 35	21 20
Cleen Capelle	37	50 40	18 15
Cleene Appler	16	51 30	21 30
Cleene hekendorp	20	51 55	20 55
Cleeveram	06	51 40	21 35
Cleinlant Weringe	30	50 30	22 20
Clemskerck	35	51 05	18 55
Clercamp	13	53 10	22 10
Clercken	34,35,37	50 50	18 55
Clerfait	33	50 00	20 15
Clerff.	31	49 50	22 00
Clermont	30,41	50 25	22 05
Clerque	34	50 35	18 00
Clery	1,34,35,37	50 30	18 10
Cleverburg	04	51 45	22 10
Cleuwartskerck	21	51 30	19 40
Cleynemoer	35	50 45	18 30
Cleyntgensfort	40	15 10	20 00
Cleynland	01	50 20	22 20
Cliff	35,36	51 00	18 00
Climmen	22,30	50 40	22 05
Clinſte	15	52 05	20 15
Clingerbeek	08	51 50	22 10
Clinghe	40	51 10	20 05
Clite	1,34,37,39	50 40	18 40
Clivia Ducatus	01	51 20	22 40
Cloetingen	21	51 30	19 50
Clommeres	34,37	50 35	18 10
Clooſter	08	51 40	21 35
Clooſter Baertwiick	28	51 30	21 10
Clooſter Burien	12	53 15	22 45
Clooſterdonck	8,22,28	51 35	21 30
't Clooſterint Sant	05	51 15	21 35
Clooſtersvoeve	16	51 35	21 00
Clooſter Oſt Eckeloo	35	51 05	19 40
Clooſter ten Roſen	35	50 55	20 05
Clooſter Appel	2,10,11	52 45	23 20
Clooſter ter Hagen	28	51 15	21 40
Clooſter t'Siion	21	51 40	19 50
Clooſtervan Marc.	35	50 45	18 55
Clophamer	20	52 00	21 15
Cloſterat	30	50 40	22 20
Clote	24,25	50 55	20 25
Cloten	35	51 00	20 15
Cluiſe	1,2,35,40	51 05	19 45
Clundert	2,15,16,21	51 35	20 35
Cluiis	07	51 55	22 15
Cluiiſe	06	52 05	22 50
Cluiiſe hoff	35	51 10	20 05
Clyt	38	51 05	19 25
Cnevelaer	19	52 30	21 00
Cnoye	1,22	51 20	21 45
Cobbegem	22,24,33	50 45	20 20
Cobrie	35,39	50 20	19 10
Cock	28	51 20	21 20
Cockanger fl.	10,11	52 35	22 40
Cackenge	14,17,20	52 05	21 05
Cocombre	33,40	50 40	19 45
Cocqueril	1,34	49 55	17 50
Cockuiit	38	51 10	19 35
Cocbaerd	13	53 00	21 50
Coebeck	23,25	50 50	21 10
Coeckercke	1.37	50 50	18 40
Coedort	15	51 45	20 30
Coegras	14	52 50	21 15
Coenders	10,11,12	53 05	22 55
Coertaing	41	50 10	19 35
Coeſen	22,23,33	50 45	21 25
Coesfelt	1,2	51 40	23 40
Coeverden	28	51 25	21 40
Coevorden	1,2,10	52 35	23 05
Coewacht	35	51 10	19 55
Coeiiſtert	24,25,29	50 55	20 30
Cohencva	34	50 30	18 20
Cohellries	35	50 45	19 25
Coldenhoven	02	52 00	00 20
Coldenkote	11	52 40	22 30
Colderveen	10,11	52 35	22 20
Colderwolde	13	52 50	21 45
Coldmeer	13	53 00	21 45
Coldiick	13	53 00	22 05
Colembor	34	50 35	17 50
Colgnee	32	50 20	20 55
Colham	12	53 00	23 05
Colins Plaet	1,21	51 34	19 50
Collendoorn	10	52 30	22 55
Colerii	41	50 00	19 25
Collum	1,2,12,13	53 10	22 25
Collin	2,5,9	51 10	22 45
Colme fl.	37	50 45	18 05
Colmerveen	01	52 20	22 20
Colomingen	35	50 25	18 25
Colret	33	50 05	20 10
Colſche Watern	28	51 15	21 50
Cottes	37	50 20	18 10
Coliins	35	50 55	19 55
Comande	07	51 55	22 25
Comansfloot	19	52 50	21 05
Combles	34,41	49 55	18 45
Comene	1,34,35,37	50 35	18 55
Commandeurhoff	14,15	51 50	20 15
Commandeur Polder	15	51 50	20 15
Commenharinck	23	50 45	20 55
Conde	1,33,34,35	50 20	19 45
Conde de Scheure	35	50 30	18 40
Condum	01	52 40	21 40
Conille	32,33	50 15	20 35
Coningsdiept	13	53 00	22 20
Coninoi Meer	20	51 10	21 00
Coninckſleii	24	50 45	20 30
Coninckſvelt	14	51 55	20 30
Conloul	32	50 10	21 05
Conquelle	34	50 45	17 50
Conroii	32,33	50 25	20 45
Conroii le Caſt.	24	50 25	20 45
Conroiit	22,23,24,33	50 30	20 45
Cons	1,31	49 10	21 50
Conſtantin	39	50 30	19 20
Conſtiebes	35	50 15	19 20
Contaii	1,34	49 55	18 20
Conte	1,34	50 10	18 20
Continck	1,22,25,29	51 00	20 30
Contis	41	50 25	19 05
Coniinsberg	26	51 25	20 20
Coog	1,2,14	53 00	21 20
Coogwettering	18	52 30	21 05
Cooſcamp	35	50 50	19 10
Coomans floot	18	52 45	21 00
Cooſter	28	51 40	21 30
Cooten	4,8,14	51 50	21 30
Cootwiick	2,3,7	52 05	22 05
Cootwiickerbroeck	07	52 05	22 05
Copelle Manimaige	33	50 30	20 00
Copermul	07	52 05	22 20
Coppegnii	34	50 20	18 30
Corbais	1,22,23,24	50 30	20 45
Corbeeck	1,22,23	50 40	20 50
Corbeeck Overdiil	33	50 44	20 45
Corbeeck Overlail	23	50 40	20 50
Corbehen	34,39	50 15	18 50
Corbie	01	49 40	18 00
Corbion	32,33	50 10	21 10
Corbrieu	01	00 20	19 00
Cordes	33,35,39	50 35	17 40
Corelle	1,32	50 15	21 00
Corendiick	1,2,14,21	51 45	20 15
Corenne	32	50 05	20 45
Corioul	31	50 10	20 50
Corioule	31,33	50 05	21 05
Cormont	34	50 25	17 50
Cornelisdiept	13	53 05	22 20
Cornelis Horrebeke	40	50 45	19 45
Cornelis Munſter	30	50 30	22 20
Cornelte	34,37	50 35	18 10
Cornis	39	50 20	18 50
Cornium	13	53 05	22 00
Cornwirt	13	53 00	21 40
Corron	34	50 00	18 20
Corſendonck	25	51 05	21 10
Cortſchem	01	52 40	22 20
Corteberge	2,24,33	50 45	20 40
Cortehem	13	53 00	22 15
Cortehoef	14,20	52 05	21 20
Cortehouve	20	52 00	20 50
Cortemale	16	51 35	20 55
Cortemarck	35	50 50	19 00
Cortenaken	22,23	50 45	21 10
Cortenback	30	50 40	22 10
Corter Aer	14,20	52 05	20 55
Corteſem	1,22	50 45	21 35
Corteſvaeg	13	52 55	22 15
Corterville	34	50 30	17 50
Cortingehiem	12	53 05	22 55
Cortriicke Cortelleke	22	50 75	20 55
Cortiis	1,22,23,33	50 35	21 25
Cortveen	27	51 20	20 25

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Cortueen Heiide	25	51 20	20 25
Corvis	35	50 20	19 05
Cissere	34	50 35	18 00
Citen	7,20	51 50	21 25
Coterlet	2,7	52 00	21 55
Cotos	34	53 15	18 00
Cotten	06	51 45	23 10
Cottes	1,34,35	50 25	18 20
Cou	1,34	50 05	18 20
Couberghe	1,37	50 50	18 25
Couch	34	50 05	18 20
Couchiebecq	37	50 25	18 05
Coueburt	34	50 15	18 30
Coudekercke	21,36	51 25	19 30
Coudenberg	34	50 35	17 50
Couden Polder	40	51 15	19 45
Coudewater	3,22	51 35	21 35
Coudorpe	1,21	51 25	19 49
Coukercke	1,14	02 00	20 45
Coulenbeck	34	50 36	18 00
Couleucoult	34	50 15	18 10
Coulcve	34,35,37	50 40	18 00
Coulture	22,24,33	50 30	20 35
Coum	22	50 35	21 40
Cour	1,34	59 25	18 00
Couraine	41	50 15	19 05
Courberg	07	52 05	22 10
Courcelie	22,32,33	50 20	20 25
Courcolettes	34,39	54 15	18 50
Courhuys	06	52 10	22 30
Courielle	32	50 15	21 00
Couniers	34	50 20	18 40
Courroble	33,41	50 15	19 45
Courroy	22	50 75	20 50
Courfel	1,5,22,25	50 55	21 25
Courfelle	1,33,34	50 00	18 40
Courfes	34	50 30	18 00
Courfy	1,31	49 00	21 21
Court	1,32,33	50 10	20 25
Court au bois	34,41	50 10	18 40
Courtebovit	34	50 35	18 00
Courteville	34	50 20	17 50
Courtil	22,23,24,32	50 25	20 40
Courtleveique	34	50 30	18 00
Court Eftime	33	50 30	20 35
Coufobre	1,33	50 05	20 15
Couftiches	39	50 10	19 10
Couftur	1,34	50 05	18 20
Coutize	32,33	50 20	21 10
Coutuin	32	50 25	21 10
Couture	34	50 25	18 30
Coutis	33,34	50 20	19 00
Couvenes	1,32,33	49 55	20 35
Couvier	35,39	50 10	18 50
Couvin	34	50 00	18 30
Cowen Noort	25	51 30	20 25
Cweſteiintiediick	25	51 10	20 30
Couwere	1,21	51 30	20 00
Coxie	35	51 15	19 20
Coxiie	1,37	51 00	18 30
Crabbe	16	51 40	20 45
Crabbe Schans	21,35	51 15	19 20
Crabbels	22,25	51 05	20 50
Crabbendam	14,19	52 40	21 05
Craenſchotendiick	16	51 30	21 00
Crakau	1,3	51 10	22 50
Crakeel Waert	16	51 40	21 00
Crake Sant	21,36	51 20	19 20
Cralinge	14	51 50	20 40
Cralo	14	52 10	21 25
Crammer	15	51 30	20 05
Cranchorn	14	52 35	21 00
Cranenborgi	1,2,3	50 40	22 20
Cranendono	22,28	51 05	21 55
Cranenhem	03	51 30	22 30
Crapuel	30	50 25	22 15
Cravincel	30	50 45	22 00
Crauwels	22,25	51 05	20 30
Crawiick	35	50 40	18 10
Craiiebos	17	52 10	20 35
Craiienhoven	1,24	50 45	20 30
Craiiwiick	34,37	50 50	18 00
Crebin	33	50 30	21 10
Crechting	01	51 40	22 40
Crecq.	37	50 25	18 05
Creneiin	23,32	50 30	21 10
Crkegors	27	51 20	20 20
Creke Rack	21	51 25	20 10
Cremar	1,34	50 13	17 50
Cremenii	34	50 25	18 10
Crepin	41	49 55	19 35
Creque	34	50 30	18 10
Crelpin	33,41	50 15	19 45
Crellenier	84	50 15	18 20
Creſſonnere	34	50 40	18 00
Creſſonnier	34	50 40	18 00
Creſſonnus	37	50 40	17 45
Creſir	1,34	50 05	17 50
Crefleville	34	50 15	18 20
Creveceur	1,33	50 00	19 15
Crevecoeur	2,3,4,8	51 35	21 25
Crevelt	1,3	51 10	22 50
Creupel	2,14	52 40	21 40
Creyl	1,14	52 40	21 45
Criewert	12	53 20	23 10
Crimpen	1,2,14	51 50	20 45
Crimper Waert	02	51 50	20 50
Crochte	34,35	50 45	18 10
Crois	33,34	49 45	19 30
Croisa Lains	22	50 30	21 25

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Croiſſete	34	50 10	18 10
Croiſſettes	34	50 15	18 20
Croiſilles	34	50 05	18 40
Croip	34	50 05	19 20
La Croix	21,29	51 10	20 20
Croix petit	34	50 15	18 10
Croix capelle	24	50 35	20 20
Croix Caſtel.	25	51 10	20 25
Croip de Dame	32	50 05	20 45
Croix de noſt. Dame	35	50 25	19 25
Crom	30	50 25	22 10
Crombeke	1,35	50 45	18 30
Crommebalch	13	53 10	21 45
Cromme Gouw	18	52 20	21 05
Crommehouck	21	51 30	19 30
Cromme Miert	14	52 05	21 00
Crommeny	1,14	52 25	21 05
Cromntenyer Diick	14	42 30	20 50
Cromſtriien	15 16	51 40	20 35
Comſtriien	16	51 35	20 35
Crom Uliet	25	51 15	20 20
Cromvorderbrug	10	52 45	22 40
Cromwort	8,22,28	51 30	21 20
Cromwiick	20	52 00	21 06
Cronenbaco	31	50 00	22 00
Cronenburch	14,20	52 05	21 10
Croneſteiin	14	52 05	20 40
Cropswolde	10,11	52 55	23 10
Crotoy	1,34	50 05	17 40
Crouthouſen	30	50 30	22 20
Croy	28	51 20	21 50
Cruchten	05	51 00	22 30
Crueſwœrm	22	50 35	21 25
Cruningen	21	51 25	20 00
Cruybecke	25,35	51 05	20 20
Cruyckenburg	24	50 45	20 20
Cruynhem	22,33	50 40	20 35
Creys	35	51 05	19 10
Cruys capel	24	50 50	20 30
Cruysdyck	25,27	51 05	20 20
Cruysſlandt	22,25	51 25	20 30
Cruysſlantſche Polder	25	51 25	20 35
Cruys Houten	35,40	50 50	19 35
Cruysoort	19	52 30	21 05
Cruys Polder	35,40	51 20	19 55
Cruys Schans	27	51 10	20 25
Cruysvoort	07	52 10	22 25
Cuerne	39,40	50 45	19 15
Cugnon	1,31	49 30	21 20
Cuhen	1,34	50 25	18 10
Cuingheim	39	50 30	19 20
Culenborcv	1,2,3,4	51 50	21 20
Cumtich	1,22,23,33	50 40	21 00
Cunroot	30	50 40	22 10
Curgies	33,34,41	50 10	19 45
Curingen	22	50 50	21 30
Curren	35	50 40	19 20
Curtriicke	1, 35,39,40	50 40	19 20
Cuſemaer	12	53 05	22 40
Cuſtine	33	50 05	21 10
Cutam	33	49 55	19 20
Cuvilliors	41	50 05	19 15
Cuyck	2,8,14,25,28	51 35	21 20
Cuyck	34,5,8,22	51 35	22 05
Cyckſche Heiide	28	51 30	21 10
Cyſoiin	33	50 25	19 20

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Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
DAbringen	34	50 35	17 50
Dacheu	1,32,33	50 05	20 35
Dacnam	40	51 00	20 00
Daconaii	34	50 05	18 00
Dadizele	1,35,37	50 40	19 05
Dael	14,20	52 00	21 15
Daelheim	3,5	51 00	22 30
Daerle	02	52 20	23 00
Daerle Veene	10	52 20	23 00
Dain	33	49 40	19 25
Dainville	34	50 10	18 30
Dale	01	51 00	21 20
Cap. ten. Dale	35,38	50 44	19 30
Dalem	1,2,22,30	50 30	22 00
Dalen	1,3,5	50 55	22 40
Dalenbroeck	3,5	50 55	22 25
Daler Veen	11	52 35	23 10
Dalffen	1,2,7,10	52 25	23 35
Dalheim	01	50 00	22 40
Dalli	1,34	50 25	17 50
Dalmſholt	10	52 20	22 40
Dam	1,2,12	53 10	23 10
Damkade	17	52 05	20 45
Dam Palden	17	52 05	20 45
Dambrſig	22	51 05	20 30
Dame auber	39	50 20	19 30
Dame aubois	35	50 20	19 35
Dame de Glaudes	1,33	49 45	20 30
Dame de Grace	39	50 20	18 50
Dame de Libenvurt	35	50 20	18 50
Dameries	39	50 30	19 40
Damiken Molin	30	50 45	22 00
Damme	1,2,21,35,38	51 10	19 10
Dammerchit	30	50 40	22 10
Damoſies	33	50 00	20 10
Dampmartim	34	50 10	18 00
Dampierre	1,33	50 00	20 00
Damduillers	1,31	49 00	21 30
Dampreny	32	50 15	20 30
Damre	30	50 20	21 50
Damp Remy	33	50 15	20 30

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Damſteroliep	12	53 55	23 00
Damter A.	17	53 10	21 00
Dandel	1,31	49 30	22 00
Dannaii	39	50 10	18 50
Danues	34	50 25	17 40
Dantum Adeel	13	53 10	22 10
Dantumer Wolde	13	53 10	22 15
Dan Zeel	1,22	50 30	21 35
Darien	15	51 50	20 30
Dasberg	09	51 20	22 50
Daſſoulx	32,33	50 25	20 55
Dat gelden Weert	16	51 40	21 00
Dati Zele	39	50 40	19 00
Daverdis	31	49 50	21 00
Daufirs	34	50 00	18 10
Decama	13	52 55	22 15
Dechry	1,31	49 40	22 10
Dechy	1,33,34,41	50 15	19 05
Decker	25	51 05	20 30
Decii	35,39	50 10	19 00
Dedodum	13	52 55	21 45
Deelen	1,4,7	52 00	22 15
Deerliick	39,40	50 45	12 20
Deerſum	13	43 00	22 00
Deeſt	1,2,3,4,8	51 45	21 55
Deeſteliick	04	51 45	21 55
Deeſtle Weerd	04	51 45	21 55
Degnecam	01	52 20	23 20
Degroeve	11	52 55	23 10
Deherick	41	49 55	19 25
Dehooſt	11	52 50	25 20
Dehiilden	22	51 25	22 10
Deoama	13	53 00	22 00
Dekeniie	28	51 20	21 10
Delaeck fl.	23	50 50	20 50
Delden	1,2,6,10	52 10	23 10
Delderbroec	2,10	52 10	23 10
Deleff.	32	50 05	20 55
Deleuſe	33	50 25	19 50
Deleiie	13	53 10	22 00
Delff	1,2,14,15,17	52 00	20 25
Delffgaeu	14,15	52 00	20 30
Delftſhaven	1,2,14,15	52 50	20 35
Delffland	2,14	52 00	20 25
Delf Ziil	1,2,12	53 10	23 15
Delft	28	51 30	21 40
Delſterhuiſſen	13	52 30	22 05
Delwiinen	4,8,22	51 35	21 25
Demen	1,3,1,22	51 40	21 50
Demer fl.	1,22,23,24	50 50	20 50
Demeringhem	31	49 20	22 30
Dem Kam	01	52 20	23 20
Demum	2,13	53 00	22 00
Dinain	32	50 10	20 55
Denaino	33,34,41	50 15	19 30
Denberch	20	52 20	21 10
D nberg	2,10	32 20	22 35
Dender fl.	24,33,35	50 55	20 10
Denderbelle	2,4,35,40	50 55	20 05
Dender Leunde	40	50 45	20 05
Dendermonde	1,22,24	50 55	20 05
Dendermonde	40	51 00	20 05
Dender Windeoe	40	50 40	20 05
Dene	32	50 15	20 55
Denecham	2,10	52 20	23 25
Denemer	25	51 25	21 25
Denenborch	28	51 40	21 50
Denencourt	34	49 50	18 30
Denghe	17,20	51 55	21 00
Dengerdiick	17 20	52 00	20 55
Denhil	22	51 35	21 05
Denis	1,22,32,33	50 20	20 50
Denlet	34	50 30	18 10
Dennebroucq	37	50 25	17 55
Dennemarcken	17	52 10	21 00
Dennemnrcker Juwe	20	52 01	21 05
Denras	30	50 30	22 15
Denderhoutem	33,40	50 40	20 05
Densborg	31	50 00	22 30
Dente fl.	30	50 35	22 30
Dentergem	1,35,38	50 35	19 25
Deramau	33	50 35	19 40
Deraucourt	1,34,39	50 15	18 40
Derenborg	1,22	51 40	21 45
Derlick	35	50 40	19 25
Dernicourt	33,34	50 00	10 50
Derswiick	07	51 55	21 35
Derthuiiſen	14,20	51 50	25 35
Dervicht	16	51 35	21 05
Derwin	1,35,39	50 20	18 50
Deſchel	1,22,25	41 10	21 15
Deſſelberge	38,40	51 00	19 50
Deſſeldonck	38,38,40	51 00	19 50
Deſſelghem	3P,39,40	50 45	19 25
Deſtinghe	40	50 40	81 55
Defum	1,13	53 05	22 25
Defure	34	50 30	18 00
Deve	32,33	50 10	20 40
Devemont	34	50 00	18 10
Devengel	25	50 40	20 50
Deventer	1,2,3,6,7,10	52 10	21 30
Deulet	37	50 25	18 00
Deulle fl.	39	50 30	18 50
Duellemont	39	50 30	18 50
Deurloo	2,35,36,38	51 25	19 10
Deuteren	8,22,25,28	51 30	21 25
Deuville	31,33	49 30	20 40
Deuxviller	31	49 20	21 20
Dewylt	01	51 40	22 40
Deyl	1,4,8,14,22	51 45	21 25

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Deynſe	35,38,40	50 55	19 35
Deyus	01	50 40	19 20
Dichteren	06	51 50	22 25
Dichting	19	52 25	21 00
Dickebuſche	34,37,39	50 40	18 45
Dickelveme	2,35	50 10	16 45
Dickvinge	10,11	52 30	22 40
Die	14,18	52 30	21 00
Diegem	22,24,33	50 45	20 35
Dielbeeck	22,23	50 40	20 20
Dielegem	22,33,35	50 45	20 25
Dielings	18	52 30	20 50
Dieluem	18	52 30	20 50
Diem	08,14,17	51 50	22 25
Diemen	1,2,14,17	52 15	21 10
Diemerbrouck	17,20	52 00	20 10
Diemerdam	17	52 15	28 05
Diemer Meer	14	52 15	21 10
Diepebroeck	06	52 05	22 50
Diepen	04	51 40	21 25
Diepenbeeck	22	50 45	21 40
Diepenbroecker Veen	06	51 45	23 00
Diepenhem	1,2,3,6,7	52 10	23 00
Diepenſteiin	1,24	50 50	20 25
Diepenveen	1,3	52 10	22 20
Dieders Poel	17	52 10	20 35
Diepont	01	50 00	21 40
Diep op die Runde	11	52 35	23 20
Dieps Meer	2,14,18	52 40	20 55
Dieren	1,2,3,22	51 25	21 05
Diermen	01	52 90	21 20
Diesdonck	3,5,9	51 20	22 35
Dieſe	22,28	51 35	21 25
Dieſſen	1,22,28	51 20	21 20
Dieſt Baronia	1,22,23	50 50	21 10
Dieten	3,8,22,28	51 40	21 50
Dieval	34	50 15	18 20
Dieveren	1,2,10,11	52 45	22 40
Diffecq	1,34	50 35	18 10
Diffele	10	52 25	22 55
Dilber	05	51 05	22 25
Dilegem	24	50 45	20 25
Dimont	33	50 00	20 10
Dinant	1,31,32,33	50 05	20 55
Dinckel fl.	1,2,10	52 15	23 25
Dineceau	33	50 00	20 10
Dingehof	10	52 15	22 30
Dingſpil	10,11	52 40	22 35
Dinerder	10,11	52 40	22 35
Dingſte	10,11	52 30	22 25
Dingſterveen	10,11	52 35	22 20
Dinion	34	49 55	18 30
Dinſlaken	01	51 20	23 00
Dintel	16	51 30	20 35
Dintelort	14,15,21	51 35	20 25
Dintheren	1,2,22,28	51 30	21 40
Dinxlaken	03	51 20	23 00
Dinxper	2,3,6	51 50	22 50
Dion	33	40 55	20 55
Dirkſhorn	14,18	52 40	21 10
Dirxlandt	01,14,15	51 40	20 05
Dirfort	8,9	51 30	22 40
Dirmen	07	52 10	21 50
Diſtelberge	35	51 00	19 50
Diverswolde	13	53 00	22 25
Divion	34	50 20	18 20
Dixmuiide	1,35,37,38	50 50	18 50
Dobbe	15,17	52 05	20 25
Dobbenshoff	14,17,20	52 10	20 55
Dockum	1,2,13	53 15	22 15
Dockumerdiep	1,2,13	53 15	22 25
Doctor Vos huiis	18	52 30	20 45
Dodendael	3,4,8	51 45	22 00
Doel	1,2,21,22,25	51 10	20 20
Doel en Calloe	35	51 15	20 10
Doenkade	15	51 55	20 30
Doeren	25,29	51 05	20 35
Doerne	2,28	51 15	22 10
Doerspiick	01	52 20	22 00
Does	1,14,17	52 05	20 40
Doesbrug	17	52 05	20 35
Doeſum	12	53 05	22 35
Doeveren	16,22,25	51 35	21 15
Doinga	13	53 05	22 00
Doirſe	16	51 35	21 00
Dokinga	13	53 05	21 55
Dolambru	30	50 20	21 45
Dolderſumbuert	10,11	52 45	22 30
Dolent	17	52 10	20 25
Dolhen	30	50 20	22 10
Dollaert	19,11,12	53 00	23 20
Dolleſtynekae	15	51 55	20 40
Dolſterbeeck	25	50 50	20 45
Doma	13	53 00	21 50
Domant	34	10 00	18 00
Dombroeck	1,2,10,11	52 50	22 30
Domburg	1,2,21,36	51 30	19 30
Domega	1,2,13	52 50	22 00
Dominois	34	50 10	17 50
Dommel	28	51 25	21 40
Domnel fl.	02	51 00	21 40
Dommelen	1,2,22,28	51 10	21 40
Dompire	1,34	50 10	18 00
Domum	13	53 05	21 50
Don	1,31	40 20	20 50
Donaes	1,2,21,35,38	51 15	19 15
Donant	34	49 55	18 10
Donchii	41	50 15	19 25
Donck	22,21	50 50	21 20
Donck Caſt.	35,38,43	15 05	19 50

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Dondcren	11	52 55	22 50
Donderode	30	50 45	22 05
Done	33	50 15	20 55
Donge fl.	22	51 30	21 00
Dongelberg	22,23,33	50 35	20 55
Donia	13	53 05	21 55
Doniawerſtal	13	52 55	22 00
Donnebroeck	34	50 25	18 00
Donqueure	34	50 00	18 00
Dons	39	50 20	19 30
Donsburg	3,4,5,8	51 40	22 20
Donſtienne	33	50 10	20 25
Doore Boſem	16	51 40	21 05
Doorn	1,2,3,7,14,20	51 55	21 30
Doorne	1,3,5,22	51 20	22 00
Doornenburg	4,6,8	51 45	22 15
Doornhille	36	51 20	19 20
Doornick	1,35,39	50 30	19 30
Doornſe Heyde	05	51 18	22 00
Doornſpyck	02	52 20	22 00
Doornuwert	12	53 10	22 55
Doorthuyſen	07	52 05	22 25
Doortrin	16	51 25	20 50
Doorvoſt	06	51 45	22 45
Doot	07	52 10	22 30
Dorckquert	12	53 05	22 50
Dordegem	35	50 55	19 55
Dordrecht	2,16,21,22	51 45	20 45
Dorekens Rabot	35	51 05	19 30
Doren	32,33,34	50 10	21 00
Dorenberch	08	51 35	21 50
Dorenburg	1,3	51 40	22 10
Dorewaert	2,3,4,8	51 50	22 00
Dorewertsbos	07	51 55	22 05
Dorgines	39	50 10	19 00
Dorle	24,25,29	50 55	20 25
Dorlens	1,34	50 05	18 20
Dormael	22,23,33	50 40	21 20
Dormael Neer	22,23	50 40	21 10
Dormale fl.	3,22	51 30	21 25
Dorn	1,3,8,22,28	51 40	21 50
Dornick	3,4,8	51 45	22 10
Dornick	14,15	51 55	20 15
Dorp	14,15,17	52 05	20 20
Dorp Polder	15	51 55	20 15
Dorpe	1,22,24,33	50 35	20 25
Dorpbrug	17	52 05	20 20
Dorpion	1,33	50 05	20 25
Dorſpick	3,7	52 20	22 05
Dorſten	01	51 20	23 20
Dort	1,14	51 45	20 50
Dorth	1,3,6,10	52 10	20 35
Dortſebeeck	3,6	52 10	22 45
Dorturin	25	51 25	20 55
Dorwaert Bar.	6,7	51 50	22 05
Doſemer	35,39	50 30	19 15
Dotecum	07	52 10	22 25
Dotekom	1,2,3,4,6	51 50	22 35
Dotignyes	35,39	50 35	19 20
Dou	35,39	50 20	18 50
Dovaii	1,34,35,39,41	50 15	18 50
Dovaii	35,39	50 15	19 20
Doucherii	1,31	49 20	20 50
Douchyn	33,34	50 10	19 35
Douck	01	51 40	20 40
Doveren	35	51 00	17 25
Dougnyes	33,34	50 00	18 50
Douhem	37	50 25	18 00
Doviebeke	35	50 35	18 55
Dovirer	01	50 00	17 20
Doulers	33	50 00	20 05
Doullee	1,31	50 10	21 30
Dourain	34	50 25	18 40
Douma	1,13	52 55	22 05
Dour	1,33	50 15	19 55
Dourbe	1,33	44 55	20 40
Dourges	34,39	50 20	18 50
Dowier	34	50 10	17 50
Dourin	1,34	50 20	18 30
Dournin	34,39	50 25	18 40
Dourcha	34	49 50	18 20
Dous	1,35	50 20	19 35
Douſiii	1,31	49 20	21 10
Douvra	33	54 20	19 55
Douwaert	98	51 45	21 50
Douxflam	1,30	50 15	21 45
Doyverd	3,4	51 45	21 50
Doyndyck	15	51 35	20 05
Doyſſe	17	52 10	20 40
Douzyde	16	51 35	20 50
Drachault	34	50 00	18 00
Drakenborg	14,20	52 05	21 30
Draucowtre	35	50 35	18 50
Drayedry	18	42 35	21 10
Drayoorter ſloot	18,19	52 30	21 00
Drecht	14,17,20	52 10	20 55
Drechterlandt	16,20	51 50	21 00
Dreck	3,5,8,9	51 25	22 45
Dregneau	35,39,40	50 40	19 40
Dreiſchor	1,21	51 40	19 50
Dremp	1,6,7	51 55	22 30
Drenoutre	34,37,39	50 35	18 40
Drente	1,2,10	52 40	23 00
Dreyen	07	51 55	22 10
Dreil	3,4,8,14,22,28	51 35	21 30
Drielſe	08	51 35	21 25
Drios	35,38,40	51 05	19 45
Driesberg	1,3,5,8	51 35	22 20
Drieſum	1,2,13	53 10	22 15
Drilſche Wetering	04	51 35	21 25

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D.M.	Longitude. D.M.
Drimen	28	51 30	21 10
Drincham	37	50 45	18 05
Dringum	35	50 40	18 20
Drinkutſma	13	53 05	22 00
Dripſtain	09	51 25	22 50
Driweghen	21	51 25	19 40
Drix Polder	22	51 25	20 25
Drocete	11	52 30	22 40
Drogeham	1,13	53 05	22 20
Drogenboſch	22,24	50 40	20 25
Drogendale	35	50 40	18 55
Droge Raan	02	51 20	19 00
Drollenuau	30	50 20	22 00
Dromkreeck	15	51 40	20 20
Drommelen	08	51 45	22 15
Drommen	1,5	50 50	22 25
Dronckenoort	21,22	51 40	20 40
Drongeten	8,16,22	51 35	21 15
Drongen	35,33,40	50 55	19 40
Droochoort	16	51 35	20 40
Droſtenhuys	08	51 45	21 40
Drouvin	34	50 20	18 30
Drouwen	10,11	52 45	23 10
Druelle	34	49 50	18 10
Drueten	47	51 45	21 45
Drumden Polder	16	51 35	20 55
Drumel	2,3,4,8,22	51 40	21 40
Drumele	1,22,25	58 35	20 55
Drune	8,22,25	51 35	22 15
Druynen	03	51 30	23 10
Druyten	3,4,7,8	51 45	21 50
Druyeen	16	51 35	21 15
Drybergen	1,2,3,14	51 55	21 25
Drybrug	17	52 00	20 45
Dryburda	10,11	52 40	22 50
Dryne	10	52 10	23 20
Drypſteyn	08	51 25	22 45
Drysberg	06	51 30	22 30
Dryſel	01	51 00	21 20
Dryspsong	14,15,17	52 00	20 35
Dryſtai	14,18	52 40	21 35
Drywegen	2,40	51 20	19 45
Du	32	50 26	20 50
Dubbeldam	16	51 40	20 50
Dubbel duyn	18	52 59	20 55
Duchatiau	33	50 25	20 50
Duchau	23,24	50 35	20 45
Duchteren	06	51 05	22 45
Dudeldorff	01	49 50	22 40
Dudſele	23,25	50 45	20 55
Dudzele	35	51 10	19 10
Duenisvett	15	52 00	20 05
Duerle	35,40	50 55	19 40
Duerloo	01	51 20	19 00
Duerſtede	1,2,8,20	51 50	21 35
Duffel	3,4	51 40	22 20
Duffele	1,22,24,25	51 00	20 35
Duffelweert	04	51 45	22 20
Duierſte de wiick	14	51 50	21 30
Duiſans	34	50 10	18 30
Dulcken	2,3,5	51 00	22 40
Dulckenraidt	3,5	51 05	22 35
Duldorff	31	49 50	22 30
Dulf.	21	51 20	20 10
Dullick	05	51 00	22 45
Dulmen	01	51 40	23 40
Dulpe fl.	23,25,29	50 50	21 05
Dulcemont	34,35,37	50 35	18 50
Dumborge	24	50 35	20 35
Dunebroeck	2,10,11	53 00	23 30
Dunen ſch.	1,7	51 50	22 10
Dunes	37	51 00	18 30
Dung	1,31	49 00	21 10
Dungbroeck	09	51 15	22 55
Dunge	22	51 30	21 30
Dunge fl.	2,16,25	51 30	21 05
Dungen	1,16,22,25	51 30	21 00
Dunninge	11	52 30	22 40
Duraſs	1,22,23,33	50 45	21 20
Dunbuii	1,31	50 10	21 40
Duren	01	50 20	22 40
Durmagen	01	50 40	23 00
Durme fl.	24,35,40	51 05	20 05
Durville	1,31,32	50 15	21 15
Durwys	30	50 35	22 30
Dury	1,34,35,39,41	50 05	19 00
Duſſle	1,2,3,8,14,16	51 35	21 10
Duſſeldorp	01	51 00	23 00
Dutz	01	50 50	23 20
Dutzele	1,38	51 10	19 05
Duvedyck	21	52 40	19 50
Duveland	1,21,35	51 40	20 00
Duven	3,4,6,7	51 05	22 15
Duvendrecht	1,14,17	52 15	21 10
Duvenvoorde	14,17	52 05	20 30
Duurſwoldy	12	53 05	23 05
Duycker Sluys	18,19	52 45	21 05
Duycker Wetering	17	52 10	20 35
Duyffelwaert	6,8	51 40	22 30
Duyf Polder	15	51 55	20 20
Duyl Boſem	16	51 40	21 05
Duyn	36	51 10	19 20
Duynen	8,36	51 50	22 20
Duyndam	17	52 15	20 30
Duynershoeck	27	51 15	20 10
Duynkercke	1,35,36	50 55	18 10
Duyn ſloot	17	52 15	20 30
Duyrſe	10,11	52 50	23 00
Duysborch	22,24,33	50 40	20 40
Duysburg	1,3	51 20	23 10

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Duyfell	22,28	51 15	21 25
Duyfterenvoort	7,15	52 05	22 25
Duyftot	21,40	51 10	20 00
Duyvels Meer	11	52 45	22 30
Duyvelfhoeck	40	51 15	20 05
Duyve Waert	15	51 35	20 05
Dwars Wetering	17	52 10	20 35
Dwelle	7	52 10	22 25
Dwersdyck	40	51 20	10 45
Dwerfdyck	16	51 35	20 45
Dwerfwegh	7	51 55	21 50
Dwerfwyck	4,8,20,21	51 50	21 30
Dwingelo	10,11	52 40	22 40
Dyck	22,25	51 25	20 30
Dyck	1,35,36	51 00	17 00
Dyckhuyfen	6	51 45	22 40
Dycklaen	15	52 00	20 10
Dyck Polder	15,36	51 50	20 15
Dyckfhorne	12	53 10	22 55
Dyckfloot	18,19	52 20	21 00
Dyckfterhuis	12	53 15	22 45
Dyck vant' Coegras	14	52 50	21 10
Dydam	3,6	51 50	22 30
Dyden	4	51 40	21 50
Dyem	4	51 50	22 20
Dyle fl.	1,22,23,25	55 40	20 45
Dyffen	22	50 55	22 00
Dymer bos	8	51 45	22 30
Dymoygy	33	50 30	19 40
Dynfel	20	51 55	21 25
Dynter	3	51 30	21 04
Dyon	22,23,24	50 35	20 50
Dypftegen	6	51 50	22 40
Dyren	3,6	51 55	22 25
Dyrs Fort	3	51 30	22 40
Dyfhoeck	36	51 10	19 20

E.

EAucourt	34	49 55	18 40
Ebbe	1,33	50 05	20 10
Ebelghem	34,35,37	50 35	18 20
Ebinga	13	53 10	22 00
Eche	1,31	49 40	21 50
Echencourt	34,41	49 50	18 50
Echt	5,22	55 55	22 10
Echtel	1,3,4,8	51 45	21 45
Echtelen	1,10,13	52 45	22 05
Echten	10,11	52 35	22 45
Echternaeh	1,31	49 40	22 20
Echterveenen	1,2,10	52 40	22 50
Echtinger diep	2	52 20	22 40
Echtinger niewegrift	10	52 35	22 40
Eck	1,2,3,4,7,8,14	51 50	21 40
Echer	35	51 10	19 50
Echeren	40	51 10	20 25
Eciewit	22	50 45	20 40
Ecluſe	41	50 10	18 55
Ecomble	1,31	49 20	21 10
Ecotte	34	50 35	18 00
Ecou	1,34	50 05	18 50
Ecquelon court	33	49 45	20 00
Ecquelrot	30	50 35	22 00
Ecquerchyn	34	50 15	18 50
Ecquien court	34	50 15	18 00
Ecquierme	33,34	50 30	18 50
Edam	1,2,3,14,18	52 25	21 10
Ede	14	51 50	21 50
Edifhcheim	1	49 40	22 20
Ee	1,13	53 00	22 10
Eechont	35	50 35	18 20
Eeechman	10	52 20	23 30
Eeckeloo	1,2,35,38	51 05	19 30
Eeckelfmeer	10,11	53 00	23 20
Eegken	30	50 41	22 10
Eeckeren	25,27,29	51 10	20 30
Eeckhout	35	50 30	18 30
Eeckmuel	7	52 20	22 25
Eede	1,2,3,4,7	51 55	21 55
Eeder Bos	7	51 55	22 05
Eedwalle	35	50 55	18 55
Eeged	10	52 20	22 55
Eeke	1,34,35,37	50 30	18 30
Eeke caſt.	35	50 55	19 40
Eeken	1,35,40	50 50	19 40
Eel	1,2,22,25	51 15	21 10
Eelde	1,2,10,11	53 00	22 50
Eelden	1,40	50 50	19 50
Eelderwolde	10,11	53 00	22 50
Eelen	1,5,22	50 55	22 00
Eeklikum	8	51 45	22 00
Eelingen	24	50 40	20 20
Eelm	24,25	50 45	20 30
Eelſma	13	53 05	21 45
Eelwyt	24,35	50 50	20 35
Eem fl.	2,14,20	52 05	21 35
Eem	20	52 05	21 30
Eembrug	1,37,14,20	52 05	21 30
Eemeren	4,6	51 45	22 05
Eemetil	12	53 05	22 40
Eemmerdyck	20	52 05	21 30
Eampt	7	52 00	22 30
Eems fl.	1	52 40	23 40
Eemſhoorn	10,11	52 45	22 45
Eename	35,40	50 45	17 45
Eenigenburgh	14,18	52 40	20 25
Eenrum	1,12	53 15	22 45
Eenſum	12	53 10	23 00

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Eenum	12	53 10	23 05
Eep	1,2,3,7	52 15	22 20
Eerdbeeck	7	52 00	22 25
Eerde	10	52 20	22 50
Eerdeghem	40	50 50	20 00
Eere	1	50 40	18 00
Eereghem	34,37	50 45	18 10
Eerell	1	49 50	22 20
Eeren	1,30	50 40	22 20
Eerlicum	1,22	51 00	21 40
Eernewolde	1,13	53 00	22 10
Eernſma	13	53 10	22 15
Eerſel	1,2,22,28	51 10	21 25
Eerſt	7	52 20	22 25
Eerſtwout	1,14,18	52 40	21 10
Eertbeeck	6	52 00	22 25
Eertbrugge	40	51 00	20 00
Eerteghem	35 40	50 45	19 50
Eertvelde	35,40	51 05	19 45
Eeſch	1,3,4,22,25	51 30	21 25
Eeſdan	22	50 50	22 00
Eeſe	3,6	52 05	22 40
Eeſene	35,38	50 50	18 50
Eeſeveen	7	52 00	21 55
Eeſinga	1,12	53 10	22 45
Eeskooten	7	52 00	22 05
Eeſſegem	40	50 50	19 50
Eeſſen Meer	10,11	52 40	22 30
Eeſveen	11	52 40	22 30
Eever,	24 25	50 45	20 30
Eeversberge	23,24	50 45	20 40
Eeverſem	24	50 50	20 25
Eewich	3	51 40	20 00
Eexen	10	53 00	23 15
Eexſta	1,12	53 00	23 15
Eext	10,11	52 50	23 00
Effinck	2,10	52 10	23 00
Egalement Sloot	18,19	52 50	20 50
Egboet	18	52 35	21 15
Egelborg	1	51 40	23 20
Egelenborch	14,18	52 35	21 00
Egelentiers P.	40	51 10	19 55
Eggewaorts	35	50 50	18 40
Eghelhoven	30	50 40	22 15
Egheſeez	22,23,32	50 25	21 00
Egliſe	1	49 20	21 20
Eglize	34,37	50 40	18 00
Egmont	1,2,14	52 35	20 55
Egthont opzee	1,2,18	52 35	20 55
Ehelhoven	24	50 55	20 35
Ehrenſtein	30	50 40	22 15
Eigehoven	33	50 40	20 45
Eiger	8	51 30	22 45
Eilſum	12	53 20	23 30
Eiſchidt	1	49 40	22 20
Eiſinga	13	53 10	22 10
Eiſma	1,13	53 10	22 30
Ekelghem	35	50 55	20 10
Ekelhoven	25	50 55	20 35
Ekelsbeeke	35	50 40	18 25
Ekeren	22	51 10	20 30
Ekinga	13	53 05	21 55
Elahuyſen	13	52 50	21 50
Elare	34,40	50 45	19 40
Elbanen	22	50 35	22 05
Elburg	1,2,3,7,10	52 20	22 05
Elcau	1,3,4	50 25	17 40
Eich	1,22	50 35	21 40
Elden	3,4,6,5,33	51 50	22 10
Elden Sluys	4	51 50	22 05
Elden Sch.	21 38	51 15	19 20
Elderens Polder	16	51 35	20 45
Elderick	6	51 50	22 30
Elder Scegh	4	51 50	22 00
Elecum	24	50 45	20 25
Elen	22	51 05	22 00
Elendorff	30	50 30	22 25
Elf hoeve	15,16,17	52 00	20 50
Elf Parcken	19	52 50	20 50
Elgnys	39	50 30	19 40
Elingen	33	50 35	20 15
Elinghem	34	50 35	17 50
Eliſabeth	3,5	51 00	22 10
Ellain	31	49 10	20 40
Elkerzee	21	51 40	19 40
Ellecom	1,3,6,7,8	51 55	22 25
Ellegnies	33	50 25	19 45
Ellen	1,3	50 20	22 40
Ellenis	33	50 10	20 10
Ellerſinghuiſen	11	52 50	23 20
Elierſvelt	10,11	52 40	23 05
Elleſelles	1,33,40	50 35	19 45
Ellewerſdyck	21,35	51 20	19 50
Ellich	1,22	50 35	21 35
Elmon	1,31	49 20	20 40
Elmpt	1,3,5	51 05	22 25
Eloge	1,33	50 15	19 55
Eloy	1,37,39	50 40	18 50
Eloy caſt.	40	51 05	19 55
Eloy	01	49 20	21 20
S. Eloyis Capel.	35,37	50 45	18 55
S. Eloyis Vyſve	35	50 45	19 25
Elp	1,10,11	52 45	20 00
Elpen	9	51 20	23 05
Elsbos	13,7	50 05	22 20
Elſebeen	22	51 05	22 05
Elſegem	39,40	50 45	19 35
Elſendam	35	50 45	18 40
Elſene	1,22,24,33	50 40	20 30

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Elſhout	8,16,22,28	51 35	21 15
Elſla	22	50 45	22 00
Elſloe	30	51 45	21 55
Elſen	10	52 10	23 00
Elſsloo	1,2,10,11,13	52 50	22 30
Elſpeet	1,3,7	52 10	22 10
Elſpeter Bos	7	52 10	22 15
Elſt	1,3,4,6,7,8	51 45	22 05
Elſt Bar	24,25,29	50 55	20 35
Elten	04	51 45	22 25
Elten	6,8	51 45	22 30
Eltreu chauchie	33	49 55	20 05
Elverdinghe	34,37	50 45	18 40
Elverick	8,9	51 25	21 55
Elvervelt	01	51 00	23 20
Elveſchans	30	50 35	21 55
Elzen	1,3,5	51 05	22 35
Emaus	1,22,25,27	51 20	20 25
Embick	01	50 20	22 40
Embry	1,3,4	50 20	18 00
Embsburen	01	52 20	23 40
Emden	1,2,13	53 10	23 30
Emderlant	1,2	53 20	23 20
Emel	1,22	50 40	21 50
Emelgem	1,38,39,40	50 50	19 10
Emeloort	1,2,10,14	52 30	22 05
Emericourt	39	50 10	19 10
Fmich hoven	8,16,22	51 40	21 10
Emichuyſen	1,3,7,14	51 55	21 45
Emmelinchem	10	52 30	23 15
Emmelum	1,22,25	51 00	20 45
Emmen	1,2,10,11	52 40	23 10
Emmerair	35,39	50 20	18 50
Emmerdyck	11	52 35	23 10
Emmeren	1,8	51 45	22 05
Emmerholt	11	52 35	23 10
Emmerick	1,2,3,4,6,8	51 45	22 30
Emmer meer	10 11	52 40	23 10
Emmerſele	22,25	51 05	20 35
Empe	06	52 00	22 30
Empel	2,3,4,8,14,22	51 35	21 30
Empter	3	52 00	22 20
Empterbrug	6	52 00	22 30
Emptines	32	51 10	21 10
Emſer fl.	1	51 20	23 20
Enbarmont	30	50 20	21 40
Enckhuyſen	1,2,14,18	52 35	21 35
Enckhuyſer kogge	14	52 35	21 30
Enckhuyſer ſandt	1,2	52 20	21 35
Encre	1,34	49 55	18 30
Enderwech ſloot	18	52 25	20 50
Endyc	40	51 15	19 55
Enelle	1,31	50 10	21 30
Enequin	34	50 25	18 00
Eneten	30	50 30	22 15
Eng	14,20	52 00	21 15
Engden	1	52 20	23 20
Engeiant	7	52 05	22 20
Engelbert	12	53 05	23 00
Engelen	4,8,14,22,28	51 35	21 25
Engelenborg	3,7	52 00	22 25
Engelen Meer	22	51 35	21 25
Engeler Holt	1,3,7	52 05	22 15
Engelken	11	52 50	23 20
Engelſe Pol.	21	51 20	19 10
Engelſmeer	8	51 35	21 30
Engerdyck	20	52 00	21 10
Engerſen	34	50 25	17 50
Engeverooſt	30	50 30	22 25
Engeviſen	34	50 25	18 00
Enghien	1,33,35	50 30	20 05
Enghuyſen	3,6	51 55	22 35
Engies	35,39	50 30	18 50
Engimehautt	34	50 25	17 50
Engle fontaine	41	50 10	19 40
Englum	1,13	53 05	22 00
Engwierum	13	53 10	22 20
Engwirt	13	53 00	22 00
Engwier	13	53 00	21 45
Ennechyn	35,39	50 30	19 20
Ennenburg	30	50 30	22 15
Ennetiere	35,39	50 30	18 50
Ennevelyn	33,34,35	50 25	19 00
Enphin	1,31	50 10	21 00
Ens	1,2,10,14	52 25	22 00
Ens Polder	17	52 05	20 45
Enſchede	1,2,10	52 05	23 20
Enſcher eſch	10	52 05	23 25
Enſchoot	22,28	51 25	21 15
Enſival	30	50 20	22 05
Enskirchen	01	50 20	23 00
Enſpyck	1,3,4,8,14	51 45	21 25
Enteren	1,10	52 10	23 05
Entieres	1,34,35,39	50 20	19 00
Enyſen	14,15,16	51 45	20 40
Epaigne	33	50 25	19 30
Epen	01	50 35	22 10
Eppe	1,33	49 55	20 15
Eppedrin	1,31	49 40	22 00
Eppeghem	22,24	50 50	20 35
Eppelſtorf	31	49 30	22 10
Eppenſolder	10	52 05	23 10
Eppingehuiſen	12	53 15	23 00
Epſen	06	52 05	22 30
Epton	33	50 10	21 05
Equercyn	39	50 10	19 00
Erain	41	50 20	19 30
Erang	1,31	49 40	22 30
Erbiſoel	1,33	50 20	20 00
Erchin	41	50 15	19 10

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Erekelens	1,3,5	50 50	22 40
Erdbeeck	03	52 00	22 10
Erdeghem	34,37	50 35	18 20
Ere	33,35,39	50 25	90 35
Eregem	40	50 45	20 00
Erel Ryn	39	50 10	19 10
Erembodegem	40	50 50	20 05
Eren	1,34	50 25	17 50
Ergem	22	50 40	20 10
Erhault	33	50 20	20 00
Erin	33	50 10	19 35
Erkraidt	01	50 40	23 00
Erloye	33	49 40	20 05
Ermancourt	33,34	49 40	19 25
Erme	10,11	52 40	23 10
Ermel	2,3,7	52 15	22 00
Ermelen	01	52 00	21 40
Ermelgem	40	50 50	19 45
Ermelinghem	34	50 35	17 50
Ermenchicourt	33,34	50 10	19 00
Ermeton	32,33	50 10	20 45
Ernaucourt	31	49 40	21 50
Erneville	1,31	49 50	21 40
Erp	1,2,3,4,22,28	51 25	21 50
Erpe	24,40	50 50	20 00
Erpen	1,32	50 00	23 20
Erps	1,22,23,24,33	50 45	20 40
Erpy	33,41	50 00	19 45
Erquieres	1,34	50 10	18 00
Errentel	3,7	52 05	21 40
Erfin	1,33,34	50 15	19 00
Erftain	31	49 50	21 10
Ertwelde	38	51 05	19 45
Ervilers	1,34	50 00	18 40
Ervin	34	50 20	18 10
Eryn	33,34	50 15	10 10
Eſart	41	50 00	19 35
Eſcalon	39	50 10	19 10
Eſcampon	39	50 10	19 40
Eſcarmain	41	50 10	19 40
Eſcarpel	39	50 10	19 00
Eſcau S. Martin	41	50 05	18 50
Eſcaudaing	33,34,41	50 20	19 20
Eſcaudaowre	1,33,34	50 00	19 25
Eſcaufoort	41	49 55	19 30
Eſcault	33	50 25	20 10
Eſcault fl.	33,34,49	50 20	19 30
Eſcauſiennes	1,33	50 25	20 15
Eſchalaffa	33	50 35	13 35
Eſche	22,40	51 35	20 40
Eſchele	06	52 05	22 35
Eſchende	01	50 40	20 00
Eſchenen	22,24,35	50 45	20 15
Eſchewiller	1,31	49 40	21 50
Eſciulin	33	50 00	20 05
Eſclebet	33	50 00	20 15
Eſclemy	34	50 35	18 00
Eſclineu le petit	34	50 15	18 10
Eſcoboſche	35,29	50 20	18 50
Eſcodaing	39	50 10	19 20
Eſcoulle	1,34	50 35	18 00
Eſcourt	34	49 50	18 40
Eſcouvros	1,34	50 10	18 30
Eſcury	1,34	50 10	18 40
Eſdan	1,31	49 20	21 00
Eſdem	30	50 35	21 55
Eſemael	23	50 40	21 05
Eſivan	41	50 05	19 15
Eſmynes	32,33	50 20	20 55
Eſnes	41	50 00	19 20
Eſny le petit	33,34	49 45	19 25
Eſpaigne	35	50 00	17 50
Eſpain	35,39	50 25	19 30
Eſpechy	33,34,41	42 55	19 05
Eſpee	33	49 55	21 05
Eſpel Laen	17	52 15	20 35
Eſpelo	10	52 10	22 45
Eſperleck	34,35,37	50 40	18 10
Eſpienes	33	50 15	21 05
Eſpiers	1,35,39	50 35	19 25
Eſpinoret	33,34	50 10	19 00
Eſpinleu	33	50 20	21 05
Eſpinois	33	50 15	20 20
Eſpinoy	33,34,41	50 10	19 05
Eſplechin	35,39	50 25	19 20
Eſpreu	1,31	49 50	21 10
Eſpreune	33	50 00	21 15
Eſpy	1,34	50 20	17 50
Eſquallon	33	50 10	19 20
Eſquedecq	34,37	50 25	18 20
Eſquemes	35	50 25	19 05
Eſquerdes	34,35	50 30	18 10
Eſquernies	39	50 30	19 20
Eſquierchin	41	50 15	18 50
Eſquobeques	1,34,35	50 25	18 50
Eſragne	34	49 55	17 50
Eſs	1,10,11	52 40	22 25
Eſschenen	33	50 45	20 15
Eſſe	15,16	51 40	20 40
Eſſegem	01	50 40	19 40
Eſſeldyck	17	52 10	20 40
Eſſeldyckerwovde	17	52 10	20 40
Eſſen	2,10,11,12	53 05	22 55
Eſſendam	1,37	50 50	18 35
Eſſene	1,37	52 55	18 45
Eſſeneuz	30	50 20	21 45
Eſshe	28	51 25	21 30
Eſsin	35,39	50 10	19 00
Eſtain	1,31	48 50	21 40
Eſtainbourg	30	50 30	19 20
Eſtalere derni	1,3 1,31	50 00	21 05
Eſtalmbruge	3,39	50 20	19 50
Eſtaples	1,34	50 20	17 50
Eſteinbobrg	33,35	50 30	19 25
Eſteinpuis	35,39	50 30	19 10
Eſten	01	52 40	23 20
Eſteren	8,22,28	51 35	22 00
Eſterga	13	52 05	22 00
Eſterpigny	35,39	50 05	19 05
Eſtienne	22,32,33	50 20	21 25
Eſtienne	24,34	50 30	20 40
Eſtinbeke	34	50 40	18 00
Eſtmer	33	50 15	20 15
Eſtonnel	41	50 05	19 20
Eſtraheule	1,34	50 15	18 30
Eſtrahil	34	50 20	18 10
Eſtre	41	50 10	18 50
Eſtrec	1,33,34,41	50 05	19 00
Eſtres	1,33	50 00	20 00
Eſtreu	1,31	49 50	21 20
Eſtreu Abb.	34	50 10	19 30
Eſtreu au pout	33	49 40	20 10
Eſtroen	33	50 10	19 45
Eſtrun	41	50 10	19 15
Eſvelt	07	52 05	22 00
Eſwiler	2,30	50 35	22 30
Etelgem	35,39	51 00	18 55
Eten	14	51 35	21 15
Eterſhem	18	52 30	21 10
Eth	1,33	50 10	19 50
Etichore	33,35	50 40	19 45
Etlehan	34	50 10	18 50
Etſenrat	30	50 50	22 10
Etten	1,16,21,22,25	51 30	20 40
Ettende Beemde	16	51 30	20 40
Etterbeeck	24	50 40	20 30
Evelies	1,35,39	50 20	19 10
Everto	10	52 15	22 25
Everbecque	33,35	50 40	19 55
Everbode	22,23,24	50 55	21 10
Everdigem	38	51 00	19 45
Everdingem	3,4,8,14	51 50	21 20
Evere	22,33	50 45	20 30
Evergem	1,35,60	51 00	19 40
Everingem	1,21,40	51 20	19 50
Everſal	1,3,5,8,9	51 20	23 00
Everſam	34,35,37	50 50	18 35
Eversbeke	22,33	50 45	20 40
Eversberg	10	52 15	22 55
Everſdyck	21	51 25	19 50
Everſteyn	38	51 00	19 45
Eugelen	3	51 30	21 20
Eugle fontaine	33,34	50 00	14 45
Eugy	33	50 15	20 00
Eulex,	34,37	50 30	18 00
Eureginies	35,39	50 35	19 20
Eutenge	11	52 40	22 40
Euwail	30	50 15	22 00
Ewyck	1,3,4,8	51 40	22 00
Exaerde	35,40	51 05	20 00
Exaerdebruge	35	51 05	19 55
Excel	10,11	52 45	23 10
Exen	11	53 00	23 20
Exmor	13	53 00	21 45
Eybergen	1,3,6,10	52 00	23 05
Eubergen	06	52 00	23 00
Eyck	28	51 15	21 40
Eycke	1,22,24,25	51 06	20 25
Eycke fl.	24,25	50 55	20 25
Eyckendonck	3,8,22	51 30	21 30
Eyckenduynen	15	52 05	20 15
Eyckeniſſart	34	50 20	17 50
Eyere	35,39	50 10	19 20
Eyerlandt	1,2,14	53 05	21 25
Eyerweert	16	51 40	21 00
Eyffel	01	50 00	22 20
Eygehoven	22,23,24	50 45	20 45
Eygem	1,22,25	51 00	20 30
Eygenbilſen	22	50 45	21 50
Eygenſyſe	01	50 40	21 40
Eyger	1,9	51 30	22 50
Eyghem	24,35,40	50 45	20 10
Eyghendonck	24,40	50 45	20 15
Eyl	1,3,5,9	51 20	22 50
Eylderbeeck	05	51 20	22 50
Eylekum	04	51 45	22 15
Eyl in der Heyde	1,3,5	51 20	22 50
Eymers Poel	17	52 10	20 35
Eyndegeeſt	14,17	52 10	20 30
Eyndhoven	1,2,3,22	51 20	21 40
Eyndt	02	53 00	21 20
Eyne	1,40	50 45	19 40
Eyngen	22,30	50 25	21 35
Eynthout	1,22,23,25	51 00	21 10
Eys	30	50 35	22 10
Eyſch	22	50 40	22 15
Eyſchaten	1,3	52 00	21 50
Eyſchen	01	52 20	23 20
Eyſſchenbrug	1,10,11	52 35	23 10
Eyſigem	22,24,33	50 35	20 25
Eyteree	34,37,39	50 30	18 40
Eywart	1,32,33	50 10	20 55
Ezemael	22,33	50 40	21 10
F			
Fabe	35,39	50 25	18 55
Fache	34	50 25	18 50
Fachet	35,39	50 25	19 00
Facuwez	22,24,33	50 30	20 20
Faen	12	53 05	22 40
Fagnoeulle	33	49 55	20 40
Faige	33	50 05	20 30
Faille	24	50 55	20 30
Failly	1,31	49 00	21 30
Falaen	32,33	50 10	20 50
Falaiche	41	50 10	19 40
Falais	1,22,23,32,33	50 30	21 15
Falais	23	50 30	21 15
Falborch	3,8	51 45	22 05
Falfolle	32	50 15	20 40
Faliov	32	50 20	20 55
Falize	22	50 20	21 00
Fallenpriſe	1,33	50 00	20 30
Fallert	01	50 00	22 20
Fama	41	50 15	19 35
Famars	1,33,34	50 10	19 40
Famas	1,34,35,37	50 25	18 10
Famdchou	34	50 00	18 30
Famrliewreulp	22,24	50 20	20 20
Fampen	01	50 00	18 40
Fampou	34,41	50 10	18 40
Fan	1,33	50 10	19 55
Fancamont	30	50 40	22 05
Fancrveulle	34	50 00	18 40
Fangne	30	50 25	22 30
Farbus	34,39	50 15	18 40
Farmſum	1,12	53 10	23 15
Farnia	13	53 05	21 50
Farnier	1,34	49 50	18 40
Farſee	33	50 05	21 15
Farſen	32,33	50 15	20 40
Faſque	1,34	50 15	18 20
Faubrechies	1,33	50 00	20 25
Faucourt	34	50 00	17 50
Faucqueberg	34	50 25	18 00
Favereulle	41	50 05	18 45
Faulx	1 32,33	50 15	21 00
Faunie	22,33	50 20	20 45
Fauraroir	33	50 05	20 30
Faureulp	33	50 15	20 15
Fawrill	1,33	49 55	18 55
Fay	32,33	50 20	20 20
Faycaſteau	33	49 55	19 55
Fayeſtre	33	49 45	20 05
Fayrill	33	49 55	19 55
Fechain	41	50 10	19 15
Fecleries	33	50 00	20 10
Feen Clooſter	13	53 10	22 20
Feerwert	12	53 10	22 45
FeetCoude	13	52 55	21 45
Fegnes	33	50 05	20 05
Feltſma	13	53 05	21 50
Felgſhuys	04	51 45	21 45
Feline	33	49 55	20 55
Fellon	1,31,32	50 10	21 10
Felon	31	49 20	21 00
Felſin	34	50 25	18 10
Felſinet	34	50 25	18 10
Felu	1,22,24	50 25	20 20
Fenan	41	50 20	19 15
Fenneur	30	50 30	21 55
Ferain	34	50 10	17 50
Ferchyn	33	50 25	19 25
Ferdinandus	35	51 15	19 55
Fereu	01	49 40	21 20
Ferien	1,33	50 05	20 05
Feriere	1,33	50 05	20 05
Ferin	1,32,33,34,41	50 15	20 40
Ferlinghehem	34	50 30	18 50
Fermante	34	50 25	18 20
Fernemons	32	50 20	21 00
Fernug	33,34	49 45	19 30
Fero	32,33	50 20	20 50
Feron	32,33	50 10	20 35
Ferque	1,34	50 40	17 50
Ferquin	1,33	50 20	19 40
Ferrain	35,39	50 30	19 05
Ferſain	33,41	50 10	19 10
Ferſaing	1,33,34	50 10	19 00
Fert S. Hubert	1,34	50 25	18 30
Ferte	31	49 10	21 20
Ferval	32	50 10	20 45
Fervaſque	33,34	49 45	19 30
Ferwerder Adeel	13	53 10	22 00
Ferwert	01	53 00	22 00
Fery	1,31	50 10	21 40
Feſnain	33	50 10	19 25
Fetart	32	50 10	20 50
Fetum	1,34	50 45	17 50
Feuchies	1,34,41	50 10	18 40
Feumal	22,23,32,33	50 25	21 15
Feumont	1,33	50 10	20 15
Feykema	13	53 05	22 20
Fiennes	1,34	50 40	17 50
Fieram	39,41	50 15	19 05
Fies	1,22	50 35	21 35
Finaert	16,25	51 30	21 40
Finckega	1,31	52 50	22 20
Finckum	13	53 10	22 00
Fine	39	50 30	19 00
Finefues	34	50 10	18 10
Finferwolde	10,11,12	53 00	23 25
Firdgum	13	53 05	21 50
Fiſcheulx	34	50 05	18 40
Fiſſault	33	49 55	20 00
Fiſuliet	1,2,13	53 10	22 30
Five	35	50 30	19 10
Fivela fl.	12	52 10	23 05
Fivelingo	1,2,12	53 10	23 05

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Tabeville	1,31	49 00	21 40
Tackee	2,14,15,21	51 45	20 00
Tacke	21	51 25	19 40
Tamengrief	33	50 10	19 50
Tamenoyn	41	50 15	19 50
Tames	34	50 10	18 10
Tamesoul	31	49 40	21 40
Tamongry	33	49 50	20 05
Tandria	1,2	51 00	19 00
Tavine	41	50 10	19 15
Tavion	32,33	50 05	20 05
Taumont	33	49 55	20 05
Taunden	22,32,33	50 15	20 55
Temne	41	50 20	19 05
Tere	35,39	50 30	19 10
Teron	30	50 25	21 50
Tets	34,39	50 10	19 00
Tetso	32	50 20	20 40
Tetus	24,32,33	50 20	20 35
Teuconcourt	34	49 55	18 20
Tesquieres	33,39,41	50 10	19 00
Tesquitres	39	50 00	19 00
Teurbais	1,35,39	50 20	18 40
Teur enchamp	32,33	50 10	20 25
Teurival	35 39	50 30	19 20
Tiedorp	12	53 10	22 40
Tiene	33	50 15	20 00
Tier	1,34	50 10	18 10
Tierbeeck fl.	1,2	52 00	21 40
Tines	33,35,39,41	50 10	19 10
Tinys	34	50 20	18 50
Tiquiers	34	50 10	18 50
Taite	31	49 10	20 40
Tiffen	31	49 50	22 30
Tabick	1,40	50 40	19 50
Tien	1,22,30,32	50 25	21 35
Tiken	31	49 50	21 50
Tionael	22,30	50 30	21 45
Torange	1,31	49 10	22 10
Toree	1,32,33	50 15	21 05
Toreabbaye	22,32,33	50 15	20 50
Toreache	35,39	50 20	19 25
Torennes	1,32,33	50 05	20 40
Torenville	1,31	49 20	21 20
Toresyes	33	50 00	20 05
Tboris	34,35,37,39	50 30	18 30
Tortsout	32,33	50 15	20 50
Torival	22,23,24,33	50 40	20 45
Troze	30	50 20	21 50
Tury	1,33,34	50 10	19 30
Tuffenb	24	50 40	20 30
Tuury	34	50 20	18 10
Tuyon	33	49 50	20 05
Tuz	01	50 20	21 00
Tuisen	13	52 50	21 45
Tum	1,39	51 15	22 55
Tuysberge	35	50 40	19 55
Tye	1,33	50 20	19 55
Tubiecque	33	50 35	19 50
Tockama	13	53 10	22 10
Tockens	13	53 00	22 15
Tockewerf	16	51 35	21 05
Tocking	3,6	52 00	23 00
Tocchting	1,13	52 55	22 30
Toemden	33	50 00	20 55
Toemy Abbay	33	49 55	19 20
Tointe	23,24,25	50 45	20 50
Tolckerts	13	53 00	22 05
Tolenq	1,35	50 30	20 05
Tolgare	13	52 55	21 50
Tolie	34	50 00	19 20
Tollega	13	52 50	22 00
Tollempriſe	32	50 05	20 30
Tollerdortf	31	49 40	22 10
Tolques	34,35,37	50 45	18 05
Tolz	22,23,32,33	50 30	21 05
Tomuillers	34	50 00	18 30
Tonchant	33	50 00	21 05
Tonckes	35,39	50 10	18 50
Tonquacourt	34	49 55	18 30
Tonquiers	34	50 20	18 30
Tonſomme	33,34	49 45	19 30
Tontaine	1,34,41	50 05	19 00
Tonteine	33	50 10	21 15
Tontenelle	1,33	49 50	20 00
Tonteville	31	59 20	20 40
Tontey	1,31	49 10	22 00
Toppen Polder	15	51 50	20 15
Toran	01	50 20	22 00
Tore	1,31,41	49 30	21 00
Toremoutir	34	50 05	17 50
Tores	1,22	50 35	21 40
Toretz	41	50 25	19 30
Torge	32,33	50 05	20 45
Torge defer	30	50 25	21 45
Torgettes	1,33	49 50	20 25
Tormayn	33	50 25	19 25
Tormelles	34	50 25	18 40
Tormenſem	35	50 20	17 50
Tornes	35	50 20	19 00
Torny	32	50 25	21 00
Toron	30	50 35	22 00
Toronſens	1,30	50 40	22 05
Torre	39	50 20	21 05
Torſeilles	32,33	50 20	21 05
Torſeville	34	49 55	18 30
Torry	33	50 05	21 15
Tort an der Lintz	3,6	51 20	22 30
Toſſa S. Mariæ	9	51 10	22 30
Toſſa Ottoniana	27	51 15	20 05
Toſſe	1,32,33	50 15	20 45
Toſſeteau	33	50 10	20 20
Toſſeup	34	50 05	18 20
Touchan	1,31	49 50	21 00
Touguеſelle	34	50 35	18 00
Tocqreulle	34	50 20	18 30
Toveſſart Capell.	34	50 30	18 40
Toulecque	33	50 25	20 00
Toure	34,41	50 20	18 50
Touriers	1,34	50 20	18 40
Tournes	34,39	50 25	18 50
Tourſy	33	50 15	20 25
Toxhol	10,11,12	53 00	23 00
Le Toy	1,33	50 20	20 10
Toz	32 33	50 15	20 55
Tocz	32	50 10	20 40
Traem	12	53 10	23 00
Traidbize	33	50 20	21 10
Traiſne	35,39	50 20	19 40
Tramecourt	34	50 10	18 20
Trameries	33	50 15	20 00
Tranc	1,22,32,33	50 25	20 30
Tranc caſtel.	38	51 10	19 55
Tranchan	1,31,33	50 00	21 10
Tranchemont	32,33	50 00	21 10
Tranchys	10	52 25	22 20
Trancke Pol.	21	51 20	19 20
Trancкenborch	30	50 35	22 20
Trancois	33	50 15	20 40
Trancou	1,32	50 25	20 55
Trancquaret	32,33	50 20	21 00
Trancvillers	34	49 50	18 20
Traneker	1,2,13	53 05	21 50
Traneker Adeel	13	53 05	21 50
Tranne	32 33	50 15	20 55
Tranoy cenſe	41	50 05	19 20
Tranoy	33,34	49 55	19 10
Tranquces	23,32	50 30	21 00
Tranquinis	23 24	50 30	20 40
Trancbe Pol.	35	51 20	19 15
Tranſoys Caſt.	38 40	51 05	19 50
Tranſum	1,12	53 10	22 45
Tranvillers	34	50 00	18 10
Traiſies	33	50 00	20 15
Traſne	1,33,34,41	50 25	19 35
Traſnes	1,35,39	50 35	19 45
Tranſnoit	33	50 05	19 50
Traterwerd	6,7	51 55	22 30
Trayers	32	50 05	20 55
Trederick Hen. caſt.	21	51 15	20 20
Tredewoldy	12	53 00	22 35
Treens	01	50 20	23 00
Trelingen	34	50 40	18 00
Treman	34	50 15	18 30
Tremelen	1,31	49 50	20 50
Tremelen Abb.	31,33	49 50	20 50
Tremicourt	34 41	50 00	18 50
Trencorou	32	50 15	20 50
Trenain	39	50 10	19 10
Treneq	34	50 20	17 50
Trens	30	50 40	22 35
Trepont	30	50 20	21 55
Trequiers	41	50 00	19 05
Trequin	35,39	50 20	19 30
Treſocque	34	50 25	18 00
Treſquoy	34	50 15	18 10
Treſſay	34	50 25	18 20
Treſsin	34	50 15	18 00
Tretin	34,35,39	50 25	19 00
Trette	01	49 20	21 00
Treu	31	49 40	21 30
Treverch	34	50 10	18 20
Trevins	34	50 10	18 30
Tridemburg	31	49 30	22 40
Triens	1,13	53 00	22 00
Tries	12	52 55	22 55
Trieſwyc	10	52 10	22 35
Triſeren	01	50 20	23 00
Triſia	1,2	53 00	22 00
Triſia Occid.	1,2	52 40	21 20
Triſiel	33	49 55	20 00
Triſſcheloo	10,11	52 55	23 20
Tritema	12	53 10	22 40
Tritiez	30	50 25	22 05
Trize	32 33	50 20	20 55
Troidbize	32	50 20	21 05
Trojenne	33,35,39	50 30	19 25
Trojer	31	50 00	21 20
Troimont	32,33	50 15	20 45
Troiſne	1,34	50 05	18 10
Troit Chapelle	35	50 00	20 25
Tromelles	35,39	50 25	18 55
Tromont	01	50 20	21 40
Troneou	22,23,33	50 25	21 00
Tronville	31	50 00	21 30
Troneſteyn	14,20	51 55	21 15
Truges	1,34	50 25	18 10
Truten	33	49 55	21 10
Tryenberg	01	52 00	22 20
Tſeurs	22	50 20	20 40
Tueren	8,14,16,22	51 45	21 15
Tumay	1,32,33	49 40	20 40
Turne	1,31	49 40	22 10
Turſo	33	50 05	21 00
Turſy	32	50 05	21 40
Tutt	38	51 30	23 00
Tuſier	34	49 55	18 10
Tuvegny Abb.	31	49 10	21 20
Tuyck	17	52 20	20 45
Tynaert	22	51 30	20 35

G.

Gadſdelen	22	50 30	22 10
Gaech	14,15	51 55	20 25
Gaelema	13	53 05	21 55
Gaesbeck	22,24,33	50 40	20 20
Gaeſdonck	3,5	51 30	22 25
Gaeſdoncker Oeen	5	51 30	22 25
Gaeſp	17	52 15	21 05
Gaeſt	1,2,13	52 50	22 05
Gaeſterland	13	52 50	21 45
Gagel	20	52 00	21 15
Gagetdonck	16,22,25	51 30	20 50
Gaiges	33	50 25	20 00
Gaignies	33	50 20	20 15
Gaikingaterborch	12	53 10	22 45
Gaine	33	50 15	21 10
Galames	34	50 10	18 10
Galch Polder	17	52 05	20 35
Galder	14, 16,22,25	51 25	20 50
Galema	13	52 50	21 45
Galente	15	51 35	20 20
Galgeſcheerden	36	51 00	18 50
Galghooeck	15	51 50	20 25
Galileen	1,6	52 00	18 50
Gallemart	24	50 35	20 35
Galmort	33 40	50 35	20 05
Gamens	35,39	50 25	19 10
Gameraige	33,35,40	50 40	20 05
Gameren	3,4,8,14,22	51 40	21 25
Gamerſe Wetering	04	51 40	21 25
Gamignon	32,33	50 10	20 30
Gander	06	51 50	22 45
Gangel	3,5	51 10	22 15
Gangelt	1,3,5	50 45	22 20
Gangoen Capell.	37,39	50 35	18 35
Ganſdorps Polder	16	51 55	20 45
Ganſenpoel	06	51 50	22 30
Ganſewen	30	50 45	22 05
Ganſhoren	22,24,33	50 45	20 25
Ganſoye	3,4,8,16	51 35	21 15
Ganſweert	16	51 50	21 00
Ganſweyd	16	51 35	20 55
Ganſwyck	16	51 40	21 05
Gantel	15	52 00	20 10
Gapen	1,3,4	50 00	18 00
Gapinge	21	51 30	19 30
Garbeek	34,35,37	50 25	18 20
Garder	3	52 10	21 50
Garderbroek	7	52 05	22 00
Garderen	2,7	32 10	22 05
Gargetez	39	50 10	19 00
Garmerwolde	2,12	53 05	22 55
Garnuwert	12	53 10	22 50
Garre abbay	34	49 55	18 00
Garrelſweer	12	53 15	23 00
Garſhuſen	12	53 15	23 00
Garſy	33	49 55	19 50
Garyp	13	53 05	22 10
Gaſei	8,22,28	51 35	22 00
Gaſineer	13	50 55	21 50
Gaſſette	1,10,11	52 45	23 10
Gaſt	14	52 50	21 15
Gaſtard	30	50 35	21 55
Gaſtel	16,21,22,25	51 30	20 35
Gaſteren	10,11	52 55	23 00
Gaſthuys	35	50 40	18 20
Gaſthuys land	17	52 10	20 35
Gaſthuys Polder	17	52 05	20 30
Gaſthuys Santwreet	17	52 20	20 40
Gaterneſſe	35,38,40	51 20	19 30
Gat van Campen	40	51 15	19 55
Gauchin	34	50 15	18 30
Gavechove	35	50 45	19 20
Gavere	40	50 50	19 45
Gaverelle	34,39	50 10	18 40
Gaveren	22	50 30	21 55
Gauſin	1,34	50 15	18 30
Gave	2,13	53 00	22 00
Gawege	21	51 25	20 00
Gealeſsin	33	50 10	19 15
Geblou comitat.	23	50 30	20 45
Gebrokenſchyn	22	51 45	22 15
Geel Vryh.	02	51 00	21 00
Geelbrouck	11	52 45	23 00
Geeldorp Caſt.	28	51 15	21 50
Geeldorp	28	51 15	21 50
Geele	01	50 40	22 40
Geelkerck	3,5	50 40	22 30
Geelmyten	1,3,7,10	52 30	22 20
Geeltiendorp	17,20	52 00	21 05
Geenderen	22,28	51 35	21 15
Geer	21,36,38	51 25	19 20
Geer Ban	17	52 15	20 50
Geerdegem	22	50 50	20 35
Geerdinckzyt	10	52 05	23 15
Geere	37,38	51 05	18 30
Geeren	15 17	52 05	20 35
Geereſteyn	20	51 55	21 35
Geerle	1,3,5	50 50	22 30
Geer Polder	17	52 05	20 35
Geersberghe	33,35,40	50 45	20 00
Geerſloot	1,13	52 55	22 10
Geertrud Mechelen	33	50 45	20 35
Geertruytenberg	2,14	51 35	21 00

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Geervliet	1,2,14,15,21	51 45	20 20
Gees	1,10,11	52 40	23 00
Geese	1,38	51 00	18 50
Geesen Camp	11	52 30	22 50
Geest	15	51 55	20 10
Geestbrug	15,17	52 05	20 20
Geesteren	10	50 00	22 55
Geester Wouden	18	52 30	20 50
Geestmeer	2,18	52 35	20 55
Geestmer Ambacht	18	52 35	20 55
Geest S.Remy	22,33	50 35	21 00
Geestwater	17	52 10	20 35
Geete fl.	22,23,29,33	50 50	21 10
Geetezen	10	52 20	23 10
Gesten	1,22,28	51 35	21 40
Gestnaige	23,24	50 30	20 45
Gefraed	1,5	51 10	22 40
Gefues	32	50 15	20 05
Geist	3	51 30	22 40
Geistengen	5,22	50 55	22 10
Geldebos	18	52 40	21 00
Gelder	1,2,3,5,9	51 20	22 40
Gelder Malsen	3,4,8,14	51 45	21 30
Gelderenbuert	15	52 05	20 35
Gelderſche Heyde	5,9	51 20	22 40
Gelderſche Kade	20	52 00	21 00
Gelderſen Hoeck	18	52 35	21 25
Gelderſe Polder	16	51 35	20 45
Gelderſe Weert	4,6	51 45	22 25
Gelderſen Toorn	6	51 55	22 30
Gelderſouſche buert	17	52 05	20 30
Geldorp	22	51 15	21 40
Geldria	1,2	52 00	22 00
Geldwert	4	51 50	21 40
Gelekirchen	1,30	50 45	22 20
Geley	16	51 40	20 45
Gelin	1,33	50 20	20 00
Gelkenſtein	6	52 10	22 55
Gelle	35,39	50 35	19 35
Gellic	22	50 45	21 50
Gellicum	3,4,6,14,16	51 45	21 20
Gelmen	22	50 40	21 30
Gelſeler	1,3,6,10	52 05	23 00
Geluwe	35,37,39	50 40	19 05
Gemblours	1,22,23,24	50 25	20 45
Geme	31,33	49 50	21 00
Gemeenzyl	15	52 10	20 25
Gemmeere	01	50 40	20 00
Gemen	01	51 40	23 00
Gemep	1,31	50 00	21 20
Gemeren	25	51 05	20 30
Gemert	22	51 05	20 30
Gemonden	22,28	51 25	21 30
Gempe	22,23,25,33	50 45	21 00
Gemptines	22,23,24	50 25	20 40
Gemund	01	50 00	22 40
Genadendael	4,8	51 40	22 25
Genaing	33,41	50 15	19 05
Genape	24	50 30	20 30
Genaple	24,33	50 30	20 30
Genderen	3,8,16,25	51 35	21 15
Genderick	8,9	51 25	22 45
Gendering	3,6	51 45	22 45
Genees	39	50 20	19 10
Generich hove	35	50 45	18 40
Genicour	41	50 05	19 05
Geniſtre	24	50 30	20 15
Genival	22,24,33	50 35	20 35
Genly	1,33	50 15	20 00
Gennemuyden	2	52 20	22 00
Gennep	1,2,3,4,5,22	51 35	22 15
Gennepperhuys	4	51 35	22 15
Gennepmolen	28	51 15	21 40
Genovlle	31	50 00	22 10
Genoy	39	50 40	19 20
Genpeſtein	04	51 45	21 50
Genum	13	53 10	22 05
Gent	1,2,3,4,6,8	51 45	22 15
Gentſchewaert	08	51 45	22 15
George Abbay	34	50 25	18 30
George	32	50 15	20 55
Gerdegem	24,25,29	50 55	20 30
Gerdigem	22	51 00	21 45
Gereſteyn	3,7,14	51 55	21 35
Gerin	1,31	49 50	21 50
Germain	32	50 25	20 50
Germeleau	33	50 10	21 15
Germeſeel	04	51 40	22 15
Gernaert	13	53 10	22 05
Gernaige	22	50 25	20 45
Gerneva ul	34	50 20	18 20
Gerolſtain	31	50 00	22 30
Geronville	31	49 20	21 30
Gerpines	32	50 15	20 35
Gerreſtein	01	49 40	22 40
Gerrit Auewech	17	52 15	20 40
Gerrits Clovſter	12,13	53 05	22 25
Gerritſtick	22	51 05	20 35
Gerrit van Eylewater	17	52 00	20 55
Gerſel	3,6	52 10	22 30
Gertrud	1,22,33	50 40	20 15
Gertrude Pee	24,25	50 45	20 20
Gertruyden Landen	23	50 35	21 10
Gerwen	22,28	51 20	21 40
Gerwerskoop	17 20	52 05	21 05
Gerwerſovoperſdyck	20	52 00	21 00
Gery	1,22,23,24	50 25	20 40
Geſart	1,34	50 05	18 00
Geſignies	41	50 15	19 40
Geſperde	04	51 45	21 55
Geſſcher	01	51 40	23 20
Geſt a Vironpont	33	50 30	21 00
Geſtel	1,22,23	51 00	20 50
Geſves	33	50 65	21 05
Geu fl.	13	53 00	22 10
Gevel	01	49 40	22 40
Gevees	35	50 20	19 20
Geveſine	41	50 15	19 05
Geul	3,30	50 45	11 55
Geul fl.	30	50 35	22 10
Geuneborch	10 11	52 55	23 00
Geury	33	50 15	20 10
Geuſe gat	40	51 10	20 24
Gewande	1,8,22,28	51 35	21 30
Geyghe	1,31	49 40	22 10
Geylickerloen	17,20	52 10	20 50
Geymde	23	50 40	21 05
Geyn	08	51 50	21 15
Geyng	17	52 10	21 00
Geynbrug	17	52 15	21 05
Geyſt	8,9	51 25	22 55
Geyſteren	3,5	51 25	22 15
Geyt	3,30	50 45	22 10
Ghebroken Schin	30	50 45	22 05
Gheele	1,3,22,25,22	51 00	21 05
Gheeſt	15	52 00	20 10
Gheeſtmer Ambacht	14	52 35	21 05
Gheeſtrack	15,16	51 35	20 30
Gheilroot	39	50 45	22 15
Gheluvelt	34,35,37	50 40	18 55
Ghelmen	23	50 40	21 20
Ghemenich	30	50 30	22 15
Ghemeret	30	50 25	22 15
Ghemert	1,3,5,22	51 25	21 50
Ghent	1,2,35,38,40	51 00	19 45
Ghentbrugge	38	50 56	19 50
Ghentſchezas	21	51 10	19 40
Ghenok	1,22	50 50	21 40
Gheſtel	22,25	51 10	21 35
Ghielroot	1,5	50 45	22 20
Ghierlach	30	50 40	22 00
Ghierle	1,3,22	51 25	21 10
Ghierlo	01	51 00	21 00
Ghiertrud	39	50 35	22 00
Ghilly	22	50 15	20 35
Ghillen	1,5,22	51 25	21 00
Ghiſegem	22,24,35	50 55	20 05
Ghiſlenghion	33	50 30	19 55
Ghiſliage	33	50 20	20 10
Ghiqe	35	51 00	18 55
Ghits	1,38	50 50	19 00
Ghivelde	1,35,37	50 55	18 20
Gholeſt	1,33	49 55	20 00
Ghoer	3,22	51 10	22 10
Ghoor	05	51 05	22 15
Ghoor Neer	05	51 05	22 15
Ghorge	1,34,39	50 30	18 30
Ghoy	1,41	50 49	19 40
Ghoyſy	1,34	49 55	18 10
Ghyſelbrechteghem	35	50 45	19 30
Ghyſſel	35,38	51 04	19 05
Gyas fl.	23	50 35	21 00
Giblou	32	50 25	20 45
Giblou Comitat.	24	50 25	20 45
Gich	14,16	51 45	21 00
Gieſen	1,3,4,8	51 40	21 15
Gieſſenburch	14,16	51 45	21 00
Gieſſendam	1,14,16	51 45	21 05
Gieſſen en Andels	16	51 40	22 55
Giet	01	50 00	22 15
Gietelo	7,10	52 05	22 10
Gieteloo	07	52 05	22 30
Gieten	1,10,11	52 50	22 30
Gieteren	10	52 35	23 10
Gieterveen	10	52 55	22 20
Giethorn	01	52 20	23 05
Gietkerck	13	53 00	22 20
Gille	1,37,39	50 25	22 05
Gillebrug	35	57 05	22 55
Gilles	35	50 50	21 50
Gillis	1,22,35,40	51 05	21 00
Gilly	32,33	50 15	22 55
Gimel	31	50 00	21 50
Ginckel	7,14,20	51 50	21 00
Ginckelduyne	20	51 55	20 30
Ginckelveenen	20	51 55	18 55
Gingelum	22,23,33	50 35	19 45
Ginneken	1,14,16,21	51 25	10 55
Gireville	1,31	49 20	20 50
Girſeh	3,31	49 30	19 05
Giſignies	33,34	50 05	20 40
Giſlain	1,33	50 15	18 30
Giſlou	1,22,23,24	50 35	21 55
Girz	35	50 50	20 55
Give	1,31	49 50	20 55
Givencho	34	40 25	21 30
Giocrick	30	50 45	21 50
Gizet	33	50 00	19 45
Glabbais	22,24,33	50 30	10 55
Glabbeeck	1,5,22,33	50 55	20 50
Glabbeeck Neter	22	50 55	19 05
Glabbeque	22,33	50 30	20 40
Gladde Opt	36	51 10	18 30
Glage	1,31	49 20	21 55
Glageon	33	49 55	20 55
Glanenbrugge	10	52 55	20 30
Glimez	1,22,23,33	50 35	21 45
Glimme	10,11	53 00	21 50
Glindt	2,7	52 00	20 20
Glins	13	53 00	21 55
Glinthuis	10	52 25	22 25
Gliſoit	1,33	50 10	20 05
Glominghem	34,37	50 30	18 10
Gluwiel	01	50 20	23 00
Gnephoeck	17	52 05	20 40
Gobberdin	04	51 50	21 25
Gobenne	34	50 05	18 30
Goch	1,2,3,4,5,6,8	51 35	22 25
Gochdorps Polder	15	51 55	20 40
Gockinga	12	53 00	23 10
Goldert	18	52 30	20 50
Godelieve	38	51 00	18 45
Godevaertsvelde	34,37	50 35	18 30
Godin	33	50 10	20 55
Godin Chaſtiau	32	50 10	20 55
Goe	20	52 15	21 15
Goegmes	33	50 10	20 05
Goe Jan Verbellen fl.	16	51 55	20 55
Goer	01	52 00	23 00
Goeree	1,2,14,15,21	51 45	20 00
Goere	15	51 40	19 55
Goereeſchegat	1,2,14	51 45	20 00
Goes	1,2,21,35	51 30	19 50
Goeſinge	10,11	52 40	22 40
Goeſſen Polder	40	51 15	19 45
Goeuleſsin	34	50 10	18 50
Goeyngh	35	51 05	17 30
Goez	32,33	50 15	21 05
Gogny	32,33	50 15	20 40
Gohen	34,37	50 25	18 20
Goidſenhoven	22,23	50 40	21 10
Goiet	30	50 20	22 10
Goinga	1,13	53 00	21 55
Goignies	22	50 20	20 15
Goinry	13	52 55	22 00
Goirle	20	51 20	21 10
Golberdinge	3,8,14	51 50	21 20
Goldiuſe	12	53 15	23 10
Goldſenhoven	33	50 35	21 00
Golpen	01	40 00	22 40
Golſtein	04	51 50	21 35
Golthem	38	50 50	19 25
Gome	01	49 40	21 00
Gomegnies	33,34	50 05	19 50
Gomery	1,31	49 20	21 40
Gomicourt	34	50 00	18 40
Gomme	32,33	50 20	21 15
Gomon	33	49 40	19 55
Gonoing	34	50 15	19 00
Gondont	34	50 35	18 10
Gondecurt	34	50 25	18 50
Gonenſau	32,33	50 25	20 45
Gonflan.	1,31	49 50	21 50
Gonicque	34	50 00	18 30
Gonlieu	33,34	49 55	19 00
Gonſelle	22,33	50 20	21 10
Gonteren	40	50 50	19 50
Gony	41	49 55	19 15
Goo	01	53 00	22 00
Goor	1,2,3,6,7	52 10	23 00
Goorecht	2,12	53 05	22 55
Goor Sluys	18	52 25	20 55
Goo Watering	15,17	52 00	20 25
Gorcum	1,2,3,4,8,14	51 45	21 10
Gorge Abb.	39	50 20	18 30
Goris Oudehoven	33	50 45	19 50
Gorre	01	50 50	21 20
Gorreſloot	13	52 55	22 10
Gorſſe	15	51 35	20 05
Gorſſel	7,10	52 05	22 35
Gortel	3,7	52 15	22 15
Gorteler Bos	07	52 10	22 15
Goſlinga	13	53 10	22 05
Goſlngen	13	53 10	20 30
Goſſeliers	24,32	50 20	20 50
Goſy	1,31,33	49 50	18 40
Gote	35,36	51 20	19 30
Gothem	1,40	50 56	21 00
Gotterswyck	8,9	51 25	21 00
Gottigny	33	50 20	21 00
Gouda	1,2,14,15,16	52 00	21 00
Goudart	37	50 30	21 00
Gounecourt	35,39	50 20	21 00
Goudergny	33	50 30	21 00
Goudeſteyn	20	52 00	21 00
Goudremont	1,31	48 50	21 00
Goudraiaen	14,16,20	51 50	21 00
Goudum	13	52 50	21 00
Govicque	1,4	49 40	21 00
Gouke	18	52 35	21 00
Goulezin	39	50 20	21 00
Goumegny	33	50 10	21 00
Gounay	34	50 20	21 00
Gourien	1,33	49 55	21 00
Goutſche Sluys	17	52 05	21 00
Goutum	13	53 00	21 00
Goutzee	14,17,18	52 20	21 00
Goveraing	34	50 25	21 00
Gouvez	34	50 10	21 00
Gouw	1,2,14,15,16	52 00	21 00
Gouw Oude	16,17	51 55	21 00
Gouy	1,34,39,41	50 10	21 00
Govy en Artois	34	50 05	21 00
Gouzaucourt	1,33,34	49 55	21 00
Goy	1,22,24,32,33	50 20	21 00
Goy en Fernois	34	50 10	21 00
Goyer ſhans	20	52 05	21 00
Goyke	22,24,33	50 40	21 00
Goylandt	2,14,20	52 05	21 00
Goyſervay	34	50 15	21 00

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Gracht fl.	13	53 00	22 05
Graco de	35	50 25	19 05
Graeff	4,8,28	51 40	22 00
Graes	1,3,6	51 50	23 00
Graeukoop	15,16,17	52 00	20 55
Gracukooperlyck	17	52 00	20 45
Graeu sloot	17,20	52 05	20 55
Graeu Slooterdyck	20	52 00	21 00
Graeuwerts Weter	15	51 55	20 30
Graff.	1,8,9	51 30	22 50
Grafraid	09	51 05	22 45
Graft	01	52 20	20 40
Graftdyck	18	52 30	20 55
Grafweghen	04	51 35	22 20
Grahan	31	50 10	21 30
Gralda	13	53 05	27 55
Grambais	22,33	50 25	20 20
Grames	39	50 30	19 40
Grameyshuys	05	51 20	22 30
Grammagny	1,31	52 00	21 40
Grammen	35	50 50	19 30
Grammene	38,40	50 50	19 30
Gramsbergen	1,2,10	52 30	23 00
Gran	33	50 10	20 10
Granbais	24	50 30	20 25
Granchamps	31	50 00	21 30
Grandglise	33	50 20	19 50
Grandlez	33	50 25	20 50
Grandmanis	23	50 30	20 50
Grandmot	35,39	50 30	19 10
Grandpre Abb.	31,32	50 10	21 00
Grand Vireul	31	49 10	21 30
Grannow	10	52 05	23 30
Grantkien	33	50 00	20 15
Grasen	22,23,33	50 45	21 20
Grashorst	10	52 30	22 15
Graft	14	52 30	21 10
Gratem	3,5,22	51 00	22 10
Grave	1,2,22	51 35	21 50
Gravebroeck	8,9	51 30	22 50
Grave Grappel	17	52 05	20 35
Graveland	16,20	51 50	21 00
Gravelandt	15	51 50	20 25
Gravelinge	22	51 35	20 10
Gravemoer	16,22,25	51 30	21 05
Gravenbiche	22	50 55	22 00
Gravendam	17	52 10	20 30
Gravendeel	7,14,16,21	51 40	20 45
Gravenhage	1,2,14	52 05	20 20
Graven Mac.	31	49 30	22 30
Graven Moer	22	51 40	20 45
Graven Polder	21	51 25	19 50
Gravenvoeren	22	50 35	22 05
Gravenwaert	08	51 40	22 25
Gravesande	12,14,15	52 00	20 10
Gravesloot	17	52 15	20 40
Gravewildert	15,17	52 05	20 35
Gravines	33	50 30	19 45
Graup	32,33	50 10	20 45
Grauwe Dyck	40	51 15	20 05
Greb	3,4,7,8,20	51 50	21 50
Grebbe Vorit	5,22	51 25	22 25
Grecht	1,14,17	52 00	21 00
Gredglise	39	50 20	19 40
Grelbe	3,9,22	51 10	22 20
Grelide	1,34	50 30	17 50
Grene	1,31	50 00	21 20
Greny	34	50 05	18 20
Gresnick	01	50 20	22 20
Gresslaye	03	51 10	22 40
Greza	34	50 05	18 20
Greuders	34,41	50 00	18 40
Greve	1,31,33	49 40	21 00
Grevelinge	1,34,35	50 50	17 50
Grevenbroeck	1,22,28	51 05	21 45
Grevenwesel	25	51 05	20 40
Greunterp	13	52 55	21 50
Greysbeec	01	51 40	22 00
Grez	1,22,23,24,33	50 35	20 50
Grez Majeuriede	23,24	50 35	20 50
Grientbos	06	51 40	22 45
Grient Jacobtiebbes	13	52 50	22 10
Griet	1,2, 3,6,8	51 40	22 30
Griet huysen	1,2,3,4	51 40	22 25
Grietzail	2,12	53 20	23 25
Grift	3,4,6,7,8	51 45	22 10
Grift fl.	06	52 10	22 55
Grimberg	01	51 20	23 40
Grimberghen	1,2,10	52 15	23 40
Grimminge	33,40	50 40	20 00
Grimmy	22	50 45	22 00
Grince	01	50 00	18 20
Grincourt	1,33,34	50 00	19 10
Grind	1,2,13	53 10	21 35
Grinde	22,33	50 40	21 10
Grinssons	35,39	50 20	19 10
Grint	08	51 20	22 50
Gripskerken	02	53 00	22 20
Gris	31	49 20	20 40
Grist fl.	1,2,3,10	52 10	22 15
Grobbendonck	22,25	51 05	20 50
Grobbendoncskoy	28	51 30	21 30
Groede	1,21,35,38	51 20	19 25
Groede Landvan	35	51 20	19 25
Groenenborch	12	53 05	22 55
Groendyck	13	52 55	21 55
Groendyck Oiede	20	51 55	21 10
Groendycks Polder	17	52 05	20 35
Groenendael	22,24,33	50 35	20 30
Groendael Schans	22	51 35	21 25
Groenhof	24	50 55	20 20
Groenevelt	1,2,14,15	51 55	20 20
Groenevelts Polder	15	51 55	20 15
Groenewysent	18	52 35	21 20
Groenhout	22,25	51 25	20 25
Groeningen	1,2,10,11	53 00	23 00
Groeninger Watte	1,2	03 20	22 40
Groensfelt	22,30	50 40	22 00
Groen steyn	4,6	51 45	22 30
Groenswaert	15,17	52 00	20 45
Groenvelde	11	52 30	22 30
Groen woudt	1,7,20	52 00	21 45
Groesbeeck	3,4	51 40	22 15
Groesslen	04	51 50	22 15
Groet	18	52 40	20 50
Grofflers	34	50 15	17 50
Groll	1,2,3,6,10	51 55	23 05
Grollo	1,10,11	52 45	23 00
Grondeloſe Meer	10,11	52 45	22 40
Groninga	01	53 00	22 40
Groningen	3,5,22	51 30	22 10
Gronnigerdiep	12	53 10	22 35
Gronou	14	51 55	21 40
Gronowe	1,2	52 00	23 20
Gronsfort	07	51 55	22 00
Grontsteyn	08	51 45	22 25
Gronweken	35	51 20	20 00
Groosthuyse	14	52 30	21 20
Groote bos	18	52 35	21 00
Grootegast	12	53 05	22 35
Grootegat	27	51 10	20 20
Groote gemeene	15	51 40	20 30
Groote hop	18	52 25	21 10
Groote Moere	35	50 50	18 30
Grouten holt	3,6	52 00	23 00
Grootenwiel	18,19	52 50	21 00
Groote Polder	15,17	52 05	20 45
Groote Sloot	14,18,19	52 45	21 00
Groote Sluys	19	52 55	21 05
Groote Schor	27	51 15	20 20
Groote Weede	10	52 25	22 30
Groote West Mole	17	52 05	20 40
Groot hout	25	51 05	21 05
Groot Linde	08	51 35	22 05
Groot saet	17,20	52 15	21 00
Groot sinten	35	57 45	18 15
Groot Velt Sluys	06	52 05	23 00
Gros	1,32,33	50 20	21 10
Grosainge	39	50 20	19 50
Grosseliers	34	50 15	17 50
Grossenich	30	50 30	22 30
Grossum	22,32,33	50 40	21 25
Grosthuysen	18	52 30	21 05
Grotebroeck	14	52 35	21 30
Grote Hermel	10	52 25	22 30
Groten But	40	51 10	19 55
Groten huys	10	52 15	23 20
Grote uliet	14	51 50	20 25
Grotison	34	50 05	18 20
Grou	1,2,13	53 00	22 05
Grounhaut	30	50 25	22 10
Growt	15	51 40	20 30
Grousaige	33	50 25	19 50
Grouslius	13	53 05	22 10
Grousslen	3,6	51 50	22 10
Groustins	13	53 05	22 00
Grouwe	27	51 10	20 10
Grouwe Dest.	40	51 15	20 05
Groysbeeck	08	51 40	22 10
Groysen	1,8	51 50	22 50
Gruen Jeel	08	51 40	22 20
Grugy	33,34	49 45	19 35
Gruiten	01	51 00	23 20
Grunsfort	1,4,8	51 50	21 55
Grupont	31	49 50	21 20
Gruson	33	50 25	19 20
Gruythuysen	35,38	51 00	19 10
Grymegem	35	50 45	20 05
Grypskercke	1,12,13	53 05	22 35
Grysemumiken	12	53 05	23 20
Gryseurouwen	10,11,12	53 05	23 20
Gueleghem	39	50 40	19 10
Guesslenhoven	22,23	50 40	21 10
Gugny	34	50 15	18 00
Guidecourt	34	49 55	18 40
Guignies	39	50 20	19 20
Guihenden Gohette	34	50 15	18 40
Guimegat	34	50 30	18 10
Guinee	31	50 10	21 00
Guinemont	34	49 55	18 40
Guines	1,34	50 40	17 50
Guines Conte de	34	50 40	17 50
Guize	33	49 40	19 45
Guisigny	33	50 10	19 50
Gulcenspyker	08	51 50	22 10
Gulcien pre	34	50 05	18 30
Gulyck	1,30	50 40	22 35
Gulickerlandt	2,3,5	50 50	22 30
Gullegem	35	50 40	19 15
Gulnain	39	50 10	19 00
Gulpen	1,22,30	50 40	22 10
Gulpen	30	50 30	22 10
Gulpe fl.	30	50 30	22 05
Gulsche Schoni	30	50 50	22 10
Gunterssteyn	14,17,20	52 05	21 10
Gurwen	01	51 00	21 40
Guttichaven	22	50 50	22 05
Guveringshoune	37	50 50	18 30
Guylenoble	35,39	50 10	19 10
Gysbeeck	6,7	51 55	22 20
Gysele	35	50 55	19 50
Gyskerck	1,3	50 50	22 50
Gyskirchen	03	50 50	22 50
Gyssel	01	51 00	19 00
Gysselte	11	52 35	22 40
Gyssen	1,8,14,22,28	51 40	21 40
Gyvenchy	39	50 20	18 40

H

HAne Poel	17	52 10	20 40
Haar	11	52 45	23 20
Haarda	13	53 05	21 50
Haban	1,31	49 30	21 50
Haban la vielle	31	49 30	21 40
Habarg	1,34	50 10	18 30
Hacfort	1,7,14	52 00	21 55
Hachmeule	10	52 05	23 10
Hacht	23,24,25,29	50 50	20 45
Hackendonck	33	50 40	21 05
Hacksel	10	52 20	23 00
Hacksseldyck	10	52 20	23 00
Hacquegnies	33	50 30	19 40
Haech	13	52 55	21 50
Haecht	1,22	50 50	20 45
Haegermeer	13	52 55	21 50
Haegh	01	52 40	21 40
Haeghlandt	23	50 45	21 00
Haeghoort	16	51 35	21 10
Haelsbergh	07	52 00	22 15
Haelt	3,4,6	51 40	22 20
Haelter	35	50 50	20 05
Haeltert	35	51 00	19 25
Haems	01	52 20	22 40
Haemstede	1,2,21	51 40	19 40
Haen	01	50 40	23 20
Haendt	35,39	50 00	19 00
Haenken	35,38	51 00	19 40
Haer	3,14,17,20	52 00	21 05
Haer De	17,20	52 00	21 00
Haerdyck	17,20	52 00	20 55
Haerle	1,22	51 25	20 25
Haerlebeke	39,40	50 45	19 10
Haerlem	1,2,14,17	52 20	20 45
Haerlemmerdyck	17,19	52 20	20 45
Haerleimmermeer	1,2	52 15	20 50
Haerlerberg	10	52 15	22 50
Haersma	13	53 00	22 10
Haerstal	22	50 35	21 55
Haervuyst	1,14,20	52 05	21 40
Haesbroeck	1,34,35	50 35	18 20
Haesdonck	22,25,40	51 00	20 20
Haesiensheul	15	52 00	20 15
Haeskerke	34,37,39	50 25	18 25
Haestrecht	1,14,16	51 55	20 55
Haexberghen	1,2,3,6	52 05	23 10
Haepberger Veen	6	52 00	23 15
Haephout	22	50 50	20 30
Haexwolt	11	52 35	22 30
Haffen	4,8,14,28	51 40	21 25
Hag	06	51 45	22 30
Hage	1,2,14,16,21	25 25	20 50
Hagen	3,6	51 50	22 40
Hagesteyn	3,4,8,14	51 50	21 15
Hagevord	03	52 20	22 20
Hagh	2,6,7	51 45	22 30
Haghelstein	22,30	50 30	22 10
Hajan	30	50 25	21 45
Haidecene	30	50 20	21 50
Haines	39	50 10	18 40
Hair Ter	10	52 25	22 45
Haisma	13	53 00	21 40
Haisnes	34	50 20	18 40
Hakendevel	22,33	50 40	21 10
Hakendonc	22,23	50 40	21 10
Hal	3,6	51 50	22 50
Halbeec	10	52 55	22 55
Halbouts capelle	37	50 45	19 40
Haleme	34	50 30	18 50
Halen	1,22,23,29	50 50	21 10
Haleren	04	51 45	22 10
Halevines	39	50 10	19 20
Halewyn	1,35,39	50 35	19 10
Halfwinssen	04	51 45	21 55
Halicourt	34	50 20	18 30
Hall	1,2,3	52 00	22 20
Hallain	01	50 20	19 20
Hallar	23,25,29	50 55	20 50
Halle	1,22,24,33	50 35	20 20
Hallebast	35	50 40	18 50
Hallen	22	50 50	20 50
Hallenes	39	50 20	18 50
Haller	22,23,33	50 30	21 10
Hallinges	34,37	50 35	18 10
Hallings Cavel	16	51 40	20 40
Halloy	1,32,33	50 10	21 05
Hallum	1,2,13	53 10	22 00
Halmael	22,33	50 40	21 20
Halmale	25	51 05	20 35
Hals	14,15,21,35	51 45	20 00
Halsaf	3,4,6	51 50	22 20
Halsenberge	22,24,33	50 35	20 25
Halsse Veen	06	51 55	22 50
Halsvasten	07	52 00	22 30
Halt	08	51 40	22 20
Halten	32,33	50 20	21 10
Halteren	1,21,22,25	05 25	20 20
Halve ampt	12	53 15	22 50
Halveny	39	50 10	19 30
Halverkley	15	52 00	20 20

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Ham	24,33	50 10	20 25
Hama	13	53 00	22 00
Hamage	39	50 10	19 10
Hamaide	33,35	50 30	19 50
Hamboſch	03	50 50	22 40
Hambruine	23,32,33	50 25	21 00
Hame	1,34	50 40	17 50
Hamel	34,41	50 10	19 00
Hamelincourt	34	50 05	18 40
Hamers	06	51 50	22 20
Hames	01 34	50 40	17 50
Hameul	32,33	55 15	20 25
Haminkele	08	51 30	22 50
Hamme	1,22,25,35	51 00	21 20
Hamondt	1,2,22,28	51 05	21 50
Han	1,32,33	50 15	20 45
Hanap	33,34	49 45	19 45
Hanch	33	50 10	20 15
Handieu	39	50 20	19 20
Hanenpol	07	51 55	23 00
Haneſche	23,32,33	50 25	21 10
Haneve	22,32	50 15	20 55
Haangauvois	39	50 00	19 00
Hangiers	34	49 55	18 00
Hania	13	53 15	22 05
Hanick	17,20	52 00	21 05
Hanickerdam	17,20	52 00	20 55
Hanlum	01	53 00	22 00
Hannonia	01	50 20	19 20
Hannoy	34	50 10	18 20
Hannaye	1,22,23,32	50 35	21 10
Hannuye	23	50 35	21 10
Hanſame	1,35,38	50 50	19 00
Hansbeeke	40	51 00	19 30
Hanſegem	35	50 40	19 35
Hanſelaer	08	51 35	22 30
Hanſenielle	33	50 10	20 35
Hanſen	32,33	50 10	20 35
Han ſur hault	32	50 25	21 10
Han ſur Loſch	31,33	49 50	21 10
Hans Vrieſen ſchans	38	51 15	19 25
Hanſwyc	22,25,29	50 50	20 35
Hantum	2,13	53 15	22 10
Hanuynes	33	51 30	19 35
Hanzlaer	03	51 30	22 30
Hapaigne	34	50 80	17 50
Hapermuel	06	51 50	22 40
Hapert	1,22,28	51 15	21 20
Haplincourt	34,41	50 00	18 50
Happre	1,33,34	50 05	19 35
Haps	3,5,8,22	51 35	22 05
Har	1,31	50 00	21 40
Harche	1,22	50 20	21 10
Harchies	33,39	50 20	19 45
Harcken	3,5	50 55	22 25
Horckloo	07	52 20	22 30
Harckpolder	15	51 50	20 25
Harckſtede	1,12	53 05	23 00
Hardogary	2,13	50 05	22 10
Hardelot	34	50 25	17 40
Harden	10	52 25	22 45
Hardenberg	1,2,10	52 30	23 00
Hardenberger Heyd	01	52 21	22 40
Hardenburg	06	51 45	22 50
Hardenet	07	52 05	21 45
Hardenge	31	49 40	21 50
Harden Heyn	30	50 40	21 55
Hardenton	34	50 35	17 50
Hardentoom	17	52 10	20 40
Harderwyck	2,3,7,14	52 10	21 50
Hardifort	34,35,37	50 40	18 20
Hardinge	10	52 25	23 20
Hardinghen	34	50 35	17 50
Hardoye	35,38,40	50 50	19 10
Hardoyevelt	35	50 50	19 15
Hardt	05	51 00	22 40
Hareghem	34,37	50 35	18 00
Harem	24,25	50 45	20 30
Haren	1,22,30	50 45	22 00
Harenkarſpel	14,18	52 40	21 10
Harenſenberg	04	51 40	21 55
Harent Hen Vogel	13	53 10	21 55
Harfetyngen	33	50 35	20 10
Hargeny	31	50 00	21 20
Hargicourt	41	49 50	19 10
Hargnies	33	49 50	20 50
Hargnii	31	49 40	20 40
Harhuys	39	50 20	19 40
Harick	2,13	52 50	21 50
Haryncknuyſe	14,18	52 40	21 15
Harinck Uliet	14,15	51 40	20 20
Haringen	34,37	50 45	18 25
Haringſma	13	52 55	21 50
Harl	06	52 00	23 00
Harlaen	22	50 30	21 35
Harle	25,27	51 20	20 30
Harlebeke	35	50 40	19 20
Harlin	34	50 20	18 30
Hariingen	2,13,14	53 05	21 45
Harlue	22,23,32,33	50 25	21 00
Harmana	13	53 10	21 50
Harmegnies	1,33	50 15	20 05
Harmelen	20	52 00	21 05
Harmont	32,33	50 20	21 05
Harnaing	33	50 15	19 30
Harne	34,39	49 55	18 40
Harnen	03	51 40	21 50
Harr	17	52 20	20 50
Harſens	12	53 05	22 50
Harſin	31,34	50 00	21 20

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Harſloo	08	51 50	21 55
Harſwyck	24	50 50	20 35
Hartaing	33	50 15	19 35
Harten	2,8	51 50	21 55
Harterl	02	51 40	22 00
Hartichvelt	14,16,22	51 45	21 00
Hartincourt	34	50 40	17 50
Hartman	10	52 15	23 15
Hart Sant	21,35,38	51 15	18 50
Hartskamp	1,3,7	52 00	22 05
Hartten	5,7	50 55	22 15
Hartwiert	13	53 00	21 50
Hartwert	08	51 45	22 20
Harwier	13	53 00	22 00
Hasbania	01	50 20	21 40
Haſekenskercke	35	50 50	18 50
Haſſelaen	07	52 05	21 55
Haſencourt	33,34	50 10	19 00
Haſendonxbos	16	51 30	20 40
Haſe Polder	18	52 45	20 50
Haſerwoude	14,17	52 05	20 35
Haſinges	34	56 30	18 00
Hasker convent.	13	52 55	22 05
Haskerhern	13	52 55	22 05
Haskerlandt	13	52 55	22 05
Haſneng	33	50 05	20 05
Haſnon	33,34,39	50 20	19 25
Haſpengow	3,22	50 40	21 45
Haſpenen	40	50 50	19 45
Haſpre	41	50 15	19 30
Haſſel	01	50 40	22 40
Haſſelo	10	52 10	23 20
Haſſeloo	3,7	51 55	22 00
Haſſelt	1,2,3,7,10	52 25	22 25
Haſſent	06	51 45	22 35
Haſten	1,3,22	51 40	22 40
Haſtiers	32 33	50 05	20 55
Haſtiers abb.	32,33	50 00	20 55
Haſum	3,5,22	51 30	22 20
Haſſy	41	50 10	19 30
Haſtrkeure	32	50 10	20 25
Hatendonck	5	51 30	22 15
Hatesbeck	01	51 00	19 20
Hatrival	31	40 40	21 20
Hattem	1,2,3,7,10	52 20	22 20
Hattencourt	41	50 10	19 15
Hattingen	01	51 00	23 40
Hatzum	01	53 00	23 40
Haub	32	50 20	20 55
Haubordyn	34,35,39	50 38	18 50
Haudbomont	30	50 20	22 00
Haudaing	33	50 10	19 55
Haudenthum	34	50 20	17 50
Hauchin	1,33,41	50 15	20 10
Havegny	31	50 10	21 30
Havelang	32	50 15	21 15
Havelen	32	51 10	21 15
Havelny	32	50 15	21 25
Havelogne	31	50 10	21 20
Havelte	1,2,10,11	52 40	22 35
Havelter Fa	1,2,10,11	52 40	22 35
Haveluy	33	50 10	19 35
Haven	15	51 50	20 30
Havendyck	15	51 50	20 30
Have Polder	40	51 50	20 00
Haveree	22,24,32,33	50 25	20 45
Haveren	31,33	50 00	21 10
Havericourt	41	50 00	19 00
Haver Meer	19	52 30	21 05
Haverrayd	03	51 00	22 30
Haverſla	05	51 00	22 35
Havert	22	50 55	22 10
Haveſen	31,33	50 00	21 10
Haveton	33	50 15	19 55
Havickerwert	6,7	51 55	22 30
Havines	35,39	50 30	19 30
Havixhorſt	11	52 30	22 40
Haul fl.	33	49 55	21 00
Haul chaſteau	22,33	50 25	20 20
Haulchyn	1,33,34	50 10	19 35
Haultaige	33	50 20	19 50
Haulteville	34	50 10	18 30
Haultnelle	1,31	49 20	21 40
Hault Roche	33	49 55	20 40
Haure	33	50 20	20 10
Haurech	23,32,33	50 25	21 00
Hauren	31	49 50	21 10
Haurincourt	34	49 55	18 50
Hauringen	34,35,37	50 30	18 10
Haurnielle	32	50 10	20 35
Hauſtbengne	34	50 35	17 40
Hauſtemoulin	32	50 20	20 55
Hautain	33	50 30	19 45
Hautay	39	50 20	18 50
Hautem	1,22	50 55	20 20
Hautenu	30	50 20	21 45
Hauterive	39,40	50 40	19 20
Hauthain	33	50 25	20 25
Hautieu	35	50 25	19 25
Hauticw	33	50 10	21 15
Hautumhuyſen	13	53 15	22 15
Hauward	14,18	52 35	21 15
Hauphorſt	10	52 30	22 35
Hawaert Houdert	23,25	50 50	21 00
Hawart	24	50 45	20 30
Hapwyck	18	52 30	20 15
Hay	02	51 00	23 00
Hayloyt	32,33	50 15	21 15
Haynewiers	24	50 30	20 15
Haynuye	22,33	50 30	20 15

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Hayſne	33	50 15	20 20
Hayſne fl.	33	50 20	19 45
Haze	30	50 20	21 45
Hazen	30	50 25	22 05
Hazencourt	35,39,41	50 15	19 15
Hebber	4,5	51 35	22 30
Hebbes	33	49 50	20 45
Hebe	1,31	49 40	20 40
Hebry	01	51 40	21 20
Hebſchit	30	50 30	22 20
Hebſcruyce	35	50 45	19 30
Hebutenie	34	50 00	18 30
Hechtel	22	51 00	21 30
Heck	17,18	52 20	20 45
Hecq	33,34,41	50 00	19 45
Heddin	22,23	50 30	21 05
Hedel	22	51 35	21 25
Hedene	34	50 35	17 50
Hederſem	24	50 50	20 15
Hedickhuyſen	8,22	51 35	21 25
Hedickſe Macs	8,28	51 35	21 20
Hedingen	22	50 40	20 15
Hedinghen	34	50 25	17 50
Hedomont	32,33	50 15	21 10
Hee	38	51 10	19 25
Heedegem	38	50 50	19 10
Heeck	30	52 00	23 20
Heecken	30	50 35	22 25
Heeckhuyſen	04	51 35	21 25
Heegh	06	51 50	22 30
Heegheem	35	50 50	19 15
Heel	3,5,22	51 00	22 10
Heele	22,23,33	50 40	21 15
Heelweg	06	51 50	22 55
Heelzom	1,4,8	51 50	22 00
Heem	10	52 30	22 55
Heembeck	22,24,25	50 45	20 30
Heemertſe Weert	04	51 35	21 20
Heemſe	02	52 20	22 40
Heemskerck	14,17,18	52 30	20 45
Heemſtede	17	52 20	20 40
Heemſtee	14,17	50 20	20 40
Heen	3,22	50 40	21 20
Heenvliet	14,15,21	51 45	20 20
Heer	02	51 50	19 40
Heer Hertsberch	14,20	51 50	20 55
Heerde	3,10	52 15	22 20
Heerderen	1,22	50 40	21 50
Heerderveen	2,7	52 15	22 20
Heerenberg	2,3,4,6	51 45	22 30
Heerenbroeck	07	52 25	22 25
Heeren Delen	28	51 40	21 30
Heerenhuys	24,35	50 40	20 30
Heerenloo	14	52 10	21 50
Heereu Veen	06	51 55	22 50
Heerſen	06	52 05	22 40
Heerma	13	53 05	21 55
Heer Melis waert	20	51 55	21 20
Heerſdorff	30	50 40	22 25
Heer vanAlembroeck	28	51 40	21 30
Heer van Bellem	40	51 00	19 30
Heersbeen	8,16,22	51 35	21 15
Heeſch	28	51 35	21 40
Heeſſche Dyck	28	51 35	21 40
Heeſe	2,28	51 10	21 50
Heeſe meer	16	51 35	20 55
Heeſs	3,14,22	51 35	21 40
Heeſt	06	52 05	22 50
Heeſvelt	22	50 45	21 45
Heeſwyck	3,22,28	51 30	21 40
Heeten	10	52 10	22 40
Heeze	1,22	51 15	21 45
Heffen	24,25,29	50 50	20 30
Hegel	01	52 00	23 00
Hegghen	30	50 25	22 15
Hegne	32,33	50 20	20 30
Heibach	01	50 20	22 40
Heicoop	14	51 50	21 15
Heicruſden	22	50 35	20 10
Heidam	30	50 40	22 15
Heide	01	52 40	23 40
Heilalinge	14	51 50	21 10
Heimelgen	22,33	50 45	20 35
Heine	02	52 20	22 20
Heininge	16	51 35	20 30
Heinsbergh	05	50 50	22 25
Heke Caſt.	35	51 00	19 25
Hekelag	21,35,36	51 25	18 50
Hekelgem	24	50 45	20 15
Hekelinge	21	51 50	20 20
Hekelsbeke	34,37	50 45	18 10
Hekendorp	16,17,20	51 55	21 00
Hekeren	10	52 00	22 45
Hel	17,20	52 10	20 45
Helbecque	33	50 30	19 55
Helchin	35,39	50 40	19 20
Helchteren	22	50 55	21 35
Helden	3,5,22	51 10	22 15
Heldenſe Veen	05	51 05	22 15
Helden	2,14	52 55	21 15
Helderghem	35,40	50 45	20 00
Helemines	41	50 20	19 20
Helendorn	01	52 20	19 20
Heleſſem	22,33	50 40	21 10
Helfaut	34,37	50 30	18 10
Helhoven	24,25	50 55	20 40
Helichrot	30	50 35	19 30
Helkyn	33	50 35	19 30
Hell	28	51 35	21 20
Hellaingh	39	50 10	19 30

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Helle	10 11	53 00	22 40
Hellebrecht	14,15	51 50	20 40
Hellegat	40	51 15	19 55
Hellegnics	32,39	50 30	19 40
Hellemes	33,34	50 15	19 30
Helle Meer	14,17	52 15	20 55
Hellemmes	35,39	50 30	19 00
Hellendoorn	10	52 15	22 50
Hellenray	3,5	51 00	22 20
Helles	15	51 35	20 10
Helm	25	51 40	21 25
Hlm	12	53 05	23 10
Helmain	32	50 20	21 00
Helman	28	51 20	21 40
Helmont	2,3,5,22,28	51 20	21 55
Helpen	10,11,12	53 05	22 55
Helsegem	35	50 40	19 40
Helteil	28	51 15	21 20
Helvendam	20	50 00	21 05
Helvom	07	51 55	22 05
Helt	31	49 30	21 50
Helverzele	22,35,40	51 05	20 10
Helvoot Sluys	15,21	51 45	20 05
Helvort	3,8,22,25,28	51 30	21 20
Helwy	3,8,14,16,22	51 40	21 20
Hem	14,18	52 35	21 20
Hembergen	01	52 00	24 00
Hembise	33	50 25	20 00
Hembregge	17	52 05	20 40
Hemel	21,35	51 35	20 00
Hemelryck	24	50 40	20 25
Hemelverdegem	33	50 40	19 55
Hemelum	13	52 50	21 45
Hemelumer Olphert	13	52 50	21 40
Hemen	03	51 40	21 50
Hemerder Waert	16	51 35	21 20
Hemert	22,25,28	51 35	21 20
Hem Laen	15,17	52 05	20 40
Hemmen	04	51 45	21 55
Hemont	34	50 05	18 10
Hempens	13	53 05	22 05
Hemrick	13	52 55	22 20
Hen	33,34	50 10	19 00
Henay	31	50 00	22 00
Henberen	33	50 00	21 15
Hend	14	51 45	20 45
Henderhouten	35	50 50	20 05
Hendrichs Polder	26	51 35	25 50
Hendrickhyde Amb.	16	51 45	20 45
Henecourt	34	49 55	18 30
Henefant	14	52 50	21 15
Heneville	34	50 25	18 00
Hengel	2,3,6	52 00	22 40
Hengelborg	06	51 70	23 55
Hengelo	2,10	52 10	23 15
Hengvelde	10	52 05	23 10
Hengvorden	2,3,7,10	52 10	22 20
Henieup Heading	23	50 35	21 00
Henin	34	50 05	18 40
Henlaymont	22,33	50 20	20 30
Hen Meer	17	52 10	20 35
Hennaert	13	53 00	21 55
Hennaerder Adel	13	53 00	21 50
Hennip	17,20	52 05	20 55
Hennipk lopper	18	52 30	21 10
Hennyn le tar	34,39	50 20	18 50
Hensberg	03	50 50	22 20
Hensbroeck	14,18	52 35	21 00
Henfy	33,41	50 15	19 50
Henus	34	50 00	18 30
Heny	33	50 15	19 55
Heppenyes	22,24,32	50 20	20 35
Her	22	50 40	22 00
Herama	18	53 05	21 50
Herania	13	53 05	21 55
Herbaix	23,23,33	50 35	21 10
Herbanum	13	53 05	21 50
Herbei	34,37	50 30	18 10
Herbemont	31	49 20	21 20
Herbeftal	30	50 25	22 10
Herbigne	33,84,41	50 05	19 50
Herbodegem	39,40	50 40	19 20
Herchies	33	50 20	19 55
Herck	22,23,29	50 50	21 21
Herchemat	30	50 30	22 15
Herchenbos	05	50 55	22 20
Herckenroy	22,23	50 50	21 30
Herckhuyfen	06	52 10	23 00
Herd	03	52 20	22 10
Herdenbroeck	8,14,20	51 50	21 30
Herderfem	40	50 55	20 05
Herefeen	13	52 55	22 10
Heregen	14,18	52 40	22 25
Heremitage	35	50 35	18 50
Herenherch	08	51 45	22 25
Heren hoven	28	51 25	21 40
Heren huys	35	50 35	18 45
Herenloo Command	07	52 15	21 55
Herent	22,23,24,25	50 45	20 50
Herental	22,25,29	51 00	20 55
Heresbach	01	50 00	22 20
Hereſele	35	50 50	20 00
Hereſtein	02	52 40	22 00
Herfelingen	22	50 35	20 10
Herfen	03	52 10	22 30
Hergnyes	33,39,41	50 25	19 35
Henicke	10	52 05	23 00
Herines	33	50 35	19 30
Heringa	13	53 00	22 00
Herion	01	50 30	21 30

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Herip	25	51 30	21 20
Heripoint	33	50 25	20 15
Heriſſart	34	49 55	18 20
Herkenracle	30	50 35	22 00
Herkinge	15	51 40	20 10
Herkinge	15	51 35	20 00
Herlaer	22,28	51 30	21 25
Herle	1,30	50 40	22 10
Herlimbager	34	50 35	18 00
Herlinſefecq	34	50 10	18 10
Herly	1,34	50 25	18 00
Herlyes	34,35,39	50 25	18 40
Hermael	1,22,30	50 35	21 55
Hermain	34,39	50 10	18 40
Hermancicourt	41	50 15	19 15
Hermelen	1,14,17	52 00	21 10
Hermitage	1,33	49 50	20 35
Hermoy	32,33	50 25	20 35
Hermy	41	50 00	19 00
Hernen	1,2,4,8	51 40	21 55
Hernes	34	50 20	18 40
Hernin	39	50 20	18 50
Herp	3	51 30	21 20
Herpen	3,8,20	51 35	21 51
Herrelt	1	51 40	22 40
Herrevelt	23	50 40	21 20
Herrinck	5	51 15	22 35
Herringen	1,3,9	51 10	22 35
Herrip	1,14,16,22	51 35	21 20
Herry Chapelle	30	50 25	22 10
Hersbach	01	50 00	23 00
Herſeele	1,34,35,37	50 45	18 20
Herſſelt	22,23,25	50 55	21 00
Herſtal	30	50 30	21 50
Herſte	10	52 20	22 30
Herſtein	25	51 00	20 30
Herſtain	1,35,39	50 30	19 20
Herſtaing	41	50 20	19 25
Hertogenboſch	1,2,3,4	51 30	21 30
Hertogendale	22,33	50 40	20 50
Hertogenraydt	21	50 20	22 20
Hertyd	33	50 30	19 25
Hertzen	10	52 20	22 25
Herve	30	50 25	22 00
Hervelt	2,3,6,10	51 55	22 55
Hervert	03	51 40	22 20
Herveſt	01	51 20	23 20
Hervin	35	50 20	19 05
Herwen	4,6	51 40	21 30
Herwerden	4,8,22,28	51 40	21 35
Herwerſt	22	50 45	21 40
Herwert	04	51 45	22 20
Herwey	13	53 15	22 10
Herwyn	3,8,22,28	51 40	21 30
Herwyn	3,4,8,14,16	51 40	21 20
Herw Wert	04	51 40	21 30
Heryn	34	50 25	18 50
Herypont	24	50 35	20 20
Herzeau	1,39	50 30	19 10
Herzele	40	50 45	19 55
Heſdignocul	34	50 20	18 30
Heſdiu Ballliage	1,34	50 15	17 50
Heſdin deſtr.	1,34	50 10	18 10
Heſdinen	34	50 30	17 50
Heſdinfert	1,34	50 10	18 00
Heſdinlabe	34	50 30	17 50
Heſecque	34	50 25	18 10
Heſingen	10	52 20	23 20
Heſnion	1,34	50 20	18 00
Heſpen	22	51 35	21 45
Heſſel	3,4,8,14,22,28	51 40	21 30
Heſſelte	10,11	52 30	22 30
Heſſen	10	52 25	22 40
Heſt	01	52 20	23 00
Heſtre	1,39,40	50 40	19 30
Heſtru	1,33	50 00	20 15
Heſtrud	32,33	50 15	21 05
Heſtrude	34	50 20	18 20
Heteren	1,2,3,4,7,8	51 50	22 00
Hetignies	1,34,	49 55	18 50
Hettemont	32	50 25	20 55
Hetter	06	51 40	22 40
Hettert	1,4,8	51 40	22 05
Hettin	01	50 00	18 40
Hettinga	13	52 50	21 55
Hetſenich	30	50 35	22 30
Hevelt	08	51 45	22 00
Hever Bar.	22,23,24	50 45	20 50
Heverbergen	40	51 00	19 45
Hevere	22,24,25,29	50 50	20 40
Heverle	23,24	50 45	20 50
Hevermont	30	50 20	22 10
Heveskens	12	53 10	23 15
Heughem	1,30	50 50	22 20
Hevileer	22,23,24,33	50 30	20 40
Hevin	39	50 10	19 00
Heukelom	28	51 20	21 20
Heul	1,34	50 40	18 10
Heur fl.	32,33	50 10	20 30
Heure	1,31	50 10	21 20
Heurne	40	50 45	19 40
Heuſde	40	50 55	19 50
Heuſden	1,2,4,8,14	35 21	20 50
Heuſden driel	4,8,14	51 35	21 30
Heuſen	1,30	50 25	21 55
Heuſenhout	16,22,25	51 25	20 55
Heuſinghem	1,34	50 20	18 20
Heuwel	15	52 00	20 45
Hey Ter	1,14,15 10	52 00	20 05
Heybergen	27	51 20	20 30

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitue. D. M.
Heycoop	20	52 00	21 05
Heycruyſſen	33	50 35	20 10
Heyde	14,16,21,22	51 35	20 50
Heyde Inde	30	50 35	21 20
Heydono	22,24,25	50 55	20 30
Heye Ter	35	51 00	19 10
Heyen	1,3,5,22	51 30	22 15
Heyenhoec	3,6	51 50	22 45
Heyenoort	06	51 50	22 35
Heyeruys	01	50 20	20 00
Heyete Gods	35	51 00	20 05
Heykoop	3,8,16,20	51 50	21 15
Heylalinge	8,16,20	51 50	21 15
Heyle	35,38	51 10	19 20
Heyleſem	23	50 40	21 05
Heyligenberg	1,14,20	51 00	21 35
Heylig Geeſt Laen	17	52 10	20 40
Heyloo	1,14,18	52 35	20 50
Heyloor Melen	18	52 30	20 50
Heymiſſen	22,25,40	51 00	20 25
Heyms	21	51 30	19 50
Heymshuys	8,22,28	51 30	21 30
Heymvoort	15	51 45	20 30
Heynckenr Sant	21	51 25	19 40
Heynde	17	52 20	22 35
Heyne	10	52 20	22 35
Heyning	17,18	52 20	20 50
Heyningen	15,22,25	51 35	20 30
Heynnghe	16	51 35	20 30
Heynkiloot	18,19	52 25	20 55
Heynoortſhoecſt	16	51 35	20 55
Heyns	08	51 45	21 55
Heynsdyck	35	52 20	19 55
Heysdyck	40	51 15	20 00
Heyſt	1,22,23,25,29	50 55	20 50
Heyſtbanc	1,2,21,35	51 20	19 10
Heythuyſen	5,22	51 00	22 10
Hechtum	13	53 00	21 50
Hiddema	13	53 00	21 45
Hiebefay	32	50 10	21 00
Hiemſtra	13	53 00	21 45
Hierbefay	33	50 10	21 00
Hierde	07	52 15	22 00
Hierge	31,33	49 50	20 40
Hiermont	34	50 05	18 00
Hil	14	51 35	20 35
Hilaerd	13	53 05	22 00
Hildam	15,17	52 00	20 40
Hilden	3,4,5	51 25	22 20
Hildernifſe	25,27	51 20	20 25
Hildengeberg	11	52 40	22 20
Hilferſum	1,2,3,14,20	52 05	21 20
Hillaire	41	50 05	19 25
Hille	22	51 35	20 40
Hille	21	51 45	19 02
Hillegat	18	52 35	21 30
Hillegem	40	50 45	19 50
Hillegom	1,14,17	52 15	20 40
Hillegon	17	52 15	20 45
Hillewals	35	50 35	18 35
Hillesberg	22	50 50	22 10
Hilligerlee	10,11,12	53 00	23 20
Hilligers Berg	1,14,15	51 55	20 35
Hilligersberg	15	51 55	20 40
Hillingerga	13	52 55	21 55
Hillisberg	30	50 45	22 05
Hilnort	01	50 40	22 20
Hilſe Ban	8,16	51 35	21 10
Hilten	10	52 25	23 20
Hilverenbeeck	1,2,22	51 15	21 20
Himelghem	24	50 45	20 35
Hindelopen	1,2,13,14	52 55	21 40
Hinder	1,14,15,21,35	51 50	19 50
Hingene	22	51 00	20 20
Hingehn	32,33	50 20	21 05
Hinges	34,35,39	50 25	18 30
Hinghen	24,25,35	51 00	20 20
Hinnema	13	53 05	22 00
Hinsbeeck	5,9	51 10	22 40
Hintum	1,8,14,28	51 30	21 35
Hippolytushoef	14,18	52 50	21 15
Hitfaart	15	51 40	20 25
Hitfum	1,13	53 05	21 50
Hobbebakem	13	53 10	21 35
Hoboken	1,22,25,40	51 00	20 25
Hobookſchebrheck	40	51 05	20 25
Hobreet	2,14,18,19	52 30	21 05
Hochbilt	20	52 00	21 20
Hocht	22	50 45	22 00
Hockelum	03	51 40	21 10
Hockercken	30	50 35	22 20
Hockle Camp	10	52 25	23 20
Hoddich	22	50 35	21 35
Hodomont	22,32,33	50 25	20 30
Hodonck	22,28	51 20	21 40
Hody	1,30	50 15	21 40
Hoecke	38	51 15	19 15
Hoeckenſe Polder	15	52 00	20 30
Hoeckwinquel	34	50 35	18 00
Hoeff	14,18	52 35	20 45
Hoefferdyck	20	52 10	21 15
Hoeffkalverbroeck	16	51 55	20 55
Hoefflaecken	1,14,20	52 05	21 40
Hoefflaeckerbeeck	20	52 00	21 40
Hoeff Laen	17	57 05	30 45
Hoeffſtade	24,29	50 50	20 35
Hockelum	1,2,3,4,8	14 16	22 25
Hoeleden	22,33	50 45	21 05
Hoelvoeterbrug	15	52 00	20 40
Hoelyberge	23,24	50 40	20 40

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Hoeleden	22,33	50 45	21 05
Hoelvoeterbrug	15	52 00	20 40
Hoelyberge	23,24	50 40	20 45
Hoemade	1,14,17	52 10	20 35
Hoemen	1,4,7	52 05	21 55
Hoemenſe Muel	04	51 40	22 10
Hoepertinge	22	50 40	21 30
Hoender Land	15	51 45	20 15
Hoencoop	16,17,20	51 55	20 55
Hoens	22,30	50 25	21 35
Hoefdal	30	50 45	22 00
Hoefden	3,8,20	51 50	21 50
Hoeft	06	51 45	22 20
Hoeve	16,22,27	51 25	20 40
Hoevelaken	2,3,7	52 05	21 40
Hoeven	23,25	50 55	20 55
Hoevenhout	23	50 55	20 55
Hoevenſche Laeck	16	51 30	20 40
Hoexen	22,23,33	50 40	21 00
Hoey	22,30,32,33	50 20	21 30
Hoff	11	52 30	22 40
Hoff Ambacht	17	52 20	20 50
Hoffalize	31	49 50	21 50
Hoffbroeckoyck	17	52 10	20 30
Hoffden Pyls Polder	15	51 55	20 20
Hoffdyck	15	51 50	20 30
Hoffkade	15,17	52 05	20 20
Hoffkercke	34,35,37	50 45	18 00
Hoff Laen	15,17	52 05	20 30
Hofflands Polder	17	52 05	20 30
Hofflandt	17 18	52 25	20 50
Hofflande	35	50 30	18 35
Hoffstade	24,35,40	50 55	20 05
Hoffstede	10	52 15	22 35
Hoffstede Meresteyn	17	52 25	20 45
Hoflstec	21 38	51 15	19 20
Hff ter Wey	14,20	52 00	21 15
Hoff to Watering	15	52 00	20 15
Hogekerſp	2,14	52 35	21 30
Hogelande	21	51 30	19 30
Hogemierde	28	51 15	21 10
Hagenboom	14	52 35	21 45
Hogenboſch	8,9	51 30	22 35
Hogeplaet	01	51 20	19 40
Hoge Polder	17	52 00	20 55
Hogerheyde	22	21 20	20 25
Hogerbrucke	12	53 05	22 55
Hogerwerwe	22,25	51 15	20 20
Hoge ſieke	35	50 40	18 55
Hoge ſuren	01	52 00	22 00
Hoge ſwaluwe	14	51 35	20 55
Hogewoerd	15	52 00	20 10
Hogewout	14	51 55	20 20
Hojet	3,31	50 00	21 05
Hoikinck	10	52 15	23 15
Hoilſum	13	52 55	21 45
Hoiſin	34	50 10	18 20
Hoiſtre	22	50 30	20 25
Holaer	22,24,33	50 35	20 35
Hollaicken	23,24,25	50 50	10 40
Holbeke	34,35,37,39	50 40	18 50
Holdinga	13	53 10	22 00
Holeck	34	50 40	18 10
Holeden	23	50 45	21 05
Holemuele	01	50 00	22 20
Holendonek	14,22,25	51 30	21 00
Holendrecht	14,20	52 10	21 10
Holert	01	50 00	22 20
Holier hoex Polder	15	51 50	20 20
Holke	35	51 35	18 10
Hollain	33,39	50 25	19 35
Hollandt	2,14,20	52 05	20 55
Hollandsbroeck	04	51 50	22 05
Hollandſche Kade	20	52 05	20 55
Hollanniep	14,15,16	51 35	20 35
Hollandſe Mient	17	52 05	20 55
Hollandſendyck	16	51 30	21 10
Holleck	37	50 40	18 00
Hollon	31	50 00	21 30
Holſaet	30	50 35	22 10
Holsbecke	22,23,25	50 45	20 55
Holſen	30	50 30	22 15
Holſt	24	50 35	20 40
Hollum	2,13	51 15	21 55
Holt	03	51 20	23 10
Holt	04	51 45	21 50
Holte	10,11	52 40	22 50
Holteu	2,6	52 10	22 55
Holtenſe Veen	06	52 10	22 55
Holterberg	10	52 10	22 50
Holterdyck	06	52 10	22 50
Holter Holtenberg	10	52 10	22 50
Holter Weck	10	52 10	22 50
Holtgaſt	01	53 00	23 40
Holthem	10	52 30	23 05
Holthoem	10,11	52 35	23 00
Holthuſen	06	51 45	22 40
Holthuyſen	5,6	51 40	23 40
Holtmuel	3,5,9	51 10	22 25
Holtzwillen	03	50 40	22 50
Holwiert	13	53 15	22 10
Holy	14,15	51 50	20 30
Hombeeck	22,24,25	50 55	20 35
Homberge	40	50 50	19 55
Homborch	30	50 30	22 10
Homen	08	51 35	22 05
Homerſum	3,5,22	51 35	22 15
Homine fl.	31	49 50	21 10
Hommeken	6,7	51 55	22 35
Hommerts	13	52 55	21 55
Hommoer	02	51 40	22 00
Homoet	47	51 50	22 05
Homoit	39	50 20	19 30
Homont	31	43 50	21 30
Hompel	08	51 35	22 30
Hon	34	49 50	18 10
Honck	21	51 15	19 40
Honcourt	33,34	50 05	19 20
Hondecourt	33,34,41	49 5	19 10
Hondegem	34,35,37	50 35	18 20
Hondembor	34	50 40	17 40
Honde Plaet	14,15	51 55	20 00
Hondert Landt	15	51 55	20 10
Hondſcote	34,35,37	50 50	18 25
Hondtboſch	19	52 45	20 40
Honegneul	34	50 10	18 20
Hone ten Cruys	22	51 05	20 30
Hongerſdyck	21	59 30	19 50
Honinge	14,15	51 50	21 40
Honion	32	50 20	20 55
Honny	30	50 20	21 45
Honsbrouck	22,30	50 45	22 05
Honſe	31	50 00	22 10
Honſelen Dyck	2,3,14	52 00	20 10
Honſem	22	50 50	21 15
Honſdycks Eolder	17	52 05	20 35
Honſne au fl.	33	50 15	19 50
Hont	21,22,27,35	51 20	20 00
Honten	30	50 25	22 10
Honthove	38	51 05	19 00
Hontsbos	14,18	52 45	21 00
Hontwyck	20,22	51 50	21 15
Honze	01	50 00	22 00
Honzelaer	3,5,9	51 25	22 35
Hoochbilt	14	51 55	21 25
Hooch Bourtoo	07	52 05	22 10
Hooch Eytwis	06	51 50	22 05
Hooch huys	28	51 15	21 20
Hoochkercke	12	53 05	22 50
Hooch Land	20	52 05	21 35
Hooch Leede	38	50 50	19 00
Hooch Loon	22,28	51 15	21 25
Hooch Lym	15	52 00	20 10
Hooch Sloot	17,20	52 10	20 45
Hooch Stade	34,37	00 45	18 30
Hooch Straten	22,25	51 15	20 55
Hoochte	16	51 35	21 00
Hooch Ulliet	15	51 45	20 25
Hooch Wouder Gou	18	52 40	21 05
Hooch wouder koge	18	52 40	21 20
Hooch woudt	18	52 40	21 05
Hooff Block	15	51 55	20 10
Hoof meiſtreie	04	51 45	22 15
Hoofſche Eolder	15,17	52 00	20 40
Hooft Walsborde	35	51 20	19 50
Hoogblorlandt	14	51 45	21 15
Hooge	21	51 30	19 30
Hoogebeintum	13	53 10	22 10
Hooge fourderboſch	02	52 00	21 00
Hooge Hoorn	14	52 30	21 50
Hooge kerſpel	18	52 35	21 20
Hooge meert	20	52 05	21 35
Hoogen Ban	15	51 50	20 30
Hooge Plaet	21	51 20	19 30
Hooger Heyde	25,27	51 20	20 30
Hooger Werwe	2,27	51 15	20 20
Hooge Veen	15,17	52 05	20 40
Hooge Waert	17	52 05	20 35
Hoogh Bourlo	06	51 45	23 05
Hooghe Hem	15	01 50	20 25
Hoogh Lede capei.	35	00 50	19 05
Hoogh Plaet	21	51 40	19 30
Hoogh Souren	37	52 05	22 10
Hoog Souren Bos	07	52 10	22 15
Hoog Wout	2,14	52 35	21 15
Hoole Sloot	18,19	52 20	21 05
Hoombergen	33	50 45	19 55
Hoomoet	07	52 20	22 25
Hoop Plaet	35	51 20	19 35
Hooren	10,11,12	53 00	22 55
Hoorenſterdiep	2,12	53 15	22 40
Hoorn	1,2,3,14,17,18	52 20	21 05
Hoorn	1,2,5,22,28	51 05	22 05
Horn Inſula	18	52 20	20 40
Hoornaer	3,14,16,20	51 45	21 05
Hoornbrug	15	52 05	20 20
Hoorner kogge	14,18	52 35	21 25
Hoornicker Hop	18	52 30	21 10
Hoorn Poldet	17	52 05	20 35
Hoorn Sluys	15	51 40	20 05
Hornſter Suveg	13	52 55	22 25
Hoorn Watering	15	52 00	20 20
Hoot	36	51 20	19 30
Hopertingen	23	50 40	21 20
Hipinck	01	51 40	23 40
Hoppelin	35	50 25	19 05
Hoppers	13	52 50	21 45
Horbach	30	50 40	22 15
Horck	22	51 30	21 30
Hordain	41	50 10	19 20
Horebeke	33	50 40	19 45
Horen	03	51 00	22 10
Horip	30	50 45	22 25
Horn	15	52 00	20 35
Hornaing	34 39	50 15	19 10
Hornu	33	50 15	20 00
Hornt	3,6	52 05	23 05
Horpiaing	41	50 20	19 20
Horpmael	22	50 40	21 30
Horſſens	04	51 40	21 50
Horſt	3,9,22	51 20	22 20
Hoſterheyde	05	51 20	22 45
Hoſter en Zevenum	05	51 15	22 15
Hoſter laen	17	52 05	20 25
Hoſter meer	14,20	52 10	21 20
Horſtge	25	51 05	20 35
Horſtien	3,5,9	51 20	22 45
Horſtmar	01	52 00	23 40
Horſt Polder	16	51 35	20 55
Horus	33	50 25	20 05
Hoſdain	22,32	50 30	21 20
Hoſpetal	31	49 40	22 30
Hoſpitael	13	52 55	21 55
Hoſpital	33,34	50 20	29 00
Hoſpitalle	32	50 15	20 45
Hoſſelles	34	49 55	18 10
Hoſſebrye van Pots	35	51 05	20 05
Hoſtaden	22	50 50	20 40
Hottemont	22,23,33	50 30	20 55
Hottinga	13	53 05	21 45
Hovardie	35,40	50 40	20 00
Houbrechtegem	33,40	50 45	19 55
Houckene	38,39,40	50 45	19 05
Houde	31	50 10	21 30
Houdloing	31	49 20	21 50
Houdo	31	50 10	21 30
Houdreng	22 33	50 20	20 15
Hove	21,25	51 25	20 40
Hovelin	34	50 15	18 20
Hoven	22,25	51 10	20 30
Hove van Laurens	25	51 00	20 35
Hove zu Glind	08	51 20	22 45
Houlte locq	34	50 10	18 10
Houphuyſen	07	52 15	22 05
Houpelin	34,39	50 25	18 50
Houpelines	35,37,39	50 35	18 50
Hour	1,31	49 50	21 00
Hour en Famine	33	50 00	21 10
Hourdaing	33,34	50 05	19 25
Hourdemont	31	49 40	21 00
Hous	30	50 30	21 55
Houſdaing	34	50 20	18 20
Hout	14,18	52 35	21 30
Houtain	30	50 15	21 40
Houtay	01	50 20	18 40
Houtey	35	50 20	18 55
Houte	16	51 35	20 55
Houtem	22,23,33	50 35	21 10
Houten	8,14,20,25	51 50	21 20
Houtendonk	22	51 30	22 05
Houteneſde	21,35,40	51 20	20 00
Houterdyck	20	51 55	21 15
Houtewael	17	52 15	21 00
Houtewambos	10,11	52 30	22 25
Houthain	24	50 25	20 30
Houthalen	22	50 55	21 35
Houthave	35	51 05	19 00
Houthem	35	50 35	19 00
Houtkercke	34,35,37	50 40	18 30
Houtmeer	48	51 40	21 55
Hout Rib.	2,14	52 25	21 50
Houtrick	17	52 20	20 50
Houtſe	16	51 30	20 55
Houtſeduyne	16	51 35	20 55
Houtville	32,33	50 15	21 05
Houtwyck	4,8,14,17	51 50	21 20
Houwe	08	51 35	22 25
Houwerſyl	12	53 10	22 40
Houxenay	30	50 15	21 35
Hoy	33	50 10	19 55
Hoyck	22,25	51 00	20 45
Hoye	35	50 55	19 25
Hoyen	36	50 50	17 45
Hoyiaentſen	17	52 10	20 30
Hoyland	11	52 35	23 20
Hoy Polder	15	51 55	20 20
Hoyſche buert	18	52 40	20 55
Hoytema	13	52 55	21 50
Hoytre	33	50 30	20 20
Hubergen	25	51 15	20 10
Hubert	8,22	51 30	22 05
Huberts Gerecht	15,17	52 00	20 45
Hucubum	08	51 50	21 55
Hudecourt	34	49 55	18 30
Hudicourt	33,34	49 55	18 50
Huechten	22 28	51 10	21 55
Huekelum	3,7	51 55	22 00
Huelum	3,4,5	51 30	22 25
Huelle	39,40	50 45	19 15
Huem	3,8,22	51 35	22 00
Huengem	22	50 50	22 10
Huepion	32	50 15	20 55
Hueps	08	51 30	22 40
Huerne	35	50 50	19 45
Hueſdene	35	50 55	19 50
Hueſeling	8,22,28	51 40	21 55
Hueſſen	4,7,8	51 50	22 15
Huet	3,6,8	51 40	22 35
Hugem	22	50 40	22 00
Hugliſſe	22,32,33	50 20	20 55
Hugſduinem	02	52 40	20 40
Huigarde	22,33	52 40	22 00
Huinem Schans	04	51 50	22 00
Huingen	05	55 50	22 15
Huins	13	53 05	21 55
Huis	12	53 30	23 30
Huiſingen	22,24	50 35	20 25
Huiſum	13	53 05	22 05
Hulckeſteyn	07	52 10	21 45
Huldenberge	22,33	50 40	20 45

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Hulen	33	50 30	21 15
Hulhuyſen	3,4,6,8	51 45	22 15
Halkeſh	07	51 50	22 15
Hulkeſtein	03	52 00	21 30
Hulle	22	51 05	20 45
Hullucq	34	50 20	18 40
Hulmes	11	52 25	22 50
Halpen	22,24,33	50 35	20 35
Huls	3,5,9	51 10	22 50
Halsberg	22,30	50 45	22 05
Halsbergen	3,7	52 20	22 20
Hulſel	22	51 20	21 20
Hulſerberg	09	51 10	22 55
Halſt	22,27,35,40	51 15	20 05
Hulſtbos	35	50 45	18 55
Hulſter Ambacht	27	51 10	20 05
Hulſterloo	27,35,40	51 10	20 10
Hulſthorſt	3,7	52 15	22 05
Gulſthout	22,23,25	50 55	20 55
Hulſtlooboſch	35	51 00	19 20
Hultoonneel	17, 18	52 30	20 40
Humbeke	22, 24,29	50 50	20 30
Humberg	34	50 20	18 00
Humbezcamps	34	50 05	18 30
Humbezcourt	34	50 05	18 20
Humiers	34	50 15	18 10
Hummel	6,35	51 55	22 35
Hummerzy	12	53 10	22 40
Hundetghem	33,40	50 50	19 50
Hunen Sch.	07	52 10	22 10
Huneſus	12	53 05	22 50
Hung	11,31	49 30	22 20
Hungerenborch	8,28	51 30	21 20
Hungerenhoren	22	51 30	21 15
Hunhigen	3,6	52 00	23 00
Hunichvelt	04	51 45	22 05
Huninga	11,12	53 00	23 20
Hunnekom	30	50 45	22 00
Hunep	02	52 00	22 20
Hino	1,31	49 50	21 30
Hunop	6,7	52 10	22 35
Hunpel	03	51 45	22 30
Hunſegnies	33	50 25	19 50
Hunſingo	1,2,12	53 15	22 40
Hunſſel	3,5,22	51 00	22 05
Hantum	22	51 30	21 30
Huon	33	50 15	20 05
Huppel	3,6	51 50	23 10
Hups	03	51 30	22 40
Hupſel	3,6	52 00	23 00
Hurinck	04	51 40	22 00
Hurtebiſe	41	49 55	19 20
Hurtehiſe	33	50 00	19 55
Hurtenen	41	50 05	19 40
Huſen	8,9	51 20	23 00
Huſinga	12	53 10	23 00
Husken	30	50 25	22 10
Huſſen	30	50 45	21 55
Hutny	32	50 20	20 55
Huwert	01	51 40	22 20
Huyberden	03	51 40	22 30
Huybergen	1,22	51 20	20 30
Huybert	03	51 30	22 00
Huyvert wout laent.	15	52 05	20 20
Huy gaerden	23	50 40	21 00
Huygendyck	18	52 35	20 55
Huygenwaert	18	52 35	21 00
Huyl	1,17	51 40	21 21
Huyr	3,6	52 00	22 55
Huyſden Emmer	28	51 75	21 20
Huyſduyne	14	52 55	21 15
Huyſen	14,29	52 10	21 20
Huyſen	18	52 30	20 55
Huyſingen	33	50 35	20 20
Huys ſloot	17	52 10	20 35
Huyſſe	35,40	50 50	19 40
Huyſſen	3,6	51 45	22 15
Huyſmanskae	15	51 55	20 30
Huyſwaert	18	52 35	20 55
Huyſwerden	08	51 35	22 25
Hyawre	1,13	53 10	22 10
Hycken	10,11	52 45	22 50
Hydeare	13	53 00	21 55
Hydroqum	34	50 35	17 50
Hyen	3,4,7	51 45	21 55
Hyldeſheim	01	50 00	22 40
Hynsbeeck	03	51 10	22 40
Hyntum	03	51 30	21 30
Hyum	13	53 10	22 00

J.

JAaphanes	17,18	52 15	21 00
Jabeline	31,33	50 00	21 00
Jabeck	1,22,30	50 45	22 10
Jabecke	35,38	51 05	19 00
Jacob	2,22	51 10	20 30
Jacob Caſtel.	21,25,27	51 10	20 30
Jacobs Capelle	34,35	50 50	18 45
Jacobs Parochie	1,13	53 10	21 50
Jacobineſſe	38	51 05	19 10
Jacobs Wout	14,17	52 05	20 40
Jaepvaer	11	52 40	21 20
Jaerde	13	53 10	22 10
Jaerſma	13	53 15	22 05
Jaerſvelt	14,16,20	51 50	21 10
Jager	28	51 25	21 40
Jahin	01	50 20	21 20
Jalhey	30	50 20	22 10
Jalim	33	50 20	21 15
Jamaigne	3233	50 05	20 40
Jamays	31	49 00	21 20
Jambe	1,32	50 15	20 55
Jamoige	1,31	49 20	21 30
Jamoingne	33	50 00	21 00
Jamſweer	12	53 10	23 10
Jamuelle	32,33	50 05	20 35
Jan	21	51 20	19 20
Jan	20	52 05	21 00
Jan Caſt.	40	51 10	19 55
Jan Carle	22	51 05	20 40
Janche	22,23,33	50 30	21 05
Jancheler	22,23	50 35	21 00
Jancourt	33,34	49 50	19 00
Jan Daneſens Veen	20	52 05	20 45
Janderout	22,23	50 30	21 10
Jandrain	23	50 35	21 05
Jandreing	22,23,32	50 35	21 05
Jan Jaep Sa alen laan	20	52 10	20 55
Jan Jerrove Poel	17	52 10	20 35
Jan in de Wilderneſs	37	50 40	18 30
Jan op den Dyck	38	51 10	19 00
Jans	34,37	50 40	18 40
Janſart	30	50 30	22 05
Jansberg	05	50 55	22 05
Jans Camp.	10,11	52 30	22 20
Jans Capel.	22,25	51 05	20 35
Jan Scheer ſloot	15,17	52 05	20 30
Jans Dam	14,15,16	51 45	20 40
Jans Emeveerdeghem	35	50 45	20 00
Jans Geeſt	22,33	50 35	21 05
Jans Ghelen	30	50 45	22 00
Janskerck	21	51 30	19 30
Janskerſp	14	52 40	21 10
Jans Lazarie	25	51 00	20 55
Jans Leere	35,38,40	50 55	19 35
Jan Spits Quakel	15,17	52 00	20 30
Janſteen Capelle	27	50 50	18 50
Janſteene	37	50 45	18 30
Janſteenc Caſt.	21,35	51 15	20 00
Jan ſwanebrug	17	52 10	20 30
Jantes Armen	35 38	51 15	19 35
Jan Verbellen Eyland	17	52 20	20 55
Jan Verwillen Sluys	17	52 00	20 50
Janum	13	53 10	22 05
Januygs huys	08	51 45	22 15
Jardinet	32,33	50 10	20 30
Java	32	50 20	21 10
Javilez	33	50 15	21 10
Jaune	33	50 10	21 00
Jauſſe le feron	32	50 15	21 05
Ichteghem	35 38	51 00	18 55
Idaan	31	49 42	22 20
Idaerder Adeel	13	53 00	22 05
Idſega	13	52 55	21 50
Idſegahuyſen	13	52 55	21 45
Idſerda Opter	13	52 50	22 15
Idſert	13	52 50	22 15
Idſgae	01	52 40	21 40
Idſken huyſen	13	52 50	21 55
Jeaukema	13	53 05	21 45
Jebendorf	01	50 40	23 00
Jeetvelde	24,35,40	50 45	20 10
Jehan	31	49 20	22 10
Jehangeſt	23	50 35	21 00
Jeken fl.	22	50 30	21 25
Jelis Barbier	25	50 50	20 35
Jellema	12	53 05	22 45
Jellum	13	53 05	22 00
Jelſum	13	53 05	22 00
Jemeppe	22,32,33	50 20	20 45
Jemningum	12	53 05	23 40
Jendele	38	50 40	19 15
Jenelle	34	50 15	18 00
Jennou	22,24,32	50 25	20 50
Jenſema	12	53 10	22 45
Jenſma	13	53 05	22 20
Jeppema	13	53 10	22 00
Jerenne	32	50 05	20 50
Jermeton	31,32,33	50 00	20 55
Jeronchau	32	50 15	20 55
Jerſickeroort	21	52 25	20 10
Jervaige	34	49 55	18 40
Jeruſalem	13	52 50	21 50
Jeſſum	13	53 10	22 05
Jette	22,24	50 45	20 25
Jeuwel Kleine	19	52 55	20 50
Jeuwel	19	52 55	20 50
Jevolmont	30	50 15	22 05
Jeylinger Broeck	15,17	52 05	20 25
Igel	31	49 30	22 30
Igeyng	20	51 55	21 10
Ighem	34,37	50 30	18 10
Igier	31	50 10	21 40
Ignem	31,33	49 50	20 50
Jhiſp	14	52 25	21 10
Jipſinſthuyſen	10,11	52 50	23 20
Jiſp	18,19	52 25	20 55
Jiſper Gow	19	52 25	21 00
Jiſper Sloot	18 19	52 30	21 00
Illies	34 39	50 25	18 40
Illy	31	49 20	21 00
Ilp	18	52 25	21 05
Ilpendam	14,18,19	52 25	21 00
Ilp Sloot	19	52 25	21 00
Ilumalda	13	53 10	22 15
Imber	30	50 35	22 05
Immentorf	30	50 45	22 25
Impde	22	50 50	20 25
Impe	35 40	50 55	20 00
Impel	8	51 35	22 35
Incourt	22,23,33	50 35	20 55
Inde dycken	13	52 50	21 55
Inde haert	6	51 50	23 00
Inde Voorſt	6,7	52 05	22 35
Inde Poelen	13	53 05	21 55
Indiferet	32	50 15	21 00
Indyck	13	52 55	21 50
Indyck	17,20	52 10	21 05
Ineſy	41	50 05	19 00
Ingefelt	24,25	50 50	20 30
Ingel Munſter	38,39	50 50	19 15
Ingen	2,3,4,8,20	51 50	21 40
Ingen bochholt	9	51 05	22 45
Inglevert	34	50 40	17 50
Ingoieghem	39,40	50 40	19 25
Innerbanck	35,36,38	51 20	19 15
Innerſdyken	12	53 05	22 55
Inſchot	13	53 05	21 35
Joanſter	30	50 15	22 05
Joas	34	50 45	18 10
Job int' Gheer	25	51 10	20 40
Job	21,35,38	51 10	19 15
Jobs Capelle	35	51 10	20 05
Joden kerckhoff	17	52 15	20 55
Jodion	32,33	50 15	20 50
Joeck	22	50 35	21 25
Joene	10	52 10	22 30
Joffe	41	50 20	19 05
Joffer Schans	35,38,40	51 15	19 35
Joff Polder	16	51 35	20 30
Johannis gat	13	52 55	22 00
Johans	22	50 30	22 10
Jolimets	33,34,41	50 15	19 45
Jollain	39	50 20	19 20
Jonckers kae	15,16	51 55	20 45
Joncker	28	51 32	21 30
Jondreoul	33	50 30	21 05
Jongma	13	53 00	22 00
Jonkye	22,30	50 25	21 40
Joo	3,6	52 00	23 19
Joode kerckhoff	20	52 10	21 05
Jooris	21	51 20	19 10
Joos	37	50 45	17 55
Joos Caſtel.	22	51 00	22 10
Jooſt	5	50 55	20 55
Jooſten Dam	17,20	52 05	20 55
Jooſten lant	21	51 25	19 40
Jorien	01	52 20	23 20
Joris	01	51 00	23 00
Jortrip	13	52 55	21 55
Jorum	13	53 00	21 50
Jorwert	13	53 00	22 00
Joſeph	24	50 45	20 20
Joſiers	33	50 55	21 10
Joſſe	34	50 20	17 50
Jourc	13	52 55	22 00
Journaulz	31	49 50	21 30
Journy	01	50 20	17 40
Joze	30	50 25	22 00
Iperolge	13	52 50	21 50
Ipelaer	02	51 40	21 00
Ipema	13	52 50	21 45
Ipſinghuyſen	01	52 40	23 20
Irnſum	13	53 00	22 00
Iroimont	35	50 15	19 15
Iſabella Caſtel.	35	51 15	19 15
Isbrechtum	13	52 55	21 55
Iſeghem	38,39,40	50 45	19 15
Iſeldorn	03	51 40	21 40
Iſenberghe	34,35,37	50 45	18 30
Iſenvorde	06	51 50	22 40
Iſere fl.	34,35,37,38	50 50	18 40
Iſeren	28	51 20	21 20
Iſeſtrat Caſtel.nie de	30	50 50	22 05
Iſle	39	50 20	19 00
Iſle Torneſis	35	50 25	19 25
Iſleburg	2,3,6	51 40	22 40
Iſſum	05	51 20	22 45
Itelle	31	49 30	22 30
Itens	2,13	53 00	21 55
Ittel	01	49 40	22 40
Itter	3,5,22	51 00	22 00
Itterbeeck	10	52 25	23 10
Itterbeack Fort	24	50 45	20 20
Itterbeecker Heyde	10	52 25	23 10
Ittere	24,33	50 30	20 25
Itteren	22,30	50 45	22 00
Ittervoort	05,22	50 55	22 10
Ittre	22,24	50 30	20 20
Jubega	13	52 55	22 20
Juchen	03	50 50	23 00
Juchy	41	50 05	19 30
Juckama	13	53 05	21 55
Juchema	13	53 10	22 00
Juckwert	12	53 10	23 10
Judoigne	22 33	50 35	21 00
Judoigne	23	50 35	20 05
Judoigne Geldenake	23	50 35	21 00
Juenco	31	49 10	20 50
Jues Cap.	37,39	50 35	18 50
Julia cenſis	01	50 20	22 40
Julien	34	50 25	18 10
Julien Capel.	35,37	50 45	18 50
Julies	35	50 20	18 55
Jumanpel	33	50 15	20 00
Jume	10	52 25	22 50
Jumme	22,32	50 20	20 30
Junchy	41	50 00	19 30
Juncq	35	50 20	19 35

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Jupelle	11,22,30	50 25	21 50
Jurbrſo	11,33	50 25	20 00
Juren	31	49 40	22 30
Jurien	07	52 15	22 00
Juſſemuil	30	50 20	22 00
Juſma	13	53 05	22 00
Juſwier	13	53 10	22 15
Jutfaer	3,14,20	51 55	21 15
Jutfaeſerlyck	20	57 55	21 10
Juttenrocle	30	50 45	22 00
Jutt ingen	09	51 35	22 45
Juvy	41	50 10	19 20
Jwuyz	11,3,33,34	50 00	19 25
K			
Kabauw	16	51 50	21 05
Kadewerting	17	52 05	20 50
Kaeg	14,17	52 10	20 45
Kaeklrchen	05	51 05	22 30
Kaeſheuvel	08	51 30	21 15
Kaeskercke	38	50 50	18 40
Kagher Meer	17	52 10	20 35
Kalbeeck	3,5	51 30	22 30
Kalckoven	17	52 15	20 55
Kaldekirchen	2,3	51 10	22 30
Kaldenbroeck	05	51 15	22 25
Kaldenbaven	10	52 00	22 25
Kalderich	01	51 00	22 20
Kalebroeck	3,7	52 05	21 50
Kalebuerſchap	10,11	52 35	22 35
Kalff.	14,18,19	52 25	20 55
Kalfsdonck	16,22,25	51 25	20 35
Kall	01	50 60	22 40
Kallekenskint	27	51 25	20 20
Kalmpthout	1,22	51 15	20 35
Kalslagen	14,17	52 05	20 40
Kalverbroeck	15	52 00	20 55
Kalversdyck	18	52 40	20 55
Kamer	04	51 40	21 45
Kamerhop	18	52 30	25 55
Kameryck	17,20	52 00	21 00
Kameryck Oud.	17,20	52 05	20 55
Kameryck t'land	20	52 05	21 00
Kamp	18	52 40	20 50
Kampten	11	52 50	23 20
Kampen	10	52 25	22 15
Kamphuyſe	17	52 10	20 30
Kamperveen	1,10	52 20	22 15
Kannenburg	3,7	52 10	22 20
Kapel	08	51 50	21 15
Kapel Ouder	15	51 55	20 40
Kapelle	20	51 55	21 10
Kapellen	22	51 10	20 30
Kapelsdyck	16	51 50	21 10
Kapelskade	15	51 55	20 40
Kapelskae	15,16	51 55	20 45
Kapelſlaen	15,16	51 50	20 40
Kappel	36	51 20	19 30
Kapricke	1,38,40	51 10	19 35
Karbrngh	04	51 45	22 10
Karemelckspot	21,27	51 30	20 10
Karkez	17	52 20	21 00
Karnepen	01	51 20	23 20
Karſſeborg	06	52 05	22 50
Karſt	1,3	51 00	22 50
Kartemelcksgat	17	52 15	20 55
Karvel	3,10	52 00	22 30
Kasenbwuts Redout	38	51 15	19 30
Kaſtel	1,22,55	51 10	21 05
Kaſterle	1,22	51 20	21 20
Kaſtrikum	18	52 30	20 45
Katelyn	38	51 15	19 25
Katelynen Schans	38	51 15	19 25
Katgls Polder	17	52 00	20 35
Katherina	31	49 20	22 10
Kathuyſers	15	52 00	20 20
Katſens Sloot	15,17	52 00	20 40
Katten	29	50 55	20 50
Kattenbroek	17,20	52 00	21 00
Kattenbruec Kerdyck	20	52 00	20 55
Kattenbroec Kerkade	17	52 00	20 55
Kattendrecht	14,15	51 50	20 40
Kattendyck	15,16	51 55	20 45
Katwoude	18	52 25	21 10
Katwyck	15	52 00	20 30
Katwyck Achter	15,17	52 00	20 25
Katwyck in de	15,17	52 00	20 30
Katwayck op Rhyn	17	52 10	20 25
Katwyck op Zee	17	52 10	20 25
Katwycks laen	17	52 10	20 25
Katzen	23,25	50 55	20 55
Kaveſs ryh	16	51 35	20 50
Kauſter	18	52 35	20 50
Kedichem	8,14,16	51 45	21 15
Keeckhoeck	16	51 35	20 40
Keel	21,35	51 45	19 30
Keen	4,8,22,28	51 40	22 00
Keenenburg	14	51 55	20 25
Keene Polder	16	51 35	20 50
Keer	30	50 35	22 00
Keerberg	30	50 40	22 40
Kees Janloniskae	20	52 10	21 15
Keeten	16	51 50	20 40
Keeten Kate	15	51 50	20 45
Keeten Polder	15	51 50	20 40
Keetwerff	15	51 40	19 45
Keinminga	13	53 10	22 05
Keiſsigen	22	51 00	22 05
Keiſter	22,33	50 35	20 10

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Kekelinge	14,15	51 45	20 60
Keken	3,4	51 45	22 20
Kekerzom	4,8	51 45	22 15
Kely	4,6	51 50	22 30
Kelbergen	06	51 55	22 30
Kellem	35	50 45	18 35
Kellen	08	51 40	22 25
Kels	01	50 20	22 40
Kemele Berge	37,39	50 35	18 45
Kemle	1,34,37,39	50 35	18 40
Kemna	1,6	51 50	22 40
Kempen	1,2,3,5,9	51 10	22 45
Kempenlandt	2,22,28	51 10	21 20
Kemperberg	07	51 55	22 15
Kempkendonckdyck	28	51 40	21 40
Kemeske	35	51 10	20 00
Kenaſte	33	50 30	20 10
Kendel	09	51 26	23 10
Kenenburch	15	51 55	20 20
Kennemerbeeck	17	52 15	20 40
Kennemerland	2,5,18	52 25	20 40
Keppel	6,10	51 55	22 35
Keppel Slot	06	51 50	22 35
Keppelen	3,5	51 30	22 30
Kerck	04	51 40	22 00
Kerckbraeck	18,19	52 20	21 00
Kerckbrug	15	52 05	20 25
Kerckdyck	07	52 15	22 25
Kercken	1,22	50 55	22 15
Kerckhaven	22	50 55	22 15
Kerckhem	22,23,33	50 45	21 00
Kerckhoff	1,14,18	52 30	21 35
Kerckhove	1,33,39,40	50 40	19 35
Kercklaen	15,17	51 50	20 35
Kerckmeer	14	52 35	21 30
Kerck Polder	15	51 55	20 20
Kerckvaart	17	52 45	20 45
Kerckum	22,23,33	50 40	21 25
Kerckwerve	21	51 30	19 20
Kerckwyck	3,4,8,22,28	51 40	21 30
Kerkrat	30	50 40	20 15
Kerman	24,25,29	50 55	20 30
Kermpt	22,23	50 50	21 25
Kernhem	3,7	51 50	21 50
Kern Sloot	18,19	52 20	21 00
Kerpen	01	50 00	22 40
Kersbeke	22,23,33	50 45	21 05
Kersberge	1,14,20	51 55	21 25
Kersmich	1,3	51 00	22 50
Kerſtange	15	52 00	20 30
Kervenheim	2,5	51 30	22 35
Kerverlanden	17,20	52 00	20 50
Kervel	06	51 55	22 40
Kerwengors	16	51 30	20 45
Keſelere	1,33,40	50 40	19 45
Kesny	33	50 15	20 05
Keſſel	1,2,3,5,23	51 00	22 20
K ſſel t'landt van	1,2	51 20	22 20
Keſſel Voydie	03	51 10	22 10
Keſsingen	3,5	50 55	21 50
Keſteren	3,4,7,8	51 50	22 20
Keſterrich	01	50 20	20 25
Ketel	1,14,15	51 50	20 25
Ketel de Noort	15	51 55	20 40
Ketelheyt	24	50 40	20 25
Ketelkade	15	51 50	20 25
Keteneſſe	25,27,40	51 05	23 20
Kewyck	01	51 00	22 30
Kevelaer	1,3,5	51 30	22 30
Kevelaerſcheyde	05	51 25	20 35
Kever	17	52 10	21 15
Keverdyck	20	52 10	20 45
Keverlaen	17	52 20	19 40
Kevittsen	21,35	51 45	20 30
Keulen	15,17	52 00	20 55
Keulevaert	16	51 55	18 45
Keyon	1,35,37,38	51 00	22 05
Keyer	22	50 40	22 40
Keyl	1,31	49 50	22 30
Keylaer	03	51 30	21 00
Keyns	18,19	52 45	22 00
Keyns Grooten	19	52 50	21 00
Keysdyck	16	51 30	22 15
Keyſersboſch	5,22	51 05	21 10
Keyſersplaet	1,14	53 00	20 35
Keyfers Sloot	17	52 15	23 10
Keyſerſweert	1,3	51 00	21 00
Kickwt	16	51 40	20 30
Kiel	1,22,25,40	51 05	22 30
Kiel fl.	31	49 50	20 10
Kieldrecht	22,35,40	51 15	22 40
Kier	31	49 40	20 45
Kierbergen	22,23,24	50 50	21 40
Kierſchop	28	51 10	21 00
Kieſeken	22,33	50 45	18 50
Kieſenet	34	50 30	21 55
Kieſtelt	22	50 40	20 00
Kieveny	35	50 55	19 50
Kieuraing	33	50 15	22 20
Kil	03	51 30	22 30
Kilaer	05	51 30	22 30
Kilburg	1,2,31	49 50	20 45
Klll	1,14,16	51 40	21 35
Kille	14,18	52 40	18 25
Killem	1,34,37	50 50	22 35
Killer	106	51 50	21 10
Killeſteyn	14,16,20	51 50	21 45
Kimſwart	13	53 00	19 50
Kinderen	21	51 30	21 50
Kingma	13	53 05	

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Kinholt	11	52 35	22 50
Kinroo	1,5,22	51 60	22 00
Kirckhof Am	09	51 15	22 50
Kisdam de Versche	38	51 10	19 15
Kiſekem	3,23,25	50 45	21 00
Kifteglop	19	52 50	20 45
Klampthout	25	51 15	20 35
Klappolder	15,17	52 00	20 35
Klavenwater	10	52 20	22 20
Klaenkae	15,16	51 55	20 45
Kleen Warande	16	51 30	20 50
Klein Polder	15	51 55	20 35
Klem	15,16	51 35	20 35
Klemkercke	38	51 10	18 50
Klerckem	38	50 50	18 40
Kleygat	18	52 50	20 35
Kleynehop	18	52 25	21 10
Kleyne Meer	18,19	52 25	20 55
Kley Pool	17	52 10	20 35
Klincke	10,11	52 40	23 05
Klinckenburgerbrug	17	52 10	20 30
Klincker Landt	15	51 35	20 05
Klinckerskae	15	51 55	20 40
Klinge	01	51 00	20 00
Klingelbeek	4,7	51 55	22 10
Kloetenburch	15	51 50	20 20
Kloofterdonck	16	51 35	21 15
Kloofterlandt	15	51 50	20 05
Klooſter Schuer	17	52 10	20 30
Klooſter ter Dooſt	38	51 10	19 05
Klundert	1,22,25	51 30	20 40
Kluys	01	52 00	22 40
Knap	08	51 30	22 40
Knechſel	1,22,28	51 15	21 30
Knelilaen	17	52 20	20 40
Kneſſelaer	35,38,40	51 00	19 25
Knevelaer	18	52 30	21 00
Knock	35,36	51 15	19 10
Knokke	1,12	53 10	23 20
Knodſenburg	3,8	51 45	22 05
Knol	10	52 50	22 35
Knollendam	14,18	52 25	21 05
Knolſchans	4,22	51 35	21 35
Kniip	11	52 55	23 10
Koch	18	52 30	21 10
Kockange	10,11	52 35	22 40
Kockelberg	24	50 45	20 25
Koeckelare	1,35,38	50 55	18 00
Koeckercke	34	50 45	18 20
Koedyck	1,14	52 35	21 05
Koegras	18	52 50	21 00
Koegras Dyckvan	18	52 50	21 00
Koehoel	13	53 05	21 45
Koelevaers Veen	14,17	52 10	20 40
Koen	01	51 20	21 40
Koene Koerp	15	52 00	20 45
Koe Schans	22	51 35	20 55
Koetenburg	17	52 10	20 45
Koevorde	13	52 50	21 55
Koeygat	40	52 15	19 55
Koker ſloot	19	52 25	20 55
Koldenhove	07	52 00	22 25
Koldenkote	10	52 40	22 30
Kolelocht	07	52 25	22 20
Kolhorn	1,14,18	52 45	21 10
Kollenbrug	17,20	52 05	21 00
Konings Meer	17	52 10	20 55
Koningsvelt	15	52 00	20 25
Konyneberg	27	51 10	20 25
Konynswaert	16	51 35	21 20
Koochmolen	19	52 30	21 05
Kooch Sluys	18	52 25	20 55
Koolen Veen	06	51 55	23 05
Koolkercke	35,38	51 10	19 10
Koolscamp	38,40	50 50	19 10
Koolſe Polder	15	51 50	20 30
Kootuyns Polder	15	52 00	20 25
Kooker ſloott	18	52 25	20 55
Kooenekoop	17	52 00	20 35
Kooenekoopswaert	17	52 00	20 35
Koonynsberg	16	51 30	20 50
Kooperdyck	16	51 55	20 55
Koorndyck	15	51 40	20 20
Koornlandt	17	52 05	20 45
Kooten	1,3	51 50	21 20
Kopierkade	17	52 05	20 40
Korckfleeckter Polder	17	52 05	20 40
Korelle	31	49 50	22 30
Korentzich	03	50 40	22 40
Korſelaer	30	50 40	21 30
Korſendonck	1,22	51 10	21 10
Korſendyck	16,17	51 55	26 50
Korskere	01	51 20	19 40
Kortehoeff	17	52 00	20 40
Kortekae	15	51 50	20 00
Kortenarck	38	50 55	18 50
Kortenoort	15,16	51 55	20 20
Kortenover	8,6,7	52 00	22 00
Korter Aer	17	52 10	20 40
Korter Aer Polder	17	52 05	20 20
Kortewatering	15	52 00	20 20
Kortkene	21	51 30	19 55
Kortlandt	15	51 50	20 20
Koſten	22	51 05	20 20
Koſtverloren	15	52 05	20 20
Koſtverloren Kleen	17	52 15	20 20
Koudekercke	17	52 05	20 20
Koudenhoven	03	52 00	20 20
Koudenoort	15,22	51 30	20 20
Koukercke	1,21	51 40	20 20

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Koufman	09	51 20	22 50
Koxye	38	57 15	19 20
Koye	35	50 35	18 30
Koygers	16	51 40	20 40
Krabbendam	18	52 40	20 55
Krack	13	52 55	22 10
Krackeel Polder	15	51 55	20 20
Krakefant	38	51 20	19 20
Kralinge	15	51 50	20 35
Kralingen	15	51 50	20 35
Kralingerkade	15	51 55	20 15
Kralingerkae	15	51 50	20 40
Kralinger Polder	15	51 55	20 15
Kralinger Veenen	15	51 55	20 25
Kranenburch	04	51 40	31 45
Kraveheim	01	51 20	22 20
Krayefteyn	28	51 30	01 30
Kraye Veen	2,5,8,9	51 25	22 35
Kreeck Zuyt	25	51 15	20 20
Kreeckvan	40	51 10	20 10
Krekegers	21,25	51 20	20 20
Kreke Rack	22,27	51 20	20 20
Krempt	01	50 40	21 20
Kreupel	01	52 40	21 20
Kreupellant	18	52 40	21 30
Kreyenbrinck	06	51 45	22 50
Kriekenbeeck	5,9	51 10	22 50
Krimpen	15,16	51 50	20 45
Krimpem up	15,16	51 50	20 40
Krimperwaert	15,16,	51 50	20 45
Krinfcrarm	13	53 00	22 00
Krombeck	34	50 45	18 30
Kromme Aer	17	52 05	20 30
Krommeheul	15	52 00	20 25
Krommeny	18	52 25	20 50
Krommewyck	17	52 00	20 50
Krom Uliet	21,27	51 20	20 20
Kronénburch	17	52 10	21 00
Krooneſteyn	17	52 05	23 30
Krooſwyck	15	51 50	20 30
Krubeeck	22	52 00	20 25
Kruchten	05	51 00	22 30
Kruyck	04	50 40	22 00
Kruys Dyck	27	51 05	20 25
Kruys landt	16	51 35	20 30
Kruyslandt Polder	16	51 30	20 30
Kruyſoort	18	52 30	21 05
Kruys Polder	27	51 05	20 25
Kruys Schans	02	51 00	20 20
Kruyvoort	4,5	51 40	22 15
Kryt	07	52 15	22 25
Krybenberg	10	52 15	22 25
Kuckhoven	03	50 50	22 40
Kuelhorſt	20	52 05	21 30
Kulénborch	16	51 50	21 25
Kulenborch Comitatus	16	51 45	21 25
Kulsdam	6,10	52 00	22 55
Kurfwatering	17	52 00	20 45
Kute	1,21,35,36	51 15	19 05
Kuyck	1,16,22	51 30	21 15
Kuyck Nieu	22	51 30	21 20
Kuyck t'landt van	02	51 20	22 00
Kuyckhuyſen	05	50 50	22 35
Kuyckſche Heyde	16	51 30	21 15
Kuyldelffaert	1,14,17	52 10	20 35
Kuynder	1,2,10,13	52 40	22 05
Kuynder fl.	1,2,10,11	52 45	22 05
Kuyp	10	52 55	23 00
Kyck in de Pot	26	51 25	20 20
Kyck in de Vecht	10	52 25	22 25
Kyfhoeck	14,15,16	51 45	20 40
Kyf Polder	40	51 20	20 00
Kyfweerd	07	52 15	22 30
Kyll fl.	01	49 40	22 40
Kyns	14	52 45	21 15
Kyſvelt	06	52 05	23 05

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Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Laan tot oude Labbeke	17	52 10	20 50
Labeke	01	51 00	19 00
Labroye	01	51 00	19 00
Lacatoire	34	50 10	18 00
Lachappelle	41	50 20	19 40
Lackervelt	41	50 10	19 35
Ladelinfart	4,14,20	51 50	21 10
Ladely	32	50 15	20 30
Ladigem	1,31	46 30	21 30
Laechblockland	01	50 40	19 25
Laechdyck	14,20	51 45	21 00
Laeck fl.	14,18	52 45	21 00
Laeckmont	23,25,29	50 50	20 50
Laeft	04	51 50	21 55
Lacthuict	22,24,33	50 40	20 25
Laege Polder	23	50 35	20 55
Laege Ueen	17	52 00	20 55
Laege Waert	15	52 00	20 45
Laen	17	52 05	20 35
Laenbalck	10	52 05	20 40
Laer	18	52 30	20 45
Laer Joncker van de	1,3,6	52 10	22 40
Laert	10	52 25	22 45
Laeren	28	51 25	21 40
Laerne	01	52 00	21 20
Laerwolde	1,40	51 00	19 55
Laetem	10,11	52 30	23 10
Lafuille	1,3,4,6,8	51 50	22 20
Lafolie	25	50 55	20 25
Lafolys	1,33	49 55	19 50
	39	50 10	19 30

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Lage	10	52 25	23 20
Lage Made	16	51 35	20 55
Lagnicourt	34	50 00	18 50
Lagrand	2,30	50 20	20 55
Lagroite	41	50 00	19 50
Laire	1,34	50 20	18 10
Laken	1,22,24,25,33	50 45	20 30
Lakervelt	08	51 50	21 15
Lalain	1,33,34,35,39	50 15	19 15
Lalaut	38	51 05	18 35
Lalous	01	49 40	19 40
Lamare	33	50 15	20 25
Lamays	01	49 00	21 00
Lambeec Urowen	33	50 40	20 10
Lamberfart	34,35,39	50 30	19 00
Lambert S.	22,24,33	50 30	20 50
Lambert Capelle	22,24	50 35	20 35
Lambert Lefart	32	50 15	20 45
Lambertfhoec	22	50 40	21 30
Lambres	34,41	50 15	18 50
Lambfwaerde	35	51 15	19 55
Lambufart	32,33	50 20	20 40
Lamini	35,39	50 25	19 20
Lammayn	33	50 25	19 25
Lamme Het	17	52 05	20 30
Lammeken	35	51 05	19 55
Lammer Polder	18	52 40	20 10
Lammerfchage	14,18	52 40	21 20
Lamedine	31	50 00	21 10
Lamoordyck	18	52 30	20 50
Lamotte	33	49 45	19 25
Lamotte aubois	39	50 20	18 30
Lampach	31	49 20	22 00
Lamperneſſe	35,37	50 55	18 40
Lamsgat caſtel	22,25	51 30	20 40
Lamy	1,22	50 35	21 35
Lancfort	1,6	51 45	22 50
Lanchelet	33	50 30	20 55
Landas	33,34,35,39	50 20	29 25
Landdiep	2,21,35,36	51 35	19 20
Lande	1,22,23,33	50 35	21 10
Lande Neer	22,23	50 40	21 15
Lande Mejeurie van	23	50 40	21 10
Landegge	01	52 40	23 40
Landelaer	22	50 50	22 00
Landely	32,33	50 15	20 25
Landerbroeek Neer	14	51 50	21 35
Landerbrouck	11	52 40	23 20
Landigem	38,40	50 55	19 35
Landines	32	50 20	21 05
Landrechyes	1,33,34	50 00	19 45
Landretun	35	50 30	18 00
Landsamb	14	51 45	20 45
Landsdiep	1,2,14	52 40	20 40
Landſwotering	15	51 35	20 05
Lane fl.	22,23,24	50 30	20 45
Lanen	22,24,33	50 30	20 35
Laneveſt Joncker	28	51 25	22 00
Languſtre	34	50 00	18 40
Langdorf	22,23,25	50 55	21 00
Langdyck	13	52 50	22 20
Langeacker	2,10,12	53 00	23 30
Lange Block	15	51 50	20 20
Langebroeck	04	51 50	21 35
Langebruggen eaſt.	40	51 00	19 45
Langedonck caſt.	09	51 20	22 45
Langedyck	15	51 25	20 10
Langel	01	51 20	23 20
Lange landt	15,16	51 50	20 45
Langeler	2,3,7	52 00	21 50
Langelitle	13	52 50	22 05
Langelo	10	52 00	23 10
Langeloo	10,11	52 55	22 45
Langekae	15	51 50	20 35
Langekoggebroock	16	52 00	22 55
Lange Marck	34,35	50 45	18 50
Langemat	16	51 35	20 55
Lange Meer	14,17,18	52 10	21 10
Langen	06	52 05	22 50
Langendonck	3,5,9	51 10	22 40
Langendyck	18	52 40	21 00
Langenhorſt	01	52 00	23 40
Langer	31	49 40	22 40
Langerack	05	51 50	22 40
Langekack t'	17	52 10	20 35
Langer Aer	1,14,17	52 05	20 50
Langer Aerdyck	17	52 10	20 40
Langereynt	14	52 40	21 20
Lange Roggebroeck	17	52 00	20 45
Lange Sandt	2,13	53 05	21 35
Lange Strate	4,8,14,22	51 35	21 15
Langesvaeg	13	52 55	22 15
Langevelt	5,9	51 15	22 40
Langevelt t'	17	52 15	20 30
Lange Wateringe	15	52 00	20 15
Lange werf.	16	51 35	21 05
Lange weyde	1,2,14	52 00	20 55
Lange weyſedyck	17	52 00	20 45
Lange woldy	12	53 05	22 35
Langſer	01	49 40	22 20
Langva capelle	37	50 50	18 45
Langver	13	52 55	21 55
Lannoy	35,39	50 30	19 15
Lanpre	33	49 55	21 10
Lanſmeer	14,18,19	52 20	21 00
Lantſcoutere	40	50 50	19 50
Lantſenberg	30	50 25	22 10
Lapſchuer	35,38	51 10	19 20
Lar	30	50 45	22 05
Lare	22,23,33	50 35	21 05

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Lare	35	51 00	19 45
Laren	3,14,20	52 10	21 25
Larme	34	49 50	18 00
Laronfoſſe	33	50 10	20 00
Laronville	34	50 35	18 00
Lasbourg	34	50 20	18 10
Laſer	31	50 00	22 20
Laſerhuys	10	52 05	22 30
Laſief delafoſſe	35,39	50 30	19 20
Laſnes	01	50 00	20 40
Lafotier	41	49 55	19 25
Laſu	35,39	50 30	19 30
Laterriere	41	49 55	19 20
Lathem	1,35,38,49	50 55	19 40
Latin	22,32	50 30	21 25
Latmeer	07	52 05	22 25
Latourafflez	32	50 20	21 10
Latre	34	50 10	18 30
Lavandi Abb.	01	49 30	20 40
Lavange	31	50 00	21 10
Laubres	39	50 10	19 00
La Laviere	33	50 20	20 15
Lavolle	34	50 35	18 00
Laurche	33	50 10	19 30
Laurents	21	51 30	19 30
Laurents cappelle	22	50 35	20 50
Laurents Montagn.	30	50 35	22 15
Laurents Polder	40	51 10	19 40
Laurent	1,21,38	51 10	19 30
Laurys	35	51 05	19 30
Laura	13	53 05	22 55
Lauwe	35,39	50 40	19 15
Lauwerfort	09	51 10	23 00
Lauwers	1,2,12	53 10	22 30
Lauwers fl.	13	53 05	22 25
Law	09	51 20	23 00
Lawica fl.	13	53 05	22 25
Lapum	13	52 50	21 40
Lay	18	52 45	20 50
Leancour	39	50 30	19 20
Leauvet	1,34,39	50 15	18 40
Lebac	1,37	50 35	18 00
Lebbeke	1,22,24,35	50 55	20 10
Lebbingbrug	06	52 00	22 55
Lebourle	34	50 20	18 20
Lecatoire	33	50 15	19 50
Leche	1,31,33	49 50	21 10
Lechnich	01	50 20	23 00
Leck fl.	1,2,14,15,16	51 50	20 50
Leckdyck	16	51 50	20 50
Leekerkerck	14,16,21	51 50	20 50
Leckerland	16	51 50	20 50
Leckervelt	16	51 50	21 10
Leckſmonde	16	51 50	21 10
Leckum	1,13	53 05	22 05
Lecquyn	34	50 25	18 50
Leda	10,11	52 45	22 45
Ledain	41	50 00	19 20
Lede	1,35	50 55	20 00
Lede Dioniſi	38	50 55	19 45
Ledegem	35	50 40	19 10
Leden	05	50 45	22 30
Lederſteele	35	50 35	18 20
Ledinne	1,31	49 40	20 50
Ledringhem	37	50 40	18 15
Lee	1,3,4,8	51 50	21 45
Lee fl.	14,17	52 10	20 40
Leebeke cap.	35	50 50	20 05
Leechdyck	19	52 45	21 00
Leeck	14,18	52 30	21 30
Leeckerhaven	18	52 35	21 20
Leede	40	50 50	20 00
Leefdael	22,23,24,33	50 40	20 45
Leegekercke	12	53 05	22 50
Leegemeer	13	52 50	22 00
Leegemieden	12	53 05	22 45
Leegemierde	28	51 15	21 10
Leegh Meer	14,17,20	52 10	20 50
Leegh Meerdyck	17,20	52 10	20 50
Leegloo	1,10,11	52 45	22 45
Leeke	10,11	53 00	22 40
Leeke	5,8	51 30	22 05
Leemborg	22	50 50	22 05
Leemeuile	10	52 20	22 35
Leemſche	35	51 05	20 10
Leemſele	10	52 15	23 20
Leemſterland	13	52 50	21 55
Leende	28	51 10	21 50
Leenhuys	01	51 40	22 40
Leer	01	53 00	23 40
Leerbeke	1,22,24,33	50 35	20 10
Leerbroeck	3,8,14,16	51 50	21 15
Leerbrouck	10,11	52 45	22 45
Leerdam	1,2,3,4,8	51 45	21 15
Leerdam Graefchaf	14	51 45	21 15
Leere	40	50 55	19 40
Leermens	1,12	53 10	23 05
Leeroert	12	53 05	23 45
Leers	1,35,39	50 30	19 10
Lerrſele	34	50 40	18 10
Leerſum	1,8,14,20	51 50	21 35
Leeskens	35	51 10	19 20
Leeſſel	1,34,37	50 50	18 30
Leeſt	1,22,24,25,29	50 55	20 30
Leeſten	06	52 00	22 35
Leetbeke	35	50 30	18 45
Leevel	06	51 55	23 00
Leeupit	38	51 05	19 05
Leeute	10	52 35	22 15
Leeuwarden	1,2,13	53 05	22 00

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Leeuwe	22,33	50 45	20 10
Leeuwenhorſt	14,17	52 10	20 30
Leeuwepael	20	52 10	21 25
Leewe	1,22,23,29	50 45	21 10
Leewerder Adeel	13	53 00	22 00
Leewergem	33	50 45	19 55
Lefdain	35	50 20	19 30
Leff.	1,34	50 00	18 10
Lefferenboucke	37	50 55	18 15
Leffinge	1,38	51 00	18 40
Lefonte	33	50 00	20 10
Lefour a Voilles	33	50 15	20 20
Legem	1,39	50 40	19 00
Leggelenbrug	10	52 45	22 40
Legier	1,34	50 05	18 40
Legliſe	31	49 30	21 30
Legny	35,39	50 20	18 50
Legorghe	37	50 25	18 35
Lehac	34	50 35	18 10
Lehan	41	50 10	18 55
Leke	35,38	50 55	18 50
Lekeleet	35	50 55	18 55
Leliendale	22,24,25	50 55	20 30
Lell	24	50 50	20 40
Lellens	12	53 10	23 00
Leloy	1,22	50 80	20 30
Lembeke	1,35,38,40	51 05	19 35
Lemberge	40	50 50	19 50
Lende	1,22	51 10	21 40
Lemele	10	52 20	22 50
Lemelerberg	10	52 20	22 50
Lemergem	40	50 50	19 50
Lemerly	34	50 15	18 10
Lemmer	1,2,13	52 45	21 55
Lemmershoven	22	50 40	21 35
Lemmingen	01	53 00	23 40
Lenart	1,22,25	51 15	20 45
Lendaen	04	51 50	22 10
Lende fl.	10	52 45	22 15
Lendele	35,39,40	50 45	19 15
Leneff	32,33	50 10	20 35
Lengel	06	51 45	22 40
Lennick S. Martin	22	50 40	25 15
Lennick S. Quentin	22	50 40	20 15
Lenpenſtein	07	52 20	22 25
Lens	1,34,35,39	50 15	18 40
Lent	1,2,3,4,6,7,8	51 45	22 10
Lenthe	10	52 20	22 35
Lenville	34	50 05	17 50
Lenz	33	50 25	20 00
Leodienſis Diocoeſis	01	50 25	21 50
Lepouvrain	41	50 00	19 40
Leppedyck	13	53 00	22 10
Leproos	14,17	52 20	20 45
Leram	1,34	50 15	18 30
Lereghem	34,35	50 40	18 20
Lerenay	35,39	50 15	19 25
Lers	33	50 10	20 20
Leſch fl.	31,32,33	50 05	21 00
Leſchelle	41	49 55	18 50
Leſcluſe	1,34,35,39	50 10	18 50
Leſdain	39	50 20	19 20
Leſnen	32,33	50 15	20 55
Leſpeſſe	34,37	50 25	18 20
Leſpoondigier	1,31	50 00	21 50
Leſque	34	50 25	18 50
Leſquiel	31	49 20	20 30
Leſquielle	33,34	49 45	19 40
Leſquin	39	50 20	19 00
Leſſen	33	50 35	19 55
Leſsines	1,33,35	50 35	19 55
Leſtocque	33	50 30	19 50
Leſteile	34	49 55	18 00
Letarſe	34	50 25	17 50
Letertre	33	50 20	19 55
Leth	01	52 00	22 20
Letheur	33	50 10	20 15
Letrip	33	50 20	21 00
Letrit	34	50 05	17 50
Lette	01	50 40	20 20
Lettel	10	52 10	22 35
Letterbooc	22	50 90	20 30
Lettelbert	12	53 05	22 45
Letterhoute	40	50 50	19 55
Lettinga	13	53 05	22 05
Lettingh	2,13	53 10	21 35
Levancan	33	50 25	19 45
Leve	01	51 20	20 40
Levendal	4,7	51 50	21 50
Levergem	35	50 50	19 55
Leveroy	3,5,22	51 05	22 05
Leulinghem	34	50 40	17 50
Leupegem	40	50 45	19 40
Leur	14,16,21,22,25	51 30	20 45
Leuremont	32,33	50 15	20 45
Leuſden	14	52 00	21 35
Leuſe	35,39	50 30	19 45
Leut	05	51 10	22 30
Leutſche Heyde	05	51 10	22 35
Leuwe	22,24,33	50 40	20 20
Leuwep	04	51 45	21 50
Leuwen	1,3,4,8	51 45	21 45
Leuwenburg	07	52 05	22 30
Leuwenſeweert	04	51 45	21 50
Leuze	1,33	50 25	19 45
Lewarde	35,39	50 10	19 15
Lewe	12	53 15	22 40
Leymond	14,20	51 50	21 10
Leyden	1,2,14,17	52 10	20 40
Leye fl.	1,34,35,37	50 30	18 40
Leyenburg	04	51 40	21 20
Leyerdovy t'landt	17	52 05	20 35
Leymuyden	17	52 10	20 40
Leymuyen	14,17	52 10	20 50
Leys	2,27	51 15	20 20
Leyetſche Meer	1,2,14	52 15	20 50
Leytsendam	13,15,17,	52 05	20 25
Lez	1,31	49 40	20 50
Lez	22,23,24	50 30	20 50
Lhuarve	33	49 50	20 00
Liannez	34	50 30	17 50
Libbeke	22,33	50 45	21 00
Liberchee	22,24,32	50 25	20 30
Libercourt	34,35,39	50 20	18 50
Liberim	30	50 25	22 15
Libin	1,31	49 41	21 10
Libines	32,33	50 15	20 45
Lichtaert	13	53 10	22 10
Lichtart	1,22,25	51 05	21 05
Lichtegem	01	51 00	18 40
Lichtenberg	07	52 00	21 45
Lichtenfoort	1,2,3	51 50	22 50
Lichtenvorde t'landt	06	51 55	21 55
Lichtenvoord	06	51 55	23 00
Lichtervelde	1,35,38	50 55	19 05
Lidberg	03	05 50	23 00
Lidlum	1,13	53 05	21 50
Lidt	4,8	51 40	21 40
Lidtbroec	28	51 40	21 40
Lie	14	52 20	20 55
Liefringe	22,24,33,35	50 40	20 10
Liege	30	50 30	21 50
Liekerck	22,33,35,40	50 45	20 10
Liemkoul	4,6,7	51 55	22 35
Liens	3,12	53 15	22 40
Lient	01	53 00	22 40
Lier	14,15	51 55	20 30
Lier t' Hoff te	14	51 55	20 20
Lier Polder	15	51 55	20 15
Likr a mont	33,41	49 55	19 00
Liere	1,2,22,29,35	51 00	20 40
Lierne	1,34	50 15	18 00
Liernu	32	50 25	20 50
Liers	01	52 00	21 20
Lierop	3,28	51 10	21 50
Lierop Caſteel tot	28	51 10	22 00
Lierſhoven	25	50 55	20 40
Lieshos	16	51 30	20 45
Lieſe	1,22,30	50 35	21 55
Lieſel	1,3,5,22	51 15	22 05
Lieſhout	28	51 20	21 05
Lieſhoutsbosch	28	51 20	21 50
Lieskenſhoeck	21,22	51 10	20 20
Lieſſele	1,22,24,25	50 55	20 25
Lieſſell	28	51 15	22 10
Lieſvelt	14,16,20	51 50	21 00
Lieſwege	1,21,38	51 10	19 05
Lieve Caſtell	40	51 10	19 55
Lieve fl.	2,21,35,38	51 10	19 25
Lievendael	2,8,14,20	51 50	21 40
Lievenſhoute	35,40	50 50	19 55
Lieveren	10,11	52 55	22 50
Lieu S. Amand	41	50 10	19 20
Liewin	1,34,39	50 15	13 40
Lieyde	01	51 20	20 40
Ligne	1,33,35	50 30	19 50
Lignier	1,31	50 00	21 30
Lignon	32,33	50 10	21 10
Ligny	22,24,32,33	50 20	20 40
Liters	1,34,35,37	50 20	18 20
Lille	1,22,25	51 05	20 55
Lille alias Ryſſel	34,35	50 30	19 00
Lillo	1,2,21,22,25,27	51 10	20 25
Lillo Out	21,22,25,27	51 10	20 25
Lillousgat	25,27,40	51 10	20 25
Limalen	22,23,24,33	50 35	20 45
Limalette	22,23,24,33	50 35	20 40
Limborg	1,30	50 20	22 10
Limborg Ducatus	1,22	50 30	22 00
Limden	1,8,20	51 50	22 45
Limme	1,14,18	52 30	20 45
Limmen	01	50 40	21 20
Limmercoog	18	52 30	20 45
Limmes	1,31	49 20	20 40
Limmiers	30	50 35	22 15
Limon	33	50 00	20 00
Limont	30	50 20	21 40
Lin	22	50 35	21 35
Linau S.	32	50 20	21 15
Linbeke	22,33	50 40	20 25
Linbe.	30	50 20	21 45
Linchancps	1,31	49 30	21 50
Linckclam	1,37	50 45	18 00
Lincke	34	50 45	18 10
Linckebeeck	24	50 40	20 25
Linckebeeck Hoff te	35	51 05	20 15
Linde	1,34,35,37	50 30	18 20
Linde Groot	22	51 35	21 55
Linde Ter	11	52 30	22 40
Linde fl.	1,13	52 45	22 05
Lindekum	09	51 20	23 05
Linden	3,4	51 35	22 05
Linderte	10	52 10	22 40
Ling fl.	1,2,3,4,7,8	51 40	21 40
Lingen	1,2	52 20	23 40
Linnich	1,30	50 45	20 30
Linſchooten	14,17,20	52 00	21 00
Linſchoterdyck	14	51 55	21 00
Linſelles	35,39	50 55	19 05
Linſtre	1,31	49 30	22 00
Linter	1,24	50 50	20 30
Linther Ab.	23	50 40	21 05
Linthere	22,23,33	50 40	21 05
Linthout	22,23	50 50	21 20
Lintloo	06	51 50	22 55
Lintſnich	30	50 40	22 35
Lioſens	13	53 15	22 20
Lioppe fl.	1,5,8,9	51 30	23 00
Lippelo	1,22,24,25	50 55	20 20
Lippennuiſen	13	52 55	22 15
Lipperanſtrup	01	51 20	23 20
Lips wyngaerde	17	52 05	20 25
Liques	1,34	50 35	18 00
Lis	35,39	50 30	20 15
Liſa fl.	39	50 30	18 50
Liſone	32	50 10	21 00
Liſſe	1,2,14,17	52 15	20 35
Liſſemeau	22,23,33	50 35	21 10
Liſſenwegen	35	51 10	19 05
Liſſer Broeck	17	52 15	20 35
Liſsis	33	50 00	21 10
Liſt	23,24	50 45	20 40
Lit	1,3,14,22	51 40	21 35
Littelenghien	33	50 30	20 10
Littoyen	1,8,14,22	51 40	21 40
Littre	34	50 25	18 10
Loberg	01	51 40	23 20
Loberghe	24,37	50 40	18 10
Lobet	3,6,8	51 40	23 25
Lobiettes	33	49 45	20 20
Lobinghen	34	50 30	18 00
Lobrecht	3,5,9	51 05	22 40
Lobus	23,25	50 50	21 10
Lochem	1,2,3,6,10	52 05	22 45
Lochem Scholt Ampt	06	52 10	22 50
Lochemerberg	06	52 05	22 50
Lochemer Heyde	06	52 00	22 40
Lochemer Veen	06	52 00	22 45
Locherol	1,31	49 20	21 30
Lockhorſt	2,14,20	52 00	21 40
Locong	34	50 25	18 30
Loccon	39	50 20	19 30
Lodelinſart	33	50 15	20 30
Lodt	1,3,9	51 10	22 30
Loe	10	52 05	22 40
Loeck	33	50 35	21 15
Loedt	3,8	51 40	22 10
Loeinbert	13	52 55	23 10
Loel	1,3,6,8	51 50	22 25
Loemel	25	51 00	21 25
Loen	01	50 20	22 20
Loen landt van	1,22	50 50	21 55
Loenaken	1,22,30	50 45	21 55
Loendermolen	28	51 10	21 40
Loenen	2,14,17,20	52 05	21 10
Loener Slot	14,17,20	52 10	21 10
Loenhont	1,22,25	51 20	20 45
Loenne	39	50 20	19 00
Loerdyck	18	52 35	20 50
Loerewaert	08	51 35	22 40
Loerweert	04	51 50	22 15
Loesdorp	12	53 15	23 10
Loesdrecht	28	52 05	21 15
Loesdrechterdyck	20	52 05	21 15
Loete	15,16	51 50	20 45
Loe te wyrden	10	52 15	23 00
Loeve	34	50 25	18 30
Loeven	24,25,29,33	50 45	20 50
Loeveren	25	51 15	21 00
Loeveſteyn	1,2,3,4,2	51 40	21 15
Loez	34	50 20	18 40
Loffre	32,34	50 15	19 05
Lofferinckboucke	35	50 50	18 25
Logenes	37	50 25	18 00
Logery	41	50 10	19 35
Logne	31	50 10	21 40
Logny	1,31	49 30	20 40
Lohiervil	30	50 25	22 10
Lohuys	13	52 55	22 30
Loicgue	34	50 15	18 00
Loieuga	13	52 55	21 55
Loin	39	50 10	19 00
Loinen	1,8	51 45	22 00
Loire	35,39	50 15	19 20
Loiſon	1,34,39	50 20	18 40
Loiſvive	39,40	50 45	19 25
Loitte	1,31	49 40	20 00
Loix S:	1,34	50 00	18 00
Lokeren	1,34,37,39	50 35	18 40
Lokron	35	50 20	19 35
Lolbecp	01	50 40	20 00
Lolimets	01	50 00	19 40
Lolingen	1,34,37	50 35	18 00
Lolive	1,22,33	50 20	20 25
Lolloum	13	53 00	21 50
Lom	3,5,9	51 15	22 25
Lombaerts Zyde	35,36	51 00	18 35
Lombeeck	22,23,24	50 40	20 45
Lomeeck S. Cathrine	22	50 45	20 15
Lombeeck onſe	22,35	50 45	20 15
Lombiſe	33	50 25	20 00
Lombrug	31	49 20	21 10
Lomel	1,22,28	51 05	21 30
Lomme	34,35,39	50 30	18 50
Lompre	1,34,35,39	50 30	18 50
Lonchermich	31	49 40	22 40
Lonchy	1,34	50 20	18 10
Londerſeel	22,24	50 50	20 25
Loneker	10	52 10	23 20
Lonekerberg	10	52 10	23 20

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Lonen	08	51 25	22 50
Lonen Ter	35	51 10	19 40
Lonenſe Broeck	07	52 00	22 20
Lonenſe Veen	07	52 00	22 25
Lonfoſſe	34	50 30	17 50
Longe	35	50 35	18 20
Longeneſs	34	50 25	18 10
Longerhou	13	53 00	21 45
Longette	34	49 55	17 50
Longeville	22,23,24	50 35	20 50
Longvalle	34	49 55	18 40
Longvillers	34	50 00	18 10
Longwy	1,31	49 10	21 50
Lonipoione	22,24,33	50 30	20 30
Long linter	31	49 30	22 10
Longpre	33	49 55	20 25
Longs	34	49 55	17 50
Lonſe	34	50 40	18 00
Lonnay	1,35,39	50 20	19 10
Lonſart	41	50 00	19 25
Lonzen	30	50 25	22 10
Loo	1,2,3,4,7	52 05	22 20
Looberg	35	50 40	18 15
Loo Chriſti	35,38,40	51 00	19 50
Loochuyſen	06	52 05	23 05
Loodicke	21	51 30	20 00
Looerbos	06	52 00	23 15
Loohorſt	6,7	51 50	22 25
Loolaen	15,17	52 05	20 25
Loon	1,3,4,8,22,28	51 35	21 55
Loonen	1,3,7,10	52 00	22 20
Loon op Sandt	28	51 30	21 10
Loonſevelt	05	51 25	22 10
Loopick	14,16,17,20	51 55	21 00
Loopick t land van	20	51 55	21 05
Loopickerdyck	17,20	51 50	21 05
Loopvelt	17	52 15	20 55
Loorwert	06	51 45	22 20
Loos	1,35,39	50 25	19 05
Loos L. de	35,39	50 20	13 50
Loosdrecht	1,2,14	52 05	21 20
Looſduynen	1,14,15	52 00	20 15
Looſkens	38	51 10	19 20
Loo ten Hulle	35,38	50 55	19 30
Looven Polder	40	51 15	19 45
Lopick	01	51 40	21 00
Loppen	38	51 00	19 05
Lopperſum	12	53 10	23 05
Loquin	34	50 35	18 00
Loquinel	1,33,34,41	50 10	19 45
Lorent	1,31	49 00	21 40
Lorette	33	50 25	19 55
Loreulx	39	50 10	19 20
Lorgyex	34	50 25	18 40
Lorſegracht	08	51 40	21 20
Loſberg	01	53 00	23 40
Loſinghem	34	50 25	18 20
Loſſer	1,2,10	52 10	23 25
Lottem	1,3,5,9,22	51 15	22 25
Lotten	11	52 30	23 00
Lotthemſeheyde	05	51 15	22 20
Lot Watering	15	52 00	20 20
Louchamp	2,3,32,33	50 25	20 55
Louche	41	50 15	19 25
Lovegne	30	50 20	21 55
Lovegny	33	50 05	19 55
Loveioel	22,23,33	50 45	20 55
Loven	04	51 45	21 20
Lovendal	05	57 10	22 25
Lovendighem	35,38	51 00	19 35
Lovenich	08	52 00	22 25
Loveren Baerle	1,22	51 20	21 00
Lovoz	1,34	50 10	18 30
Louglon	1,31	49 10	21 40
Lovigny	33	50 25	20 30
Louke Polder	16	51 35	20 35
Loup ont de	32	50 15	20 40
Loupre	34	47 55	17 50
Louprel	1,31	49 50	21 00
Loupy	1,31	49 00	21 20
Lourche	34	05 14	19 10
Loure	01	52 40	22 00
Lourny	34	50 35	18 00
Lous	33	40 50	19 55
Louſtre	34	49 59	18 10
Loutem	32,33	50 00	20 45
Lovegnies	1,33,34	50 10	19 45
Louvencourt	34	49 55	18 20
Louvervale	32	50 15	20 35
Louvion	33	49 50	19 50
Louvy	33,34	50 25	19 20
Lowcle	11	52 45	23 20
Loy	24,33	50 30	20 30
Loy S.	21	51 10	19 50
Loyz	32	50 15	21 00
Loyre Chaſt de	34	50 20	19 00
Lubbeke	23,25	50 45	20 55
Lubeghem	33	50 40	19 40
Lubler	01	50 20	23 00
Lubuy	1,34	49 55	18 40
Lucht	04	51 45	22 00
Lucht Die	09	51 20	22 50
Lucht op de	25	51 10	20 40
Lucht Ter	38	51 05	19 05
Luctelen	05	51 10	22 40
Lucuel	34	50 05	18 20
Luden	1,22	50 40	21 40
Ludſe fl.	13	53 05	22 15
Luenen	1,5,22	51 15	22 15
Luer	3,4,6,7	51 40	22 00
Luer De	10	52 25	22 20
Luer Schans	10	52 20	22 25
Luere	08	51 40	21 55
Lueſclen	7,20	52 00	21 30
Lueſſen	10	52 25	22 40
Luet	04	51 45	22 15
Lueter Meer	04	51 45	22 15
Lugny	1,34	50 20	18 00
Lugy	1,34	50 20	18 10
Luit	30	50 45	21 55
Lulſtorf	01	50 20	23 20
Lumbres	34,35,37	50 30	18 00
Lumen	22,33	50 35	21 00
Lumme	33	50 20	20 30
Lummen	1,22,23	50 55	21 25
Lummiers	22	50 40	22 15
Lunen	04	51 40	22 00
Lunhorſt	06	51 40	22 30
Lunichuſe	01	51 40	24 00
Lunteren	3,7	52 00	21 50
Lunteren Vu	07	52 00	22 00
Luntgen Ant	03	51 30	22 50
Lut	1,22,24,32,33	50 20	20 30
Lutkebroeck	14	52 35	21 30
Lutkegaſt	1,10,12,13	53 05	22 30
Lutkelo	11	52 50	23 20
Lutke Meer	14,17	52 15	21 00
Lutkeproſt	13	53 05	22 20
Lutkewiernm	13	53 00	21 55
Lutkewolde	1,13	53 10	22 25
Lutſenburg	01	49 40	20 40
Lutte	10	52 15	23 25
Luttelvorſt	05	51 50	22 35
Lutten	10	52 35	22 55
Luttenberg	10	52 15	22 45
Luttingen	1,5,8	51 30	22 40
Lutzeborch	12	53 25	23 35
Luxembonrg	1,31	49 20	22 10
Luxwolde	13	52 55	22 10
Luyck or liege	22,30	50 30	21 50
Luyck	5,22,28	50 50	21 45
Luyckſche Kempen	29	50 50	21 10
Luyen	34	50 05	18 25
Luyn horſt	08	51 50	22 25
Luynteren	02	50 00	21 40
Luys Capelle	1,40	01 15	20 15
Luyt	22	50 50	22 00
Luyt hagen	22,25,35	51 05	20 30
Luyx Geſtell	28	51 05	21 20
Luzeuz	1,34	50 10	18 10
Lycker loel	17	52 10	20 40
Lycklama	13	52 50	21 45
Lycklama Ooſt	13	52 55	22 20
Lyemcle	28	51 25	21 30
Lyeſſes	33	49 50	20 10
Lymeas	06	51 50	22 25
Lyn	01	51 00	23 00
Lynde	1,2,14,15,16	51 45	20 45
Lynden	23,24,25	50 45	20 50
Lyneck	22	50 45	22 00
Lynhorſt	3,8	51 40	22 25
Lynne	1,3,5,22	51 00	22 15
Lynterport	24,25	50 50	20 35
Lyons	13	53 00	21 55
Lyptaines	22,23,33	50 35	21 05
Lyrop	05	51 10	22 50
Lyroup	23,24	50 25	20 50
Lys fl.	34,35,37,39	50 20	18 20
Lysdonehoff	35	51 05	20 00
Lyſebets Polder	15	51 35	20 00
Lyske Meer	10,11	52 55	23 25
Lyſone	33	50 10	20 55
Lyttoyen	03	51 40	21 40

M

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
MAare	21	51 35	20 10
Machbaren	38	51 40	21 45
Machelen	35,38,40	50 50	19 30
Machren	04	51 35	21 45
Machlet	1,22,32,33	50 25	21 10
Machuyts capel	35,37	50 50	18 35
Mackum	1,2,13	53 00	21 40
Macle	1,38	51 05	19 10
Macon	33	50 20	19 45
Macq	34	50 30	18 10
Macquegny	33	49 40	29 35
Macon	1,33	49 50	20 20
Macourt	39	50 20	19 40
Macle	14,16,25	51 35	20 55
Made	15	52 00	20 10
Mades Kampe	17	52 00	20 45
Maegdekens cap.	39	50 35	18 25
Maeldere	35	51 00	20 15
Maeldrecht	17	52 10	20 25
Maercke	35	50 45	19 45
Mardyck	01	51 20	20 40
Maere	01	51 20	20 20
Maerſelen	1,5,22	51 20	22 10
Maerſen	1,2,14,20	52 00	21 15
Mareſe Veen	20	52 00	21 10
Maerheeſe	1,5,22,28	51 05	22 00
Maerhuſen	12	53 10	22 50
Maerſlach	12	53 15	22 45
Maes De	2,3,4,5,22	51 40	21 40
Maes Weſt	16	51 40	20 35
Maes Oude	4,8,16,25	51 35	21 20
Maes an Wael	2,3,4,8	51 40	21 40
Maesbommel	3,4,8,22	51 40	21 45
Maesbracht	3,5	50 50	22 10
Maeſche	40	01 00	20 10
Maesdam	1,14,15,16	51 45	20 40
Maeſeyck	1,2,3,5,22	50 50	22 00
Maeſhees	4,5,22	51 25	22 15
Maeſlandt	1,2,3,4,8	51 35	21 40
Maeſlandt Sluys	14	51 50	20 15
Maesnieulandt	15,16	51 40	20 30
Maeſsiers	03	51 20	22 10
Maes Sloot	15	51 55	20 35
Maeſtricht	1,2,3,22	50 40	21 55
Maffle	1,33	50 30	19 55
Magdalene Hoſpital	37	50 45	18 15
Magdalene Capelle	35	50 45	18 40
Magdalene Ter	35	50 45	18 40
Magdalene Polder	15	51 35	20 15
Magele	10	52 25	22 50
Magele Damme	32,33	50 20	21 00
Maggelbeek riv:	23	50 50	21 15
Maglet	32	50 20	21 00
Magneres	1,3,4,33	49 50	19 20
Magnicourt	34	50 15	18 20
Magrhorſt	06	51 50	22 25
Magvicourt	34	50 10	18 20
Maignier	41	50 00	19 10
Maillos	24	50 50	20 30
Mailly	34	49 55	18 30
Main	1,33,39,41	50 15	19 30
Maingoval	34	50 15	18 20
Maintenay	34	50 10	17 50
Mainweau	33	50 30	19 15
Mainy	34	50 05	18 10
Mais	24	50 50	20 25
Maiſier	1,31	49 00	22 00
Maiſiers	34	50 10	18 20
Maiſnil	32	50 20	20 50
Maiſnil blaiſe	33	50 00	20 55
Maiſnil a Suaſtre	34	50 10	18 20
Maiſny chaſt.	34	50 20	18 30
Maiſny S. Johan	33	50 25	20 00
Maiſon	22,33	50 20	20 30
Maiſon en cauchiez	24	50 20	20 30
Maiſon loro	33	49 50	20 10
Malde Lagrand	32,33	50 20	20 55
Maladerie	33	50 05	20 05
Maladre	32,33	50 10	20 45
Maladrie	24	50 35	20 20
Maladrie Taverne	30	50 25	22 00
Maladry	32	50 20	21 05
Malandry	31	49 10	21 20
Malane	37	50 45	18 45
Malanoy	34	50 25	18 20
Malant	06	51 50	22 25
Malburg	4,8	51 50	22 10
Maldegemvelt	01	51 00	19 20
Maldeghem	2,5,38	51 05	19 25
Maldeghem Heyde	38	51 00	19 35
Malden	1,3,4,6,8	51 40	22 10
Maldere	24	50 55	20 20
Male	35	51 05	19 15
Malebeioul	22,33	50 35	21 05
Maleure	23,24	50 35	20 50
Malignee	32	50 20	20 50
Malincourt	41	49 55	19 25
Mallandre	31	49 50	22 20
Mallegat	17	52 10	20 25
Mallem	10	52 00	23 05
Malmaiſon	31,41	49 40	21 40
Malme	01	50 00	22 00
Malmedy Abb.	31	50 00	22 10
Malmeſteck	31	50 00	22 10
Malogne	32	50 15	20 50
Malroy	1,22,32,33	50 20	21 10
Malſy	33,34	49 50	19 30
Malta	15,16	51 35	20 30
Malvery	1,31,33	49 40	21 00
Malur	22,33	50 30	20 55
Mambde	1,31	49 30	20 50
Mamburch	35,37	50 30	17 55
Mamecha	34,37	50 30	18 10
Mamme	1,31	49 40	21 00
Manchy aubois	34	50 05	18 30
Manchy S. Pierre	31	49 20	20 40
Mande	39	50 30	19 30
Mandel	35	50 45	19 25
Mandel fl.	35	50 50	19 20
Mander	10	52 20	23 15
Mandere	38,39,40	50 45	19 15
Manderen	01	50 20	21 40
Mande Sur Leau	39	50 20	19 30
Mandoha	31	49 10	21 20
Mandreſcheyd	31	49 20	22 10
Manema	13	53 05	22 00
Manen	07	51 55	22 00
Manencourt	34	49 55	18 50
Manenſche Veen	07	51 55	21 55
Maniere	33,34	50 00	19 00
Maniz Grand Petit	22	50 25	20 45
Mannelle	34	50 30	18 00
Mannekens Veen	35	51 00	18 40
Manoyen	1,34	50 35	17 50
Manſicourt	33,34	50 10	19 00
Mantaigne	33	49 55	20 40
Mantia Polder	16	51 30	20 35
Mantinge	11	52 40	22 50
Mantgum	13	53 00	22 00
Manty	34	50 25	17 50
Manum	2,13	52 10	22 05
Many	33,39,41	50 20	19 35
Manyglis	33	50 00	21 05
Manylacquy	32	50 20	20 55

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Marbais	22,24,32,33	50 25	20 35
Marbaiz	33	49 55	20 00
Marbay	32,33	50 10	20 25
Marbely	01	49 00	21 40
Mare	41	50 10	19 15
Marchayn	33	50 30	19 25
Marche	1,31	50 00	21 20
Marche La	32,33	50 20	21 00
Machely	31	49 00	31 50
Marche Sconelette	32	50 20	21 00
Marchien au Powt	33	50 15	20 30
Marchiennes	33,34,41	50 20	19 15
Marcehoorebeke	35	50 45	19 45
Maregrave	22,25	51 05	20 40
Marcinelle	32,33	50 15	20 30
Marck S.	2,38	50 15	19 12
Marck	39	50 40	19 10
Marck fl.	16	51 30	20 50
Marcke	33,40	50 40	19 45
Marckegem	35,38	50 50	19 25
Mackel	3,8	52 10	22 55
Marcken	1,2,3,14,17	52 20	21 10
Marckghem	34,37	50 40	18 10
Marvelt	3,6,10	52 05	23 05
Marckvelderbroeck	03	52 00	22 50
Marckveldermuel	06	52 05	23 05
Marcoin	34	50 30	29 00
Marcone	34	50 10	18 00
Marcoving	41	50 00	19 10
Marque	33	50 30	20 05
Marcus S. caſtell	35,40	51 10	19 50
Marcy	37	50 25	18 05
Mardyck	35,37	50 45	18 10
Mare	1,34,37	50 45	18 00
Mare De	17	52 10	20 30
Mare Britaunscum	34	50 35	17 40
Marecz	1,33,34	50 05	19 45
Mare German.	2,21	52 00	19 00
Mareiche	41	50 15	19 40
Marels	1,34	50 20	18 20
Marelnenes	35,39	50 15	19 20
Maren	1,14,20	52 00	21 10
Maren Bon	17	52 10	20 20
Marenge	1,31	49 00	22 00
Marenla	34	50 20	18 00
Mares	1,22,23	50 35	21 15
Mares flottans	34,37	50 40	18 00
Mares flottans de	34	05 45	17 50
Maret	1,33	50 10	20 45
Maret de ſonbs	32	50 10	20 50
Maretz	34	50 20	18 20
Mareul	34	50 00	17 50
Margem	35	50 35	18 20
Margen or Wilde	17	52 00	20 40
Margen De 100	15	52 00	20 45
Margriet S.	35,38	51 15	19 25
Margriete Laen	17	52 15	20 40
Margy	1,31	49 20	21 30
Marhulſen	3,6	51 55	23 05
Maria S.	22,33	50 30	20 55
Maria S. Foſſe	03	51 20	22 40
Maria S. Caſtel	21,22	51 05	20 25
Mariabos	13	52 55	22 10
Mariabrouc	35	50 35	18 05
Mariageeſt	22,23,33	50 35	21 00
Mariaſart	22,24,33	50 30	20 35
Marse S.	23,24	50 35	20 50
Marieburg	1,32,33	49 55	20 35
Marie S. Capel	34,35	50 35	18 20
Marie Horebeke	40	50 45	19 45
Marie Polper	40	51 15	20 00
Marie Kercke	22,35	51 00	20 10
Marie Lathem	33,40	50 45	19 45
Marie Lierde	33,40	50 40	19 55
Mariemont	22,33	50 20	20 20
Marienberg	10	52 25	22 55
Marienboom	3,8	51 30	22 35
Marienborg	1,5	50 40	22 25
Mariencoa	12	53 05	23 40
Mariendael	1,4,6,7,8	51 50	22 10
Mariendyck	15	52 00	20 15
Mariengarde	13	53 10	22 00
Mariengrat S.	1,30	50 35	22 00
Marienhave	12	53 20	22 35
Marienkercke	24,40	50 55	20 20
Marienoudenhove	33	50 40	19 55
Marien Vrede	03	51 30	22 50
Marien Waent	3,4,8	51 45	21 25
Marien water	3,5	51 30	22 30
Marikercke	34	50 40	18 00
Marilles	22,23,33	50 35	21 05
Marimal	32	50 20	20 50
Maringhem	34	50 25	18 10
Mariwant	35	50 35	18 00
Markel	02	52 00	22 40
Markegem	39,40	50 50	19 25
Marlaignes Sylva	32	50 15	20 50
Malant	22	50 40	22 05
Marles	33,34,41	50 15	19 00
Marlogne	33	50 15	20 50
Marloie	31	50 00	21 20
Marloop	38,39,40	50 50	12 20
Marnenſes	12	53 15	22 40
Maroeul	1,34	50 10	18 30
Maroilles	1,33	49 55	19 55
Marovil	37	50 25	18 00
Marpat	06	51 55	22 55
Marpont	33	50 10	20 10
Marq	22,24,33	50 25	20 20
Marpuain	35,39	50 25	19 25

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Marque	1,33,34	50 05	19 25
Marqne fl.	39	50 30	19 00
Marquet	14,17,18	52 20	20 55
Marquet Abb. de	35,39	50 30	19 05
Marquette	33,34,35	50 05	19 25
Marquillyes	34	50 25	18 40
Marquily	39	50 20	18 50
Marquin	33	50 co	19 15
Marquion	34,39,41	50 05	19 05
Marquiſe	34	50 35	17 50
Marquoin	34,41	50 00	19 10
Mars	3,6,7	52 00	22 30
Marscalla	31	49 30	22 00
Marſch Ter	11	52 50	23 20
Marsdiep	1,2,14	52 55	21 20
Marſet	03	51 20	22 10
Marſen hoven	30	50 40	21 55
Marſum	12,13	53 10	23 10
Martelenge	1,31	49 30	21 40
Marteloy	1,34	50 10	18 25
Martensburg S.	14,18	52 45	21 10
Martensdyck	1,14,20	52 00	21 25
Martensherde	33	50 40	19 55
Martenshuys T.	10,11	52 45	22 40
Martens Polder	16	51 30	20 35
Martems Lem	33	50 40	20 15
Martens Leere	38	50 55	19 40
Martens Lynnyke	24	50 40	20 20
Marten Veeren	22,30	50 30	22 05
Martere	33	50 40	19 45
Martibrouck	35	50 40	18 10
Marticey	1,31	49 30	21 20
Marticouck	1,34,37	50 45	17 50
Martin S.	1,18,19	52 45	20 55
Martinſart	34	49 55	18 35
Martins Lierde	40	50 45	19 50
Martre	33,34	50 05	19 45
Marvelt	06	51 55	23 05
Marville	31,34	49 00	21 30
Marum	1,12	53 00	22 35
Mary	1,31	49 40	21 20
Marxblais	22,25	51 15	20 55
Masbos	16	51 25	20 50
Masbourg	31	49 50	21 20
Maſe fl. Moſa	8,28	51 40	21 40
Maſee	31,33	49 55	20 45
Maſeele	22,24	50 50	20 20
Maſengarbes	34	50 20	18 30
Maſevinen	30	50 25	22 15
Maſervelles	34	50 05	18 10
Maſerolles	32,33	50 15	21 05
Maſiers	1,31	49 20	20 40
Maſies	33	50 20	20 05
Maſingem	34,37	50 20	18 10
Maſlaing	39	50 10	19 20
Maſnil	35,39	50 20	18 50
Maſpan	34	50 20	17 50
Maſſenoven	22,25	51 05	20 45
Maſſenin	01	50 48	19 40
Maſſemen	40	50 50	19 55
Maſſen	35	50 55	19 55
Maſſen cauture	01	49 40	19 00
Maſtain	33,34,41	50 15	19 20
Maſtebroeck	1,2,10	52 25	22 20
Maſtwyck	20	51 55	21 05
Maſur	33,34	50 15	19 00
Maſy	22,32,33	50 20	20 45
Matenes	14,15,17	52 05	20 20
Matenes Nieu	15	51 50	20 30
Matenes Polder	15	51 50	20 25
Materborn	08	51 35	22 20
Materen	1,40	50 45	19 45
Mathias S.	31	49 40	22 40
Matignes	1,22,33	50 25	20 50
Matlo	21	51 35	20 10
Maton	1,31	49 20	21 20
Matsboone	35	51 05	19 25
Matten De	18	52 30	20 55
Matz	1,31	49 20	21 30
Maubeque	01	50 00	20 00
Maubert Fonteine	33	49 30	20 20
Maubeuge	33	50 05	20 05
Maubourdan	32,33	50 20	21 05
Maubrag	34	50 35	18 00
Maubray	33	50 25	19 35
Maubre	31	49 20	22 00
Mauchicourt	34	50 10	18 40
Maude	33,35	50 30	19 40
Mavil Blaiſe	32	50 00	21 00
Maulen	32	50 15	21 00
Maulgret	33,34	50 05	19 40
Maultbeuecque	33	50 10	20 10
Maulp S.	22,32,33	50 20	20 55
Maunice	34	50 10	17 50
Mauraige	33	50 15	20 10
Maure S.	30,39	50 25	19 30
Mauren	32,33	50 05	20 50
Maurick	1,3,8,14,20	51 50	21 35
Maurits Fort.	21,22,25	51 30	20 15
Maxe	33	50 25	21 10
Maye	40	51 15	19 50
Mayengat	21,35	51 40	20 00
Mayerye van Peel	02	51 20	21 00
Mayn	34	50 15	19 10
Mayneu	34	50 00	18 20
Mazangarbez	39	50 10	13 30
Mazies	01	50 20	20 00
Mazy	01	50 20	20 40
Mechelen	1,22,30	50 45	21 55
Mechelen Quaet	22,24	50 55	21 10

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D.M.	Longitude. D.M.
Mechlinia	24	50 50	20 35
Meckema	13	15 10	22 25
Mecquegnien	33	50 05	19 55
Medachy	12	53 10	22 45
Medailberg	37	50 40	18 35
Medart S. Capel	23,24	50 45	20 40
Middeler	2,6	52 00	22 45
Mede	1,22	51 35	20 55
Medenblick	1,2,14,18	52 40	21 30
Medenblicker Kogge	14	52 35	21 25
Medert	22,33	50 40	21 00
Medhae	3,6	51 55	23 10
Medhaeſe Veen	06	51 55	23 10
Medman	01	51 00	23 20
Medum	13	53 05	22 05
Meegen	04	51 40	21 50
Meenendonck	38	51 05	19 50
Meenene	1,34,37,39	50 40	19 10
Meenſele	22,33	50 45	21 05
Meera	1,22,25	51 20	20 50
Meerbeke	22,23	50 45	20 45
Meerbeeke Noort	23	50 50	20 40
Meerbeecke Weſt	25	50 55	20 55
Meerbergen	35,38	51 00	19 15
Meerburch	14,17	52 05	20 30
Meerdaelboſch	23	50 40	20 50
Meerdove	22,33	50 30	21 15
Meerdyck	08	51 30	21 15
Meerdycks Polder	20	52 10	21 15
Meere	40	50 50	20 00
Meeren	1,8,16	51 20	22 45
Meeren 7.	05	51 05	22 05
Meerendere	40	51 00	19 35
Meerhout	1,22,23,25	51 00	21 10
Meerkerck	1,14,16,20	51 50	21 10
Meerl	1,3,22,25	51 20	20 55
Meerlant	30	50 35	21 55
Meerlebeke	40	50 55	19 45
Meesbergen	1,2,14,20	51 55	21 35
Meerſebuert	8,9	51 30	22 40
M erſen	22,30	50 45	22 05
Meerſtal	10,11	52 50	23 20
Meerſtal Groot	02	52 40	22 40
Meerſtein	30	50 40	22 35
Meertien	17	52 20	20 50
Meertsbergen	04	51 55	21 40
Meervelt	07	52 10	22 05
Meerwelem	22,33	50 40	21 25
Meerwyck	28	51 35	21 30
Meesſtenes	35,37,39	50 35	18 50
Meethuſen	1,12	53 10	23 15
Meetkercke	35,38	51 05	19 05
Meeuſule	23	50 45	21 00
Meeuwe	2,8,14,16	51 35	21 10
Meffle	1,22,23,32,33	50 25	21 10
Megen	1,2,3,4,8,14	51 40	21 50
Mehaigne	23,32,33	50 25	20 55
Meiderick	01	51 00	23 00
Meiegem	01	50 40	19 20
Mejema	12	53 15	22 50
Meilan	1,22,33	50 35	20 55
Meiringa	12	53 05	22 40
Meisberg	01	49 40	22 40
Mekeren	04	51 45	21 55
Mekinge	24	50 35	20 20
Melaeten	14,20	52 00	21 20
Melanoy	35,37	50 20	18 30
Melantois	35,39	50 25	19 10
Melchior Charle	22	51 05	20 40
Melckma	13	53 10	22 10
Meldam	1,13	52 55	22 10
Melde	1,33,40	50 45	19 40
Meldelt	22	50 45	20 10
Meldene	35	50 40	19 40
Meldert	3,22,23,24	50 50	21 20
Mele	22,32,33	50 20	20 35
Melick	05	50 55	22 20
Melin	1,30	50 25	21 55
Meling	24	50 20	20 35
Meliori	22,24,33	50 25	20 35
Melis	24,25,35	50 55	20 20
Meliskerck	21	51 30	19 30
Meliſſandt	1,14,15,35	51 45	20 00
Meliſwaert H.	14	51 55	21 20
Mell	1,3,4,7,8	51 45	21 45
Melle	1,35,40	50 55	19 50
Melles	1,34,37	50 40	18 00
Melling	3,6	51 50	22 50
Melling Veen	06	51 50	22 55
Melmont	32,33	50 20	20 45
Melsbroeck	22,24,33	50 45	20 35
Melſen	25,27,35,40	51 05	20 25
Melſene	35,40	50 50	19 45
Membac	1,30	50 20	22 15
Menaldum Adeel	13	53 05	21 55
Mencoq	35	50 30	18 05
Mendonck	1,40	51 00	19 50
Menergny	33	50 25	19 55
Mengles	16	51 45	21 10
Menichweer Polder	18	52 30	20 55
Menkeweer	12	53 10	22 55
Mennekenſhave	10	52 20	22 50
Menſelaer	8,9	51 25	22 45
Menſingeweer	12	53 15	22 45
Menubois	33	50 15	20 15
Meppel	1,2,3,10,11	52 35	22 35
Meppen	1,10,11	52 40	22 00
Mepſche	1,2,10,11	52 45	23 10
Merbelelſe	33	50 10	20 15
Mercaſtel	1,34	50 05	18 40

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Merchant	30	50 35	22 00
Merche	31	49 30	22 00
Merchten	22,35	50 50	20 20
Merchy	34	50 00	18 50
Merck fl.	2,22,23	51 20	20 50
Merckelback	30	50 45	22 10
Merckem	1,34,37,38	50 45	18 45
Merdorp	23,32	50 30	21 05
Mere	24	50 50	20 10
Merefelt	1,22,28	51 15	21 30
Merem	3,9	51 25	22 55
Merendere	38	51 00	19 35
Merentes	30	50 20	22 15
Meres	1,34,37,39	50 30	18 30
Mereſteyn	14,17,18	52 25	20 50
Merexplas	25	51 15	20 55
Merghem	34	50 30	18 30
Mericourt	34,39	50 10	18 40
Mericourt Abb.	34	49 50	18 30
Merignies	1,35,39	50 20	19 15
Merin	1,33	49 45	20 40
Meringy	33,34	50 20	18 50
Meris	35	50 30	18 45
Merkel	1,10	52 05	22 55
Merlain	35,39	50 25	19 30
Merlencourt	34	49 50	18 30
Merlimont	34	50 20	17 50
Mernau	34	50 20	18 20
Merode	23,25	50 55	21 00
Meroels	30	50 25	22 15
Merrem	01	50 40	23 20
Merrwelen	23	50 40	21 15
Merſel	1,18,22,25	51 20	20 50
Mertenslinde	22	50 45	21 45
Mertert	1,31	49 30	22 30
Mertsbergen	3,7	51 55	21 45
Mervaulx	34	49 55	18 40
Mervelt	1,3,6	52 00	23 10
Merville	1,35,37,39	50 25	18 30
Merung	31	49 40	22 40
Merwe	14,15,16,22	51 45	20 50
Merwe De	1,2,14,22	51 45	21 00
Merwe Polder	16	51 35	20 50
Merwiler	01	50 20	22 40
Merxem	22,25	51 05	20 30
Merpeſtein	30	50 40	22 25
Mery	30	50 20	21 45
Meſick	22	50 50	22 00
Mespelare	24,40	50 55	20 10
Meſſelb oeck	22,23,29	50 50	21 00
Meſſen	01	52 00	24 00
Meſſencauture	34	49 55	18 50
Meſſencouſtur	31	49 20	21 10
Meſtin	33	50 30	19 55
Meſvin	33	50 15	20 05
Mete	32,33	50 10	20 40
Metelen	01	52 00	23 20
Metendorff	31	49 40	22 10
Meteren	1,34,37,39	50 35	18 35
Metrix	31	49 50	22 30
Metſelwier	13	53 15	22 15
Mettering	31	49 10	22 20
Metz	1,31	48 50	22 10
Metzhoven	23,25,29	50 50	20 55
Metzich	31	49 20	22 50
Meucooq	34,37	50 35	18 00
Meulebeke	1,24,38	50 50	19 15
Meule Polder	27,40	51 15	20 05
Meuleſtee	40	51 00	19 45
Meuninck	37	50 50	18 50
Meurcyn	34	50 20	18 40
Meurdricum	35,39	50 20	18 50
Meurpont	34	50 10	17 50
Meurs	02	51 00	22 40
Meuſeele	25	50 40	21 00
Meuwe	1,3,22,25	51 35	21 10
Menwen	1,22	50 55	21 40
Meux	22,32,33	50 25	20 50
Meyeghem	38,40	50 55	19 35
Meyel	1,2,3,5,8,22	51 15	22 10
Meyelſe Veen	05	51 05	22 10
Meyerde Hooge	22	51 20	21 15
Meyerſwyc	3,4,7,8	51 50	22 10
Meyerye vanden	04	51 30	21 25
Meylain	23	50 35	20 55
Meylegem	40	50 50	19 45
Meynart	33	50 30	19 35
Meyſtorff	31	49 48	22 10
Mezencouture	41	49 55	19 05
Mianoye	32,33	50 05	20 50
Michaelis S.	25	51 05	20 35
Michel S.	1,34,35,38	50 25	18 00
Michels S. Capel	35	50 55	19 00
Michel S. Fort	28	51 30	21 30
Michel S. Mont	31	49 10	22 00
Michelbeke	33	50 40	19 50
Michel S. Geſtel	28	51 25	21 30
Middachten	3,6,7,8	51 55	22 20
Middachten Reen	4,7	51 55	22 15
Middelaer	3,4,5,8,22	51 35	22 10
Middelbeeck	07	52 05	22 30
Middelbeerſe	22,28	51 20	21 25
Middlebert	1,12	53 05	22 55
Middle Block	15,16	51 55	20 50
Middleburch	01	52 20	19 20
Middleburchdyck	17	52 00	20 40
Middelburg	36,38,40	51 20	19 30
Middelburg Schans	02	51 00	19 20
Middelloop	8,14,16	51 50	21 15
Middel Harnes	14,15	51 40	20 10

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Middelkercke	35,37	51 00	18 40
Middellaerkerck	11	52 55	23 20
Middellandt	17,20	52 00	20 55
Middellye	18	52 30	21 05
Middelnaerkerck	10	53 00	23 10
Middel Polder	17	52 05	20 40
Middel Polder Comi.	19	52 30	21 00
Middelroy	28	51 30	21 40
Middel Sloot	18	52 30	21 00
Middelſtum	12	53 10	23 00
Middelton	14	52 45	21 35
Middelvelt	17	52 20	20 55
Middelvelts watering	17	52 20	20 55
Middelwynde	22,23	50 40	21 15
Miderdale	1,31	49 30	22 20
Midlum	13	53 05	21 45
Midlye	14	52 25	21 20
Midtlandt	1,13	52 15	21 35
Midwolde	2,10,11,12	53 05	23 20
Midwout	14,18	51 35	21 25
Mied	18,19	52 20	21 00
Mieden	1,12	53 15	23 05
Miegelbeke	40	52 45	19 45
Mienlaen	15	51 55	20 35
Mient	17	52 15	20 40
Mieroe	33	50 10	20 15
Mierle	01	50 00	20 00
Miersbeke	22,33	50 45	20 40
Mierſchezuwe	17,20	52 10	20 55
Miert	17,20	52 10	20 55
Miertenen	1,32,33	50 05	20 25
Mieuſegem	24	50 50	20 25
Mignau	1,22,33	50 25	20 15
Mihault	34	49 50	18 30
Milecourt	34	49 55	18 30
Milendam	10	52 45	22 15
Milendonck	03	51 00	22 50
Milengem	1,31	49 10	22 20
Miler	32,33	50 10	21 00
Milford	1,3	50 50	22 50
Mill	1,3,8,22	51 35	22 05
Millam	34,35,37	50 40	18 10
Milleboom	35	51 10	19 15
Millefau	34	50 25	18 00
Millegem	22,25	51 00	20 40
Milligen	22	50 35	22 00
Millingen	3,4,6,7	51 45	22 20
Millonſeſſe	39	50 20	19 20
Min fl.	31	49 50	22 40
Minderhout	22,25	51 20	20 50
Minnaem	23	53 05	21 55
Minnebs Clooſter	28	51 00	22 00
Minnerſga	13	53 05	21 50
Miramont	34	49 55	18 40
Miriwart	31	49 50	21 20
Mirns	1,2,13	52 50	21 45
Miſeri	35	51 15	19 55
Miſhagen	22,25	51 10	20 30
Misken	22,23,25,33	50 45	21 10
Miſpeldouck	23,24,25	50 50	20 40
Miſsine	31,33	49 40	21 10
Mitlaren	10,11	52 55	23 00
Mitlen	23,24	50 40	20 50
Mocheau	32	50 15	20 25
Mockena	13	53 10	22 15
Mocron	22,32	50 30	21 20
Modef	01	50 00	21 29
Modum	1,10,11	53 00	23 10
Moenderberg	05	51 35	22 35
Moer	23,25,29,38,40	50 55	20 50
Moer De	15	51 35	20 15
Moer Nieu	25	51 15	20 40
Moeras en Heyde	13	53 00	22 25
Moeraſsige Heyde	13	53 00	22 20
Moetbeke	34,35,39	50 30	18 20
Moer Capel	1,14	52 00	20 45
Moerdyck	22,25,27	51 35	20 45
Moere	1,35,38	51 00	18 55
Moere fl.	38	51 05	19 55
Moere groote kleyne	34	50 45	18 30
Moerende	15,17	52 00	20 40
Moergeſtel	28	51 20	21 20
Moerige Veenen	10	52 15	23 00
Moerkapel	15,17	52 00	20 40
Moerkercke	35,38	51 05	19 15
Moerkercke Myns	16	31 40	20 35
Moerkerckland	14,21	51 45	20 40
Moerlanden	1,37	50 55	18 20
Moermont	21	51 40	19 40
Moermont Fort	25,26	51 25	20 25
Moers	1,9	51 15	23 00
Moers Comitatus	1,9	51 15	22 55
Moersbanck	38	51 10	18 30
Moersbeke	37	50 30	18 20
Moersbergen	14,20	51 50	21 30
Moerſchans	2,22,27	51 10	20 05
Moerſele	1,39	50 40	19 00
Moerſledes	1,35	50 45	19 05
Moerſpeye	2,21,35,40	51 10	19 55
Moervaert	35	51 05	19 55
Moesbach	30	50 30	22 30
Moeſche	35	51 05	20 10
Moeſdam	17	52 10	20 30
Moeſella fl:	01	49 00	23 00
Moeurs	2,5	51 15	22 50
Moffbos	4,7	51 55	21 55
Moggerſhil	21	51 35	20 00
Mohon	31	49 20	20 40
Moisny S. Pierre	33	50 25	20 05
Moiſou	34	50 05	18 00

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Mol	24,25	50 45	20 30
Molaing	1,33,34,41	49 55	19 35
Molan	30	50 35	21 55
Molbay	33	50 25	19 50
Molderen	22	50 50	20 20
Molebeioul	23	50 35	21 00
Molegat	17	52 10	20 35
Molegors	16	51 30	20 40
Molelaen	15,17	51 55	20 35
Molembais	22,23	50 35	21 05
Molembay	33	50 35	19 30
Mollem Sloot	17	52 15	19 30
Molen	1,35	50 20	21 40
Molenaersgrave	16,20	51 45	21 00
Molenbeke	22,23,25	50 45	21 00
Mole Vliet	15	51 55	20 45
Molewatering	15,17	51 55	20 45
Molewern	1,13	52 50	21 40
Molin	30	50 45	22 00
Molinelle	34	50 10	17 50
Molinet	35,39	50 15	19 20
Molinghem	34	50 30	18 20
Moll Vryh	2,25	51 00	21 10
Molle	1,22	51 05	21 15
Mollegat	21,25,27	51 25	20 20
Mollem	22,24	50 50	20 20
Molndray	35,39	50 35	19 30
Mol op de Nethe	22	51 05	20 45
Molroy	1,31	49 00	22 10
Momegnies	1,33	49 50	20 20
Momelin S.	37	50 35	18 00
Mon	41	50 25	19 05
Monberne	35	50 20	18 40
Monbernefon	34,37,39	50 25	18 25
Monbliart	33	49 50	20 20
Moncada	35,40	51 15	19 55
Monceaulp	35,39	50 15	19 10
Moncecourt	35,39,41	50 15	19 10
Moucheau	33,34,41	50 15	19 30
Monchiel	1,34	50 10	18 10
Monchy	1,31	49 00	21 10
Monchy noſtre dame	31	49 20	20 40
Monchy perieup	34,41	50 10	18 40
Moncorne	31	49 20	20 30
Monderbergh.	08	51 35	22 30
Monde ſur Marchien	33	50 15	20 30
Mondieu Abb.	31	49 10	21 00
Mondricourt	34	50 05	18 20
Monfaucon	1,31	49 00	21 20
Mongremin	31	49 10	21 40
Monheim	01	50 40	23 00
Monhoven	1,31	49 10	22 10
Monickhoff	05	50 55	22 15
Monioe	1,30	50 25	22 25
Mon Johy	22,30	50 30	21 40
Monneke Meer	18,19	52 20	21 05
Monnicke Berge	20	52 05	21 25
Monnicke Sloot	13	53 10	21 20
Monnikedam	1,2,14	52 20	21 20
Monnikelandt	4,8,15	51 40	21 15
Monnikelandt Lieu	15	51 40	20 35
Monnix	28	51 30	21 40
Monnix Rogier	28	51 20	21 50
Mons	22,24,32,33	50 25	20 45
Monsdetht	38	51 00	19 45
Monſeau	33,34	49 40	14 50
Monſencourt	34	50 05	18 10
Mons Peule	33,34,39	50 20	19 00
Monſiau	31	49 30	21 00
Monſrin	33	50 10	21 10
Mons S. Andre	22,23	50 30	21 00
Mons S. Martin	41	40 50	19 15
Monſter	1,14,15	52 00	20 15
Monſterſche watering	15	51 55	20 15
Monſtiers	39	50 30	19 40
Monſtreul	1,34	50 20	17 50
Monſtreul aubois	33	50 30	19 40
Monſtreul au Dames	33	49 50	20 10
Mont	1,30,34	50 10	18 20
Mont S. Eloy	34	50 10	18 30
Mont S. Geneure	33	50 10	20 15
Mont de la Trinitie	39	50 30	19 30
Mont S. Wybert	22,23	50 30	20 40
Montaigle	31,32,33	50 10	20 50
Montbegny	35	50 30	20 05
Montbegny tineulx	33	50 15	20 30
Mont do uleurs	33	50 00	20 05
Montecouve	41	49 55	19 15
Montegny	31,32,33	50 15	21 15
Montegny Sambre	32	50 15	20 35
Monten	30	50 25	22 15
Montenaken	22,23,33	50 35	21 15
Mont Eneſcour	34	50 10	18 30
Monters Ducat	01	51 00	23 20
Montenvente	34	50 20	18 20
Monterbergen	05	51 30	22 40
Monterlant	206	51 45	22 35
Monterles	34	50 00	18 10
Montfort	1,30	50 20	21 45
Montfort landt van	20	51 55	21 05
Montherine	31	49 30	20 40
Montjardin	34	50 40	17 50
Montigny	33,39,41	50 05	20 15
Montmedy	31	49 10	21 20
Montoiny	1,34	50 20	18 40
Montoire	34,35,37	50 40	18 00
Montoy	34,37,41	50 40	18 00
Montrecourt	33,34,41	50 10	19 30
Montreulp	33	50 15	19 50
Montregny	31	49 40	20 30

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Montzen	30	50 30	22 10
Moock	2,3,4,5,8,22	51 40	22 10
Moordenaarsbraak	18	52 25	21 10
Moordreeht	1,14,15	51 55	20 45
Mooregem	35	50 45	19 40
Moorſele	1,22,24,35	50 55	20 10
Mooſle	35,37,38	50 40	19 50
Moorsledes	35	50 40	19 10
Mora	04	01 50	22 00
Mora De	13	52 50	21 45
Moras	22,28	50 30	21 10
Morchten	24	00 55	20 20
Morckhoven	23,25	50 55	20 55
Morcourt	33	50 30	19 35
Morghem	40	50 40	19 40
Mores	33	50 35	21 05
Moreſent	30	50 30	22 15
Moriamme	32,33	50 10	20 40
Morianſart	24	50 30	20 35
Moriaucourt	34	50 15	18 20
Morlawets	33	50 15	20 20
Mormte	08	51 30	21 35
Mormpt	1,3	51 30	01 35
Mormpt Niev Over	03	51 35	22 03
Morpa	34	49 55	18 40
Morquain	01	50 20	19 20
Morra	1,13	53 15	22 20
Morſche	22	50 55	20 15
Morſipont	33,41	50 20	19 45
Morſt	4,7	52 00	21 50
Mortaigne	33,35,39	50 20	19 35
Morhaiſen	04	51 40	21 40
Mortier	21	51 30	19 40
Mortrou	30	50 30	22 00
Mortſele	22,25	51 00	20 35
Mortzeele	40	50 50	19 50
Morville	1,31,32,33	50 10	21 40
Morxblais	01	51 00	21 00
Mory	1,34	50 00	18 40
Moſa fl.	1,22,32,33	50 20	21 15
Moſe	32	50 15	21 05
Moſella fl.	31	49 00	22 10
Moſelleborne	31	50 00	22 30
Moſlin	35	50 35	20 00
Moſſel	3,6,7	52 00	22 45
Moſſelbroeck	25	50 50	21 00
Moſſelkreeck	21,35	01 25	20 05
Moſſelhoeck	21,27	51 25	20 15
Motte La	23,24,34,37	50 35	20 45
Mottebeeck	23,25,29	50 50	21 00
Mottecenſe La	35,39	50 10	19 05
Motrou	22	50 30	22 05
Moucado	21	51 15	19 50
Moucaque	34	50 25	18 00
Mouchyn	33,35,39	50 20	19 25
Mouden	35	50 40	19 30
Moveron	39	50 30	19 10
Moulia	1,22,32,33	50 25	21 25
Moulan	34,41	49 55	18 55
Moulen	33	48 55	20 45
Mouler	33	50 10	21 00
Moulinghem	37	50 25	18 15
Moulin	32,33,39	50 20	21 15
Moulin a lethour	33,34	50 00	19 50
Moulin Leronnere	39	50 15	18 40
Mouliu de renge	32	50 25	20 50
Moulin de falſen	32,33	50 20	20 55
Moulin le conte	37	50 30	18 10
Moulle	34,37	50 35	18 10
Moumelin S.	34	50 35	18 10
Mourceur	35,39	50 30	19 30
Mourmanlx	33	50 05	19 55
Mournonsfort	22	51 25	20 20
Mouſchroen	35	50 35	19 15
Mouſon	1,31	49 10	21 10
Mouſtier	1,22,32,33	50 20	20 50
Mouſtier enſaigne	33	49 55	20 15
Mouſtier ſur Thy	24	50 30	20 40
Mout Auba	34	50 15	18 50
Mouteny	01	50 00	17 00
Mox	1,22,32	50 30	21 20
Moyekene	16	51 30	20 35
Moyenville	1,34	50 05	18 40
Moyken t'	35	50 50	19 20
Moylant	08	51 35	22 25
Mozey	32,33	50 25	21 05
Muelebeke	35,39,40	50 50	19 20
Muers	13,6,8	51 50	22 25
Muggenburg	24,25	50 55	20 35
Muggenheer	07	51 50	22 20
Mugge Schans	16,22	51 40	21 05
Muggewert	16	51 40	21 00
Muicke	20	51 55	21 35
Muienvelt	20	52 05	21 10
Muiſe Clooſter	24,25	50 50	20 40
Mullem	1,35,40	50 45	19 40
Mullum	1,3,5,22	51 30	22 10
Munckebranim	13	53 05	21 55
Munckebroeck	34,35	50 45	18 00
Muncrepach	31	49 30	22 20
Munde	01	50 40	22 40
Mundt	03	50 40	22 00
Munickhorff	03	51 00	22 20
Muninck	1,35	50 45	18 55
Munkebuert	18	52 35	20 55
Munkezyl	12,13	53 10	22 35
Munne	08	51 25	22 50
Munnekedam	3,17,18	52 25	21 05
Munnekelandt	16	51 35	21 20
Munneke Polder	17	52 10	20 35
Munnekevelt	20	52 10	21 15
Munikeburen	2,13	52 45	22 05
Munnickhuyſen	3,7,8	51 50	22 10
Munsdorff	31	49 30	22 20
Munſter	01	51 40	24 00
Munſter Nieu	35	51 10	19 00
Munſter Stift	2,3,6	51 50	23 00
Munſter bilſen	1,22	50 45	21 45
Munſtereyſel	01	50 00	23 00
Munſterghelen	22,30	50 50	22 10
Munte	1,40	50 50	19 45
Munte Ter	1,12	53 10	23 20
Muntendam	10,11,12	53 00	23 10
Murchy	32,33	50 20	21 00
Murckhoven	22	51 00	20 55
Murick	04	51 50	21 40
Muriebach	31	50 00	22 30
Murmer Over Neer	08	51 35	22 35
Murmerwolde	13	53 10	22 15
Murs	05	51 15	32 55
Muſchenen	30	50 25	22 10
Muſegem	22	50 50	20 20
Muſen	22	50 50	20 40
Musken	22	50 40	21 40
Muskenhow	04	51 45	22 00
Muſpot	30	50 25	22 20
Muſſel Aa fl.	1,2,10	52 50	23 15
Muſſelbrouck	2,10,11	52 50	23 10
Muſſenbrg	04	51 45	22 00
Muyden	2,3,14,17	52 10	21 20
Muydenberg	14	52 15	21 25
Muyen	1,14	52 15	21 20
Muyer Sand	14,18	52 15	21 20
Myder Meer	17	52 20	21 05
Mydrecht	1,14,17,20	52 10	21 00
Mye	14,17	52 05	20 45
Mye De	17	52 10	20 35
Mye Oude	14,20	52 05	20 55
Myheeck t'	17,20	52 05	20 50
Myl	01	50 20	23 00
Myl Ambacht vander	16	51 40	20 45
Mylders	35	50 35	18 20
Mylinge	08	51 25	22 45
Myllen	22	50 50	22 10
Myl Polder	16	51 40	20 45
Mynen	17,20	52 05	21 10
Myſen	1,14,18,19	53 30	21 05
Myſen Ooſt	19	52 30	21 05
Myſs	22	50 35	22 05
Myſt	3,6	51 50	21 05
My Syde	17,20	52 05	20 55

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Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
NAam Sloot	18	52 30	21 05
Nabbers Nollen	18	52 45	20 55
Nackerdyck	17	52 15	20 50
Nacoope	20	52 00	20 50
Naeldwyck	54,15,21	52 00	20 10
Naerden	1,2,3,14,20	52 10	21 20
Naerder Meer	14,20	52 10	22 20
Nagelhorſt	04	51 35	22 05
Nagelpoel	07	52 05	22 20
Naing	41	50 20	19 05
Nakoopes	17	52 05	20 45
Nalen	32,33	50 10	20 30
Namen	22,31,32,33	50 20	20 55
Namen Polder van	40	51 15	20 05
Nameſche	22,32,33	50 20	21 05
Namur	01	50 00	20 40
Nanay	33	50 15	20 10
Nandel	1,12	53 15	22 50
Nandren	30	50 20	21 35
Nanen	32,33	50 15	20 55
Nargenae	5,22	51 35	22 15
Narſon	01	50 20	21 20
Naſogne	31	49 50	21 20
Naſſou caſtell	21,22,25	51 25	20 20
Naſſouſche Grondt	16	51 35	20 40
Naſſouwe Polder	16	51 35	29 40
Naſte	33	50 25	20 10
Nat	22,24,33	59 45	20 15
Natgat	21,35	51 25	19 40
Natwis	1,3,4,8,14,20	51 50	21 35
Nau	1,34	50 05	18 10
Navange	33	50 05	21 15
Nave	1,33,34	50 00	19 30
Nauweyote	21,35,36	51 25	18 05
Nauwerna	17,18	52 20	20 50
Navy	41	50 10	19 20
Nay	1,2,22,30	50 40	21 55
Nazareth	22,25	51 00	20 40
Nazarette	1,35,38,40	50 50	19 40
Neberye	34	50 35	18 00
Neck	14,18,19	52 25	21 00
Neckerspuel	24,25,29	50 55	20 40
Neckoort	18,19	52 25	21 00
Nede	1,10	52 00	23 00
Nederhoven	1,31	49 10	22 20
Nederhorſt	20	52 10	21 10
Nederkruchten	03	51 00	22 30
Nederplun	31	50 00	22 20
Nederſel	28	51 15	21 20
Nederveen Ambacht	16	51 35	21 05
Nederweert	1,3,22	51 10	22 00
Nederwetten	22	51 20	21 40
Nedon	34	50 25	18 20
Nedonche	34	50 25	18 20
Neede	2,3,6	52 00	23 00
Neele	22,33	50 40	20 30
Neel Gyſe Rae	15	51 55	20 30
Neerbeeck	30	50 45	21 55
Neerboſch	4,8	51 40	22 05
Neerbrakel	40	50 40	19 50
Neerenwatergang	35	51 05	19 40
Neerheſpen	01	50 40	21 00
Neerlanderbrouck	20	51 50	21 25
Neerokeſeele	,22,23	50 45	20 40
Neerſen	01	51 00	22 40
Neervelyee	22	50 40	21 00
Neerwaſten	37	50 35	18 55
Neerwetten	28	51 15	21 40
Neeryſſche	22,23,24	50 40	20 45
Neidebach	31	49 50	22 40
Nempou	34	50 10	17 50
Nerat	30	50 25	22 15
Nergehſna	03	51 30	22 10
Nerharen	30	50 40	21 50
Neroorsbach	30	50 30	22 20
Nes	1,2,3,14,20	52 05	21 10
Nes Polder	15,16	51 55	20 45
Neſſerlant	1,12	53 10	23 30
Neſtelre	1,3,22	51 35	21 45
Nethe fl.	24,25,29	50 55	20 40
Nethenen	22,23,24	50 40	20 00
Nettelhorſt	6,10	52 05	21 50
Nettelhorſter	06	52 05	21 55
Netterden	3,6	51 45	22 40
Netſen	01	50 40	23 00
Neubroeck	22	50 40	22 10
Nevelhorſt	06	51 45	22 30
Nevelle	35,40	50 55	19 35
Neves	01	51 00	23 20
Neuf Capel	1,35,39	50 25	18 50
Neuf Catel	34	50 25	17 50
Neuffchaſtelle	1,31	49 40	21 20
Neuffeulle	39	50 30	19 00
Neufmaiſnil	33	50 05	20 00
Neufmaiſon	39	50 20	19 50
Neufmolin	34	50 05	18 20
Neufville	34,41	50 05	19 15
Neufville les bois	32	50 20	21 00
Neufville vitas	34,41	50 10	18 40
Neuf Ville S. Waaſt	39	50 15	18 40
Neville	33	50 15	19 50
Neukercke	39,40	50 40	19 35
Neukirchen	09	51 15	22 55
Neum	1,34	50 10	18 10
Neuremont	32	50 15	20 40
Neusburg	31	49 20	22 30
Neuſe Ter	1,2,21,35	51 15	19 45
Neufville	39,41	50 20	19 40
Neuville	34	50 05	18 00
Neyde	1,22	50 50	20 45
Neyghem	33,35	50 40	20 10
Neynde	23,35,29	50 50	20 45
Neys	22	50 50	20 25
Nibickswout	14	52 35	21 25
Nicolaes S.	35,38,40	51 15	19 30
Nicolaes S. Caſt.	40	51 10	20 00
Nicolaes S. berg	25,29	50 50	20 55
Nicolaes S. Capel	37	50 50	18 20
Nicolaesgae S.	13	52 50	22 00
Nicolas S. au Camp	34	50 15	17 50
Nichte Vecht	17,20	52 10	21 10
Nideck	01	50 20	22 40
Nider	01	51 00	22 20
Nidermelen	01	50 00	22 20
Niderreys	31	49 20	22 20
Nidercoop	13	52 50	22 20
Nieborg	01	50 40	22 20
Nieborne	02	52 40	22 20
Niefwilre	30	50 35	22 15
Niega	1,13	52 50	21 45
Niehaske	1,13	52 55	22 05
Niehorne	1,13	52 55	22 15
Niehove	1,12	52 40	22 40
Niehontpade	2,13	52 50	22 15
Niehoutwolde	13	52 50	22 10
Niehuyſen	1,13	52 55	21 45
Nieime	33	49 55	20 35
Niekerck	01	53 00	22 00
Niel	1,22,23,33,39	50 35	21 15
Niele	1,22,25,29,35	51 00	20 25
Niel S. Martin	22,23	50 30	20 45
Nielles	1,34	50 25	17 50
Niemardum	13	52 50	21 50
Nienbeeck	3,6	52 05	22 30
Nienborg	1,2	52 00	23 20
Niendyck	04	51 45	21 55
Nienhoven	10,11	52 40	22 45
Nienhus	01	02 40	23 40
Nienhuys	2,10	52 05	23 05
Nienoort	12	53 00	22 45
Nienoorts Veenen	12	53 00	22 40
Nienove	1,24,33,35	50 45	20 05
Nientap	1,10,11	52 35	22 35
Nienxliet	01	51 00	19 20
Niep Boſch	37,39	50 30	18 25
Nieprinns	37	50 35	18 50
Nierbos	03	51 40	22 00
Nierip	1,2,14,18	52 40	21 05
Nieripper Kogge	14,18	52 40	21 05
Nierl	07	52 15	22 30
Nieroperverlaet	18	52 40	21 00
Niers fl.	1,2,3,5,9	51 15	22 40
Nierſſebroeck	5,9	51 20	22 35
Nierſſen	3,7	52 10	22 35
Niervaert	16	51 35	20 35
Nierwerwe	40	51 25	19 35

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Nieſchoot	13	52 50	22 10
Nieſviler	01	50 20	22 20
Nietryn	13	52 45	22 05
Nieubau	30	50 25	22 15
Nieubroek	2,3,7	52 10	22 25
Nieubrongerga	13	52 55	22 10
Nieuburg	04	51 50	21 55
Nieucap.	35	50 50	18 45
Nieu Clooſter	3,5,8	51 35	22 20
Nieucoop	1,14,17,20	52 05	20 55
Nieudorp	15,16,17,30	52 00	20 50
Nieveen	1,10,11	52 35	22 30
Nievenborck	30	50 35	22 05
Nievenhof	30	50 30	22 15
Nieuherbergop	11	52 35	22 40
Nieuhof Polder	40	51 20	20 00
Nieuhys	13	53 05	21 45
Nieukerck	35,37,39	50 35	18 45
Nieukerck Veen	07	52 05	21 50
Nieukuick	25	51 30	21 20
Nieuland	3,4,7,14,16	51 45	21 10
Nieulands Polder	40	51 15	19 55
Nieuleckerlant	14	51 50	20 50
Nievleet	34,37	50 35	18 10
Nieumeer	1,22	51 20	20 35
Nieumuel	06	52 00	23 00
Nieu Ooſt Meer	15	51 35	20 15
Nieu Polder	15	51 35	20 00
Nieupoort	36,37,38	51 00	18 35
Nieurode	1,22	50 50	21 00
Nieukuten	10	52 50	23 25
Nieuſchans	04	51 40	21 45
Nieuſtadt	3,5	50 50	22 10
Nieuvliet	35	51 15	19 20
Nieuwael	3,4	51 40	21 25
Nieuwaelſe wetering	04	51 40	21 20
Nieuwateringer	15	52 00	20 20
Nieuwe Cananel	02	51 00	19 20
Nieuwediep	21,35	51 45	19 30
Nieuwedorp	21	51 30	19 50
Nieuwegrift	11	52 35	22 20
Nieuwehorn	21	51 50	20 00
Nieuweland	15,20	51 50	20 25
Nieuwe Meer	14,17	52 15	21 00
Nieuwenberg	16	51 30	20 35
Nieuwendam	18,19	52 20	21 00
Nieuwendam fl.	35,38	50 55	18 45
Nieuwenhagen	30	50 45	22 15
Nieuwenhoorn	15	51 45	20 05
Nieuwenhove	35,40	50 40	20 00
Nieuwenhuys	06	52 00	23 00
Nieuwer-A.	14,17,20	52 05	21 10
Nieuwerbrug	14,20	52 00	20 55
Nieuwerhavenſe Gat	38	51 20	19 30
Nieuwerkerck	1,20,21	51 40	20 40
Nieuwerkerck fl.	15	51 55	20 40
Nieuwerlee	35	50 35	18 20
Nieuwertueule	24	50 45	20 20
Nieuweroede	20,25	52 05	21 10
Nieuwe Sandt	21	51 45	19 30
Nieuwe Schans	07	52 20	22 25
Nieuwe Slaper	17	52 20	20 45
Nieuweſt	15	51 50	20 25
Nieuvaert van Gent	35	51 05	19 45
Nieuwe Veen	17,30	52 10	20 55
Nieuwe Wetering	17	51 40	21 55
Nieuwier	13	53 15	22 15
Nieuwkooperdyk	17	52 05	20 50
Nieuwlande	25	51 00	20 55
Nieuw Munſter	38	51 10	18 55
Nieuw Polder	15	51 50	20 30
Niewen Bos	14,16	51 30	20 35
Niewendam	14	52 20	21 10
Niewendam Sluys	37	51 05	18 40
Niewerhaven	22,27	51 30	20 10
Niewerkerck	14,17	52 15	20 50
Niewerve	21	51 25	19 30
Nikerck	1,13	53 15	22 15
Nilingen	1,10	52 25	23 15
Nimmegen	3,4,6,7,8	51 45	12 10
Nimmegen t' Ryck	4,8	51 40	22 00
Nimmegſe Quartier	03	51 40	21 50
Nimy	33	50 20	20 05
Ninecourt	32	50 20	21 00
Nip	35	50 25	18 40
Nipen	5,9	51 35	22 50
Niport	14	52 35	21 05
Nisdorp	30	50 25	22 20
Niſpen	22,25	51 25	20 30
Niſtelroy	28	51 35	21 50
Niſtricht	3,4	51 40	21 55
Nitgat	01	51 20	19 40
Nitterden	04	51 40	22 20
Nivele	38	50 55	19 35
Nivelle	24,32,33,34	50 25	20 25
Nivelle Majeurie	24	50 25	20 25
Nivels Schans	21,38	51 15	19 30
Nobelwert	04	51 55	21 45
Nooermont	31	49 40	21 30
Nodebaix	23,24	50 40	20 50
Noduwe	22,23,33	50 35	21 05
Noefchaſteau	30	50 35	22 05
Noef Maiſon	33	50 20	19 55
Noef Ville	30,33,34	50 05	19 20
Noef ville ſur Escault	33	50 10	19 30
Noefvilles	1,33	50 25	20 05
Noefvelly	33	50 00	19 40
Nockeren	35	50 45	19 35
Noeve	1,34	50 20	18 30
Nojellettes	34	50 15	18 30
Nojeville	01	50 00	18 40
Noilet	34	50 15	18 10
Noion	32	50 15	21 10
Noit fl.	31	49 40	20 30
Noircyn	33	50 15	20 05
Noirmont	22,23,24	50 25	20 45
Noiſen	1,31	50 10	21 20
Nokeren	1,39,40	50 50	19 30
Nokeren Huys	40	50 45	19 30
Nolvan	1,31	49 30	21 00
Nomanlg	35,59	50 20	19 20
Nommees	33	50 20	19 20
Nona Sloot	19	51 25	21 10
Nonel	33	50 15	20 05
Nonnenboſch	37,39	50 45	18 55
Nonnenboſch van	35	50 55	19 50
Nonville	22	50 25	21 35
Nonviller	34	50 20	17 50
Noor	15	52 00	20 05
Noordam	22,25	51 30	20 40
Noordammerbrug	17	52 15	20 50
Noordcloos	14,16,20	51 50	21 05
Noorden	17,20	52 05	20 50
Noorden Bos	16	51 35	21 00
Noorderdrachten	13	53 00	22 15
Noordcrdyck	17,20	52 15	20 55
Noordergatgat	1,2,13	53 15	21 35
Noorderhaken	1,14	53 00	21 10
Noorderwyck	22,25	51 00	20 50
Noordiep	22	51 35	20 30
Noordkercke	37	50 40	17 45
Noordſcote	37	50 50	18 40
Noordweſterdyck	18	52 45	21 05
Noordyck Polder	40	51 15	20 00
Noordt Zee	19	52 45	20 40
Nooremans Cap.	35,38	51 15	19 30
Noorland	15,16	51 35	20 10
Noorland Nieu	15	51 45	20 15
Noorlandsdyck	15	52 00	20 05
Noort	14,15	51 45	20 35
Noort fl.	15,17	52 05	20 35
Noort Avelin	37	50 35	17 55
Noort Beerkyn	37,39	50 30	18 30
Noortbroeck	12	53 05	23 10
Noortbuert	17	52 05	20 30
Noortdorp	14,17,18	52 30	20 50
Noortgeeſt	22,25,26	51 25	20 20
Noortgow	21	51 40	19 50
Noorthoorn	1,2,10	52 25	25 30
Noortlaren	2,10,11,12	53 00	23 00
Noortmeer	18,19	52 20	21 00
Noortmeerbeeck	29	50 50	20 40
Noortnieuland	15	51 50	20 10
Noort Oort	21	51 30	19 50
Noort Poel	17	52 15	20 35
Noort Polder	15,16,17	52 00	20 25
Noortkyſwyckſe	15	52 05	20 20
Noortſchantz	22,25	51 25	20 20
Noortſebuert	17,20	52 05	20 50
Noort Sloot	18,19	52 20	21 00
Noort ton	14	52 50	21 35
Noort Veen	06	52 05	22 35
Noort Veen urye	17	52 10	20 50
Noortwele	21	51 40	19 40
Noortwyck	1,14,17	52 10	20 40
Noortwyckopzee	2,14	52 15	20 35
Noortwyckerhout	14	52 15	20 40
Noortwolde	10,11,13	52 45	22 30
Noortwolder-Meer	10	52 45	22 30
Noortwont bloek	15	51 50	20 20
Noortzuyder	16	51 55	21 00
Noortzuyderdyck	17	52 00	20 50
Noortzyde	17	52 00	20 50
Noorwyckerhout	17	52 15	20 35
Noot	14,17	52 05	20 30
Nootberg	1,30	50 35	22 30
Nootporp	14,15	52 00	20 30
Nootdorperkade	15	52 00	20 25
Nooten	21,35	51 20	19 50
Nootmonſter	21	51 30	19 30
Norch	1,2,10,11	52 55	22 50
Nordebay	30	50 35	22 05
Norden	12	53 25	23 30
Norderdyck	18	52 45	21 05
Nordevelt	10,11	52 55	22 50
Nordkercke	34	50 40	18 00
Nordray	30	50 20	21 50
Norcſcote	34	50 45	18 40
Nordt	34	50 40	18 00
Nordyck	1,6,12	53 05	23 00
Norhau	24	50 30	20 35
Norremeergat	17	52 10	20 35
Norre Poel	17	52 10	20 35
Norrt Kae	15	52 00	20 25
Nort	34	49 55	18 10
Nort Eemptr.	07	52 05	22 30
Nort laren	01	53 00	23 00
Noſſegem	22,24,33	50 45	20 35
Noſtre Dame au bois	34	50 10	18 40
Noſtre Dieu Part.	30	50 15	51 50
Notebaix	22,33	50 40	20 50
Notenſe Geule	40	51 15	19 50
Nottelen	01	51 40	23 40
Notter	10	52 15	23 00
Novaigne	01	50 20	21 40
Noville Mchaigne	32	50 25	20 55
Noville	32	50 25	21 20
Noukoop	15,17	52 00	20 30
Nourſen	34	50 05	17 50
Nounaulp	35,39	50 30	19 10
Nouterſtene	35	50 30	18 40
Nouvegne ou Elf	22	50 35	21 55
Nouvion	31	49 10	20 40
Noyelle	33,34,35,39	50 00	19 20
Noyelles	34,35,39,41	50 15	18 50
Noyellewion	34	50 10	18 30
Noyon	1,31,33	50 10	21 10
Nubbupwout	18	52 35	21 10
Nuborg	22	50 35	22 05
Nuef capelle	34	50 25	18 40
Nuefville	34	50 10	19 10
Nuenum	5,22	51 05	22 15
Nueven	1,3,22	51 20	21 40
Nuis	1,12	53 00	22 35
Nuiſſenburg	17	52 20	20 40
Nukercke	33,35	50 40	19 40
Nuland	28	51 35	21 40
Nulde	07	52 15	21 55
Nulles	34	50 40	19 00
Nunspeet	1,2,3,7	52 15	22 10
Nunum	03	51 00	22 10
Nupkercke	34,37,39	50 30	18 45
Nurburg	1,31	49 50	22 10
Nurleu	34	49 50	18 50
Nuſtat	22	50 55	22 05
Nuſteryck	08	51 40	21 55
Nut	22	50 45	22 10
Nutterden	1,8	51 35	22 20
Nuwenhove	33	50 35	20 05
Nuys	1,3	51 00	23 10
Nuythoorn	14,17,20	52 10	21 00
Nybert	12	53 00	22 40
Ny Clooſt.	13	53 00	22 55
Nyebroeck	1,10	52 10	22 20
Nyega	1,13	53 00	22 15
Nyelande	10,11	52 50	23 00
Nyenbeeck	10	52 05	22 30
Nyen Clooſter	12	53 10	23 10
Nyenhuys	1,10	52 25	23 25
Nyenoort	10,11	53 00	22 40
Nyenſteeck	10,11	52 40	22 25
Nyeſyl	12	53 10	22 40
Nykercke	12	53 05	22 40
Nylant	1,2,12,13	53 00	21 50
Nylen	22,25	51 00	20 45
Nyp.	09	51 10	23 00
Nysboecle	40	50 45	19 45
Nyſele	22,24,33	50 30	20 25
Nyſteryck	22,28	51 40	11 50
Nyvelt	14,20	51 55	21 10
Nywalen	14,22,25,28	51 40	21 20

O

Obbema	13	53 10	22 15
Oberbillig	31	49 30	22 30
Obberreys	1,31	49 10	22 20
Obergum	12	53 10	22 50
Obers	34	50 25	18 40
Oberyſche	23	50 40	22 40
Obey	33	50 15	21 10
Obics	1,33	50 05	19 55
Obificu	33	50 30	19 30
Oboure	33	50 20	20 05
Obrechies	33	50 00	20 10
Obricourt	39	50 10	19 10
Obſervanten	5,6,8,22	51 00	22 05
Oby	1,34,35,39	50 15	19 00
Obye	1,33,39	50 20	19 35
Ochamp	31	40 40	21 10
Ochten	3,4,8	51 45	21 50
Ochtenwael fl.	01	51 40	21 40
Ochtezecle	35	50 35	18 25
Ochtrug	02	52 00	23 20
Ockenbroeck	10	52 10	22 40
Odenroy S.	2,3,22,28	51 25	21 40
Odinck	03	51 50	23 00
Odonck	38,40	50 55	19 35
Odoorn	1,10,11	52 40	23 10
Odyck	1,4,7,14,20	51 55	21 25
Oebois	30	50 25	22 15
Oedelem	1,35,38,40	51 05	19 15
Oefelgem	38	50 50	19 25
Oege Clooſter	13	53 00	21 50
Oele	1,22,25	51 00	21 00
Oele Comitatus	25	51 00	20 55
Oelegem	22	51 05	20 40
Oeltgiſplaet	14,21,22	51 35	20 25
Oen	3,7	52 15	22 25
Oenema	13	52 55	22 00
Oepen	30	50 25	22 20
Oeren	1,34,35,37	50 55	18 35
Oerle	1,2,5,22	51 20	21 30
Oeſſelgem	35,39,40	50 50	19 25
Oeſtene	1,37	50 45	18 40
Oeſtine	35	51 00	19 25
Oeſtinge	33	50 40	19 55
Oeſtrum	13	52 10	22 15
Oeteren	1,5,22	50 55	21 55
Oeteroi	22,23	50 45	21 05
Oetmarſen	10	52 20	23 20
Oetverdigem	40	50 45	19 50
Oevel	1,22,25	51 00	21 00
Oever	11,14	52 35	23 10
Oeuf S.	1,34	50 10	18 30
Oeuf en Artois	34	50 15	18 10
Oey	1,8	51 45	22 10
Offais	6,7	52 05	22 30
Offenburch	08	51 40	22 35
Offeren	3,4,8	51 45	21 50

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Ofhen	14	52 10	20 40
Offin	34	50 20	18 00
Offin legrand	34	50 15	17 50
Offingahuyſen	13	53 00	21 45
Offuz	1,22,23,33	50 30	21 00
Ogex	1,31	49 00	21 40
Ognies	39	50 10	18 50
Ogny	32	50 15	20 40
Ogy	33	50 35	19 50
Ohein	1,22,24,33	50 35	20 35
Ohey	32	50 15	21 10
Oirbach	01	50 20	23 20
Oirbeke	22,23,33	50 40	21 00
Oireville	34	50 00	19 20
Oirſchot	1,2,22	51 25	21 25
Oiſterum	22	51 25	22 10
Oiſterwyck	23,25	50 50	20 55
Oiſy	34	50 00	19 20
Okeghein	24,33,35,40	50 45	30 10
Okeren	33	50 35	19 55
Olarck	37	50 35	17 45
Olde Ampten	1,10,11	53 00	23 10
Oldebercoop	1,13	52 50	22 20
Oldeborg	05	51 00	22 20
Oldebroeck	1,2,3,7,10	52 20	22 15
Olde Clooſter	13	53 00	21 50
Oldega	1,2,13	52 50	21 50
Oldchaske	13	52 55	22 05
Olde Heyde	05	51 15	22 40
Oldehof	10	52 05	22 55
Oldeholtpade	10,11,13	52 45	22 20
Oldeholtwolde	13	52 50	22 10
Oldehoorn	2,13	52 55	22 05
Oldehorne	13	52 55	22 20
Oldehove	12	53 10	22 45
Oldehoven	10,11	52 40	22 40
Oldehus	1,12	52 00	23 40
Oldehuyst'	10	52 30	22 15
Oldekercke	1,12	53 05	22 40
Oldemarckt	10,11,13	52 40	22 15
Oldemullen	01	52 00	23 00
Olden Clooſter	12	53 15	22 45
Olden Clooſter F.	12	53 15	23 10
Oldendorg	2,12	53 10	23 35
Oldenhove	06	51 55	22 30
Oldeniel	10	52 20	22 25
Oldenſyl	12	53 15	23 00
Oldenzeel	1,2,10	52 15	23 20
Oldermeulen	10,11	52 55	23 00
Olderſum	12	53 10	23 40
Oldeſchoot	13	52 55	22 10
Oldetrynde	1,10,13	52 45	22 10
Oldkerck	1,13	53 10	22 05
Oldover	1,13	52 50	22 00
Oldterp	2,13	53 00	22 20
Oldwulde	13	53 10	22 20
Ole S.	1,33,34	50 00	19 20
Oleberch	08	51 45	22 00
Olegem	25	51 00	20 40
Olen	27	51 10	20 05
Olenbergh	05	50 55	22 20
Olencourt	34	49 55	18 10
Olfen	01	51 20	23 40
Olhain Caſt.	34	50 15	18 30
Olidam	10	52 05	23 05
Ollandt	28	51 25	21 40
Ollegny	35	50 35	19 55
Ollenberg	03	50 50	22 20
Olmen	1,22,25	51 00	21 15
Olſen Caſt.	35	50 50	19 30
Olſene	35,38,40	50 50	19 30
Olſt	1,2,10	52 15	22 25
Olt Heyde	09	51 15	22 40
Olthuff	14,17	52 15	20 45
Olyblock	15	51 55	20 10
Olyſchans	21,35,38	51 15	19 20
Omar S.	1,34,35,37	50 35	18 10
Omber	10	52 30	22 45
Omont	1,33	50 05	20 00
Ommedyck	15,17	52 05	20 35
Ommelen Clooſter	28	51 10	22 10
Ommen	1,2,10	52 25	22 45
Ommeren	3,8	51 50	21 40
Ommermoer	1,10	52 25	22 40
Ommerſchantz	2,3,10	52 30	22 45
Ommoorts	15	51 55	20 35
Onayn	33	50 10	19 45
Onbekende	1,21,35	51 35	19 50
Onckerzele	33,35	50 40	20 05
Ondanckberge	37	50 40	18 30
On de noice	37	50 40	18 30
Onder den dam	12	53 10	22 55
Onder Polder	19	52 30	21 05
Ondert pantſchap	16	51 35	20 50
Onderwoning	08	51 20	22 55
Ondert	30	50 25	22 10
Oneſy	33	50 10	19 50
Onfort	1,31,33	49 50	20 50
Onkerſeele	40	50 40	20 00
Onnen	12	53 00	22 55
Onruſt	21,35	51 35	19 40
Onſel	30	50 45	21 55
Onſen Oort	22,25,28	51 35	21 20
Onſer Vrouwen	22	50 55	20 40
Onſe Lombeck	24	50 40	20 15
Onſe Polder	21	51 35	19 30
Onſe Thielt	22,23,25	50 45	21 00
Onſe Linden	35	50 55	20 05
Onſſen	8,14,22,28	51 40	21 30
Onſta	12	53 10	22 50

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Onſwedde	10,11	52 50	23 20
Onwaert	15	51 40	20 05
Ooch t'	14,18	53 50	21 10
Ooch oude	18	52 50	20 55
Oochmeergat	18	52 50	20 55
Oocos	34	50 05	18 20
Oodonck	35	50 55	19 40
Oog	02	52 40	20 40
Oolde	06	52 05	22 45
Ooltgenſplaet	15,25	51 35	20 25
Oonkerck	13	53 10	22 05
Oordegem	40	50 50	19 55
Oorden	17,20	52 05	20 55
Oorsbeec	01	50 40	22 00
Oorſcamp	38	51 00	19 10
Oorſchot	28	51 20	21 30
Oort	01	53 00	23 40
Oorter Veeneu	02	53 00	22 40
Ooſſelt	06	51 50	22 40
Ooſt	23	50 40	21 05
Ooſtackere	35,40	51 00	19 45
Ooſtbroeck	3,20	52 00	21 20
Ooſtburch	21,38	51 15	19 25
Ooſtcamp	35	51 00	19 10
Ooſtcapelle	21	51 30	19 30
Ooſtdonger Adel	13	53 15	22 15
Ooſtdorp	14,17	52 20	20 50
Ooſtduynkercke	37	51 00	18 30
Ooſtduyvelant	22	51 35	20 10
Ooſteint	1,14	53 00	21 25
Ooſtende	2,35,36,38	51 05	19 45
Ooſtenderdyck	20	52 10	20 55
Ooſtenderlaen	17	52 15	20 40
Ooſt Enſe kade	15	51 55	20 35
Ooſter	1,21,35	51 45	19 40
Ooſterampt	12	53 10	23 00
Ooſterbanck	1,35	51 25	18 45
Ooſt	21	51 30	19 00
Ooſterbeeck	3,4,7,8	51 50	22 05
Ooſterbeerſe	22,28	51 20	21 25
Ooſterbievum	13	53 00	21 50
Ooſterblocker	1,18	52 35	21 15
Ooſterbrock	10,11	52 55	23 00
Ooſterbroec	14	51 55	21 25
Ooſterbuert	11	52 35	22 40
Ooſterdyck	18	52 35	20 55
Ooſtereynd	13	54 00	21 55
Ooſter Gat	1,21	51 35	19 20
Ooſter Goo	02	53 00	22 00
Ooſterhaule	1,13	52 55	22 30
Ooſterhoff	10	52 10	23 00
Ooſterholt	3,8	51 45	22 05
Ooſterhout	4,6	51 45	22 05
Ooſterhuyſen	1,11	52 40	22 50
Ooſterlant	1,14,,21	52 50	21 30
Ooſterlittens	13	53 00	21 55
Ooſterloo	1,22,23,25	51 00	21 05
Ooſtermega	13	52 50	22 00
Oſtermeer	13	53 05	22 15
Ooſtermoer	10,11	52 45	23 10
Ooſterom	03	51 20	22 10
Ooſter Schelde	27	51 25	20 15
Ooſterſee	13	52 50	22 00
Ooſter Sloot	18,19	52 25	20 55
Ooſter Sluys	18	52 25	21 00
Ooſterſtein	21	51 35	20 00
Oſterveen	2,10	52 25	22 35
Ooſter Verlact	11	52 40	22 30
Ooſterum	05	51 20	22 15
Ooſterwatercn	10,11	52 45	22 40
Ooſterweel	25,27,40	51 05	20 30
Ooſterwelſchendyck	25	51 05	20 30
Ooſterwierum	13	53 00	22 00
Ooſterwolde	2,3,7,10	52 20	22 10
Ooſterwyck	22,25,28	51 25	21 20
Ooſterwyck dikrictus	22	51 25	21 10
Ooſterwyck fl.	28	51 25	21 20
Ooſterzee	1,2	52 40	22 00
Ooſteynde	1,13	53 15	21 40
Ooſt Francland	15	51 50	20 25
Ooſtgat	35,36	51 30	19 10
Ooſtgeeſt	14,17	52 10	20 40
Ooſtgeeſt t' Land	17	52 10	20 30
Ooſthem	13	52 55	21 50
Ooſthuyſen	14	52 30	21 20
Ooſt'huyſer Sloot	18,19	52 30	21 00
Ooſthove caſt.	35	50 30	18 55
Ooſtkade	15,17	52 05	20 35
Ooſtkercke	22,33	50 30	20 20
Ooſtkleyne	15	52 05	20 20
Ooſtmael	22,25	51 10	20 50
Ooſtmerhorn	1,2,13	53 15	21 20
Ooſt 90. Margen	15	52 05	20 20
Ooſtnieukercke	35	50 45	19 05
Ooſtrum	1,14,17	52 10	20 30
Ooſtvliet	35,38	51 20	19 20
Ooſtum	1,12	53 10	22 50
Ooſtvogei	27	51 10	20 05
Ooſtvoorn	14,15,21	51 50	20 00
Ooſtwatering	15	52 00	20 30
Ooſtweert	14,20	52 00	21 15
Ooſtwinckel	35	51 05	19 30
Ooſtwolt	10,11,12	53 05	22 45
Ooſtwolter meerbed	12	53 00	23 20
Ooſtwout	1,14,18	52 40	21 15
Ooſtwyck	10,11,14	52 40	22 30
Ooſtzauen	14	52 20	21 10
Ooſtzeele	40	50 50	19 50
Ootegem	35	50 40	19 30
Ooterdam	12	53 10	23 20

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D.M.	Longitude. D.M.
Ootfordt	09	51 15	23 00
Ootmerſſum	02	52 20	23 00
Ooverluer	23	50 40	21 00
Ooyegem	35	50 45	19 20
Opbicht	22	50 50	22 05
Opcrueſs	22	50 35	22 10
Opdam	14,18	52 35	21 05
Opdammer	18	52 35	21 00
Opdams Polder	17	52 05	20 40
Opde Lucht	1,22	51 15	20 40
Opden Rae	08	51 20	21 45
Opder hart	1,3	51 00	22 40
Opdorp	22	50 55	20 20
Opdorplaen	35	51 00	20 15
Opdorp Vlaenderen	24	50 55	20 20
Open	01	50 20	22 20
Opende	1,2,13	53 00	22 15
Opgaſthuis	30	50 40	22 00
Opgen Coul	5,9	51 15	22 35
Opgen haeg	05	51 25	22 35
Opghelen	22,30	50 45	22 00
Ophaeg	03	52 00	22 20
Opharen	22	50 45	22 00
Opheleſem	22	50 35	21 10
Opheim	22,24,33	50 30	20 25
Ophem	24	50 50	20 25
Ophem Prior viz.	24	50 40	20 35
Ophemert	22	51 40	21 35
Ophoven	5,22	50 55	22 05
Ophouwe	01	51 20	22 20
Opmeer	14,18	52 40	21 10
Opon	1,31	49 40	21 10
Opor	33	49 50	21 15
Oppem	30	50 35	22 05
Oppenhuyſen	13	52 55	21 55
Opperdoes	14,18	52 40	21 25
Oppon	31	50 00	22 00
Opprebaip	22,23,33	50 35	20 55
Opſtal	23,24	50 50	20 40
Opſterlandt	13	52 55	22 15
Optlecke	22	51 30	22 00
Op Velpe	1,22	50 40	20 55
Opwoluwe	22	50 40	20 35
Opwyck	22,24,35	50 50	20 20
Oquier	01	50 00	21 20
Oraigne caſt.	22	51 30	20 15
Orange	25	51 30	20 20
Orange Polder	21	51 30	19 40
Orangien	21	51 35	20 10
Orange Polder	21	51 30	19 40
Orangien	21	51 35	20 10
Orbais	22,23,24,33	50 30	20 50
Orbe	01	50 20	17 40
Orbende	1,34	49 55	18 20
Orchimont	32,33	50 15	20 45
Orchyes	33,34,35,39	50 20	19 20
Orcq	35,39	50 25	19 30
Ordam	22,25,27,40	51 10	20 25
Ordam Schans van	22	51 35	20 40
Ordel	2,10	52 25	22 30
Orderen	21,22,27	51 10	20 25
Ordingen	03	51 10	23 00
Ordre	25,40	51 10	20 30
Ore	1,32,33	50 10	20 40
Orgny	33	49 40	20 25
Orient	22,23,33	50 45	21 25
Oriſandt	2,21	51 35	19 40
Orival	24	50 30	20 20
Orle	03	51 20	22 10
Orlo	31	49 50	21 40
Ormal	24	50 35	20 25
Orme	1,22,32,33	50 20	20 45
Orme fl.	22,33	50 20	20 45
Orne	1,31	49 00	21 30
Ornu fl.	24,32	50 20	20 45
Orp	23	50 35	21 05
Orque	33	50 25	19 30
Orsbach	5,30	50 55	22 15
Orsbeeck	30	50 45	22 05
Ormael	22,23	50 40	21 15
Orſoy	1,3,5,9	51 20	23 00
Orte	01	49 40	21 40
Ortell	10	52 10	22 35
Orten	1,3,4,8,22,28	51 35	21 30
Orthemmer Meer	28	51 35	21 30
Ortonville	1,31	49 50	21 30
Orvalle Abb.	31	49 20	21 30
Orvelde	10,11	52 40	23 00
Oſinga	13	53 00	21 45
Oſmael	1,14	52 00	20 30
Oſs	1,3,8,22,28	51 35	21 40
Oſſele	22,24,33	50 45	20 20
Oſſenberg	5,9	51 25	22 55
Oſſenbroec	3,8	51 40	22 25
Oſſenburch	08	51 20	22 45
Oſſendrecht	22,25,27	51 15	20 25
Oſſeneſſe	35	51 20	19 50
Oſſenhaer	11	52 35	22 40
Oſſeſteert	21	51 45	19 50
Oſsingewier	13	52 55	21 55
Oſſmaelſlandt	27	51 10	20 25
Oſt Bois	30	50 20	22 15
Oſtemercy	32,33	50 10	20 50
Oſtendorp	01	51 20	23 20
Oſtin	32	50 20	20 50
Oſtvleteren	35	50 45	18 45
Oſtwoldt	01	53 00	23 20
Otys	33	50 30	19 50
Otergoe	22	50 40	21 35
Oteroy	33	50 45	20 55

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Othan fl.	31	49 10	21 30
Otmarſch	01	52 20	23 20
Otteghem	39,40	50 40	19 25
Ottelandt	1,14,16,20	51 50	21 00
Ottelboets Capel	35	50 45	18 50
Ottenberg	22,23,24	50 35	20 45
Ottenſteen	1,3,6,10	52 00	23 15
Otterdyck	14	52 35	21 10
Otterloo	1,2,3,4,7	52 00	22 10
Otterlyck	18	52 35	21 00
Otterlyckerdyck	13	52 35	21 00
Otterſchenbroeck	17,20	52 05	21 05
Otterſem	1,3,4,5	51 35	21 15
Ottingnyrs	22,23,24	50 30	20 40
Oubertgem	35	50 50	20 00
Oubin	1,32,33	50 20	21 15
Ouborch	40	50 55	20 05
Ouburg	25,40	51 00	20 05
Ouchten	35	50 45	19 10
Oucommers Polder	26	51 30	20 25
Oude A	17	52 10	20 35
Oude Caſtel	35	50 30	18 20
Oudediep	14,18	52 45	21 20
Oudedyck	15	51 50	20 20
Oudedycks Polder	15	51 50	20 30
Oude Gat	38	51 15	19 15
Oude Harck	15	51 50	20 25
Oude Hooge Veens	17	52 10	20 45
Oude Hovin	1,15,21	51 35	20 10
Oude Hoornſe Veer	15	51 45	20 10
Oude Kamps Polder	15	51 55	20 10
Oudekecker A. fl.	11	52 55	23 20
Oudekerck	4,14	51 50	22 20
Oudekerckhof	17	52 15	20 50
Oudekokerdyck	15	51 55	20 10
Oudekoop	16,17,20	52 00	20 55
Oudekooperdyck	17,20	52 10	21 00
Oude Lands	15,16	51 45	20 45
Oudelant	22	51 25	20 15
Oude Lee	15	52 00	20 40
Oudeler	31	49 50	22 00
Oude Maas	15	51 45	20 30
Oude Man	36	50 40	17 20
Oude Meer	14,17	52 15	20 50
Oude Moer	16	51 35	20 50
Oude My	17	52 05	20 50
Oudenaerde	33,35,40	50 45	19 45
Oudenaken	22,24,33	50 40	20 20
Oudenborg	1,2,35,38	51 05	18 50
Oudenboſch	21,22,25	51 30	20 35
Oudendam	14	52 05	21 00
Oudendyck	14,18,19	52 30	21 20
Oudenhove	07	51 55	22 30
Oudenhoornſchedyck	15	51 45	20 10
Ouden Tempel	04	51 45	22 00
Ouden Vrieſchen	18	52 45	20 55
Ouderkerck	17,20	52 10	21 00
Oude Sant	14	52 35	21 40
Oude Scheiding	21	51 25	20 10
Oude Seele	1,34,35,37	50 40	18 20
Oude Swyn	35	51 10	19 10
Oude Tonge	35	51 45	20 00
Oude Water	1,2,14,16	51 55	21 00
Oude wateringervels	15	52 00	20 15
Oude wetering	04	51 40	21 50
Oudt A.	17	52 10	20 40
Oudyck	16,17	51 35	20 40
Overboelare	33	50 35	19 55
Overbrakel	40	54 40	19 50
Overbuert	15,17	52 00	20 35
Overbuerts Polder	17	52 00	20 30
Overen	01	50 40	22 40
Over Flackee	15,21,35	51 45	20 10
Over Gaeu	15	52 00	20 25
Overgang	1,31	49 40	22 10
Overhaal	18	52 45	21 05
Overhage	07	51 50	22 20
Overlaer	3,6	52 05	22 50
Overlangebroeck	3,20	51 50	21 30
Overkruchten	03	51 00	22 30
Overmeer	14,20	52 10	21 15
Overmeere	35,40	51 00	19 55
Overroot	30	50 25	22 15
Overſche	10,11	52 45	22 50
Overtſchie	14,15,21	51 50	20 30
Overſinge	1,11	52 40	22 30
Overtom	14	52 15	22 05
Overton	34	50 20	18 20
Overtoom	17	52 15	20 55
Overveen	14,17,18	52 20	20 40
Overyſche	1,22,24	50 40	20 40
Overyſſel	3,6	52 10	22 45
Ouffel	3,4,5	51 35	22 10
Ougne	30	50 20	21 50
Ougnyes	34	50 20	18 50
Ouhain	33	49 50	20 15
Ouhe	32	50 25	21 15
Oviler	34	49 55	18 30
Ovimont	31	49 30	22 30
Oukerck	1,3,14,20	52 05	21 15
Oukerspel	18	52 40	20 55
Oulenpas	06	51 55	22 35
Oulſt	3,7	52 15	22 30
Oulterſteene	37,39	50 30	18 30
Oultrebois	34	50 05	18 10
Our	3,6	51 45	22 45
Ourbe	34,37	50 30	18 00
Ourby	31	49 50	22 20
Ourden	02	52 05	22 15
Ourinegy	39	50 30	18 50
Ourt	1,31	49 40	22 00
Ourt fl.	31	49 50	21 40
Ourtcha Stelle	31	49 50	22 00
Ouſſeneſſe	1,21,40	51 20	20 00
Ouſſy	41	50 20	19 50
Out A.	1,14,20	52 00	21 15
Outbouble Caſtel	38	51 10	19 50
Outbroeckhuyſen	08	51 50	21 30
Outdorp	14,15,21	51 45	19 50
Oute fl.	1,30	50 20	21 45
Outersdorp	17	52 15	21 00
Outgeyng	14,20	51 55	21 10
Outheusden	14	51 35	21 10
Outhoornſekade	17	52 05	20 40
Out Huyſen	17,20	52 05	20 55
Outkerckhoff	16	51 35	21 10
Outkerspel	14	52 40	21 10
Out Slot	25,27	51 25	20 25
Outſhoorn	17	52 05	20 40
Outvorſt	04	51 40	21 50
Outvorſterbrug	04	51 40	21 45
Out Franckeland	15	51 50	20 25
Outwyck	1,14,20	52 00	21 15
Outwater	28	51 25	21 40
Ouwe	1,22,25,29	51 05	20 50
Ouwedorp	21	51 30	19 50
Ouwel	01	49 40	22 20
Ouwelandt	17,20	52 00	21 00
Ouwerkerck	1,14	52 15	21 00
Ouwergem	24	50 40	20 30
Ouwegande	21,35,40	51 25	19 50
Ouwewert	04	51 50	21 45
Owe	01	50 00	22 20
Oxelare	34,35,37	50 35	18 20
Oxen	3,6,10	52 05	22 35
Oy	2,3,4,6,7	51 45	22 15
Oydekenskerck	21	51 24	19 50
Oye	1,34,35,37	50 45	18 00
Oyegem	1,39,40	50 45	19 70
Oyekercke	37	51 00	18 25
Oyen	1,3,4,8,14,22	51 40	21 40
Oyenbrug	24	50 50	20 30
Oyke	40	50 45	19 40
Oykercke	01	50 40	18 20
Oyſe fl.	33,34	49 40	19 35
Oyſerwert	04	51 45	22 10
Oyskerck	24	50 30	20 20
Oyſy	33,34,39,41	50 10	19 05
Ozy	41	50 20	19 30

P

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
PAbayart	33	49 45	20 15
Paddegat	17	52 10	20 40
Padefoort	06	51 30	22 40
Padua	32	50 15	20 55
Paenderen	08	51 45	22 20
Paerde Hill	16	51 35	20 40
Paeſens	13	53 15	22 15
Paefloe	10,11	52 40	22 15
Paeſſchendale	34,37,38	50 45	18 55
Pageres	31,33	49 40	21 00
Palaicone	34	50 40	18 00
Palant	30	50 35	22 30
Palenberch	30	50 45	22 20
Paleſteyn	15,17	52 00	20 35
Paliſeu	1,31	49 40	21 10
Palleſcheidt	31	49 50	22 40
Pallien	31	49 40	22 30
Palmeſtein	04	51 45	21 30
Paln	31	49 40	22 40
Palvez	1,33,34,39,41	50 10	19 05
Pamelen	24,33,35,40	50 45	20 10
Pamerel	33	50 20	19 50
Pamer	1,34	50 00	17 50
Pampel	07	52 00	22 15
Pampus	1,2,14,17,18	52 20	21 10
Pan	01	53 00	21 00
Pancencourt	41	50 10	19 15
Pancras S.	14,18	52 35	20 55
Panderen	3,4,6	51 45	22 20
Pandeſez	32,33	50 25	20 45
Panne	15	51 55	20 05
Pannehuys	25	51 30	20 55
Pannenhuys	06	51 40	22 35
Panſer	12	53 15	22 40
Papegem Capelle	40	50 50	19 55
Papegnies	33	50 30	19 55
Papekoop	14,17,20	52 00	20 55
Papekooperdyck	17,20	52 00	20 50
Papelandt	17	52 15	21 05
Papelens	33	49 50	20 05
Papemeer	17	52 05	20 30
Papendal	07	51 55	22 10
Papendrecht	16, 21,22	51 45	20 50
Papendyck	28	51 35	21 40
Papenhoeck	27	51 15	20 25
Papenvoort	11	52 50	23 00
Papinga	12	53 00	22 00
Papingeloo	38	51 05	19 25
Papeweert	16	51 40	21 00
Paradis	34	50 30	17 40
Parbicher	09	51 15	23 00
Parck	1,4,8	51 50	22 05
Parck. Abb. Viz.	23,24	50 45	20 50
Parck Polder	40	51 20	20 00
Parega	13	52 55	21 45
Parenti	34	50 35	18 00
Parick	1,8	51 45	22 20
Parken	18	52 45	20 55
Parquevie	33	50 05	19 55
Partey	22,30	50 35	22 10
Parvis	37	51 00	18 40
Pas	1,34	50 00	18 30
Pas de Calais	35	50 50	17 35
Paſchierdecker	22	51 05	20 30
Pasdorff	31	49 40	22 00
Paſelle	34	49 55	18 00
Paſſeau	35	50 25	19 25
Paſte Au	32	50 20	20 40
Paterwolde	10,11	53 00	22 50
Pattegeny	31,33	49 40	21 00
Patientia	1,35,38,40	51 15	19 40
Patlandt	15	51 55	20 10
Patthem	35	50 50	19 15
Paveeter Joncker	28	51 30	21 30
Paul S.	1,34	50 15	18 20
Paul Comte de	01	50 20	18 10
Pauwe	24,25,29	50 55	20 30
Pauwels S.	21,35,40	51 15	20 00
Pauwels Lathem	33,40	50 45	19 50
Pawinckel	01	53 00	23 20
Peckend	31	49 50	22 20
Peckgatt caſt.	25,27,40	51 15	20 30
Peckgolt	1,31	50 00	22 10
Pecquencourt	33,34,41	50 15	19 20
Pedorff	31	49 30	22 20
Peech	1,31	49 20	22 10
Peekel A.	12	53 00	23 20
Peel Sylva	1,2,3,5,22	51 20	22 10
Peellandt	5,22,28	51 15	22 00
Peele	27	51 05	20 25
Peellandt	28	51 20	21 40
Peelt	1,22	51 05	21 40
Peene	34,35,37	50 35	18 15
Peene fl.	34,35,37	50 40	18 30
Peer	1,22	51 00	21 40
Peerdemart	35,36,38	51 20	19 15
Peerl	31	49 20	22 30
Peerl Schantz	35,40	51 10	20 25
Pefort	1,31	49 30	22 10
Peins	13	53 05	21 15
Peiſſant	33	50 10	20 15
Peiſſen	1,2,10,11	53 00	22 50
Peiſſe	10,11	52 55	22 45
Pelaene	17,20	52 00	20 55
Pelgrim	16	51 35	20 45
Pellain	22,23,33	50 35	21 15
Pellenberg	22,25,23	50 45	20 55
Pelone	17	52 20	20 50
Pelſſenkam	04	51 45	22 05
Pelt	28	51 30	21 35
Pendreeht	15	51 45	20 30
Pendrecht Kerck	16	51 45	20 35
Penia	1,34	50 10	18 20
Penins Veer	17	52 20	20 44
Penoy	1,34	50 25	18 30
Penplinge	34	50 45	17 50
Peperga	1,10,11,13	52 45	22 20
Pepingen	22,24,33	50 35	20 15
Peppelen	06	51 40	22 35
Peppelgraefweert	04	51 45	22 15
Pequeſcourt	39	50 10	19 10
Perboombrugge	37	50 50	18 40
Perck	1,22,33	50 45	20 50
Percken	22	50 50	20 35
Percyn	14,15,17	52 05	20 25
Percek	24	50 50	20 35
Perenchies	34,35,39	50 30	18 50
Pernes	1,34	50 20	18 20
Pernis	1,14,15,21	51 50	20 25
Pernoy	34	49 55	18 10
Peroe	1,33	49 50	20 05
Perone	33,34,35,39	50 25	19 15
Peronne	33	50 15	20 15
Perſeau	33,34	50 15	19 20
Perſey	34	50 20	18 20
Perſingen	3,4,6	51 40	22 10
Perſonteville	32,33	50 15	20 55
Perſourie	1,31	50 00	21 50
Perunes	32,33	50 15	21 10
Peruwelz	33	50 20	19 40
Peruyte	35	50 55	18 45
Perwys	23,24,32,33	50 30	20 55
Pesdorff	1,31	49 30	22 20
Peſecken	30	50 35	22 05
Peſſe	1,2,10,11	52 40	22 50
Peſt.	10,11	52 55	22 50
Peſtrie	39	40 30	19 20
Peteghem	33,35,40	50 45	19 40
Peter S.	40	51 05	19 50
Petermanskreeck	27	51 20	20 10
Petersbeeck	23	50 40	21 00
Petersbrouc S.	35	50 35	18 10
Peters Capelle S.	28	51 20	21 50
Peterſem	22	50 45	21 55
Peterſhoeck	22	51 40	20 40
Peterſhuys	1,30	50 20	22 20
Peterſrode S.	22,23,25	50 50	20 55
Peters Viſſenake S.	23	50 40	21 00
Peters Voeren S.	22,30	50 30	22 05
Peters Woluwe S.	24	50 40	20 35
Peter Rouhouke S.	35	50 50	18 55
Petiomuel	23	50 35	21 05
Petitbecque	34,37	50 30	18 10
Petitheu	34	49 50	18 40
Petit Manis	23	50 30	20 45
Petredorff	31	49 40	22 10
Petteler Schans	2,4,22	51 30	21 30
Pettemer	18,19	52 45	20 50

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Petten Nieu Out	18,19	52 45	20 50
Peu	21	51 30	19 50
Peve	22	50 35	21 40
Pevele Mons	35	50 15	19 15
Pevele Quartier	35,39	50 20	19 15
Peulyen	15,17	52 00	20 35
Peumereu	41	50 00	19 40
Pfaltz	31	49 40	22 40
Phalenphin	34,35,39	50 20	18 50
Phebe	31,33	49 50	20 40
Philiplant S.	21,22	51 35	20 00
Philippe Caſtel	25,27	51 05	20 25
Philippen S.	35,38	51 15	19 30
Philippe Ville	1,32,33	50 05	20 40
Philippine caſt.	38,40	51 15	19 45
Philippine Polder	40	51 10	19 45
Philippo S.	40	51 15	20 20
Piaem	1,13	52 55	21 40
Pickelkae	15,17	52 00	20 45
Picquegny	34	49 50	18 00
Piecq	39	50 30	19 20
Pier S.	35,38	51 20	19 25
Pieregos	1,34	49 55	18 20
Pierrinnes	39	50 20	19 30
Pierkepape capelle	37	50 55	18 10
Piermont	34	50 45	18 10
Pieroo	35,39	50 25	19 35
Pierre S.	1,33,34,37	50 30	20 00
Pierre Brunghau	33,39	50 25	19 30
Pierſhil	1,14,15,21	51 45	20 20
Pier ſloot	13	52 50	22 00
Pierſma	13	53 05	21 00
Pieter Fort S.	38	51 10	19 50
Pieterbais	22,23,24,33	50 35	20 50
Pieterbuiren	12	53 15	22 45
Pietermanskreeck	35	51 25	20 00
Pieter Mouris	17	52 10	20 35
Pietersbierum	13	53 05	21 45
Pietersbroeck S.	34,37	50 40	18 10
Pieters Capelle S.	37,38	51 00	19 40
Pieterſhoeck	15,16,21	51 45	20 40
Pieterskersp S.	14	52 35	21 10
Pieter opden dyck	38	51 05	19 05
Pieters Sant	13	53 15	21 30
Pieton	1,22,33	50 15	20 25
Pieton fl.	22,24,32,33	50 15	20 30
Pietram	22,23,33	50 35	21 05
Pietrameul	22,33	50 35	21 10
Pieuvelinge	24	50 35	20 25
Pihem	34,37	50 30	18 10
Pilgam	35	50 40	18 20
Pilling	1,31	49 30	22 00
Pilſum	12	53 20	23 24
Pil te loo	11	52 50	23 00
Pin	1,31,34,41	40 20	21 20
Pinnum	2,13	53 00	21 45
Pinſen	21,22,25,26	51 25	20 20
Pipiers	39	50 30	19 40
Pipemont	34	50 25	18 20
Pipinſter	30	50 20	22 00
Piſtort	31	49 50	22 50
Piſwerf	15	51 50	20 35
Pitcham	1,34,37	50 45	18 10
Pithem	38,40	50 50	19 15
Piton S.	33,34,41	50 10	19 30
Pitteloo	10	52 50	22 50
Plaie	30	50 15	21 50
Plainevau	30	50 20	21 40
Plainge	33,35,39	50 20	19 30
Plainvau	31	49 30	21 00
Planc	01	50 20	19 00
Plancenoot	22,24,33	50 30	20 30
Planch	32,34	50 15	20 55
Planchet	32,33	50 20	20 45
Plancq	34,35,39,41	50 15	19 55
Planquet	34	50 15	18 00
Plas	17	52 10	20 25
Plas poels Polder	15	52 00	20 20
Plaſſendale caſt.	35	51 05	19 55
Plate	16	51 35	20 40
Plattebanck	01	51 00	18 00
Plattedyck	40	51 15	20 00
Plawelle	31	49 30	22 20
Pleggenpoel	3,6	51 50	22 50
Plempdyck	18	52 35	21 00
Pleſmuel	05	51 35	22 15
Pletſenborg	14,20	51 55	21 15
Pley	4,6	51 50	22 15
Plomp	14,15	51 45	20 35
Plouvaing	34,41	50 10	18 40
Plovy	1,22,24,32,33	50 20	20 30
Pluckmade	46	51 35	20 55
Pluir	10	52 20	22 50
Pluiſieup	1,34	50 00	18 30
Plumoncq	32,33	50 20	20 40
Plumoiſon	34	50 10	18 00
Pochelle	34	50 05	18 00
Podegem	24	50 50	20 30
Poel	1,14,17	52 10	20 30
Poel S.	1,22,33	50 30	20 50
Poel De	4,15,17	51 35	21 30
Poeldyck	15	52 00	20 10
Poeldycks Polder	17	52 20	20 45
Poele Capelle ter	37,38	50 45	13 50
Poelenburg	14,18	52 30	21 00
Poelgeeſt	14,17	52 05	20 45
Poelgeeſt Klein	17	52 10	20 30
Poelvoorde	35	50 55	19 20
Poerle	1,22,25	51 05	20 55
Poeule	34,41	50 10	18 40
Poeyermolen	22,25	51 05	20 30
Poix	33,34,41	50 10	19 40
Pol	2,3,4,6,10	52 10	22 40
Pol van Doel	35	51 20	20 10
Polanen	14,15	52 00	20 10
Polder	1,35,36	51 00	18 00
S. Anne	35,38	51 15	19 35
S. Barbers	35,38	51 15	19 35
S. Chriſtophels	35,38	51 15	19 35
S. Hieronymus	35,38	51 15	19 35
S. Marien	35,38	51 15	19 35
S. Foris	38	51 15	19 25
S. Katlyne	38	51 15	19 25
Triangel	26	51 30	20 30
van Namen	27,35	51 15	20 10
van de werp	16	51 35	20 55
Albertus	38	51 10	19 45
Auſtria	38	51 10	19 50
Bentille	35,38	51 10	19 30
S. Margret	35,38	51 10	19 30
Engelſche	35,36,38	51 20	19 05
Franſche	1,36,38	51 20	19 15
Helle	38	51 10	19 35
Kruys	38	51 15	19 30
S. Laurens	38	51 15	19 40
S. Lievens	38	51 15	19 30
Noort	38	51 15	19 25
Ooſt	38	51 10	19 35
Roſelaer	38	51 15	19 30
Hooge	20	52 00	21 00
Laege	15	51 55	20 40
Middel	27	51 15	20 10
Poldertooren	22	51 25	20 20
Poldervaert	14	51 50	20 30
Polin Joncker	28	51 05	22 00
Polinckhove	34,35,37	50 50	18 35
Pollare	1,33,35,40	50 40	20 05
Polle	1,21	51 35	19 30
Pollen	1,6	50 40	23 00
Polleur	1,30	50 20	22 05
Polleinville	34	49 55	18 20
Pols Broeck	16,17,20	51 55	21 00
Polsbroeckerdyck	17	51 55	20 50
Polſeur	30	50 20	21 45
Polvache	32,33	50 10	20 55
Polvaehiez	31	50 00	20 50
Pompvelt	8,16	51 40	21 15
Pomtaches	32	50 20	21 05
Pondrenne	33	49 55	21 05
Ponſele	38	50 55	19 30
Pont	1,34	49 55	18 20
Aſſelane	1,34	50 10	17 50
a Bouvin	34,35,39	50 25	19 15
de Bricque	34	50 30	17 50
S. Eſperit	33	50 00	19 55
a Franbois	33	49 50	20 05
le Hayſne	39	50 20	19 40
de Laye	35,39	50 40	19 35
de Loup	33	50 15	20 40
a Marque	34,35,39	50 25	19 00
de Nieullet	34	50 45	17 50
a Raiſſe	34,39,41	50 15	19 00
Rave	35	51 05	20 05
de Remy	1,34	49 55	17 50
a Treſin	35,39	50 30	19 10
a Wendin	34,35,39	50 15	18 50
Pontenel	41	50 15	19 30
Ponteniere	35,39	50 30	19 15
Ponterbrug	10,11,12	53 00	22 55
Pontieu Comte	34	50 05	17 50
Ponthy	32	50 20	20 55
Pontu	01	50 00	21 40
Pool S.	23,24	50 30	20 50
Poolvoet	21	51 35	19 40
Poolwyck	06	51 45	22 25
Poortegaet	21	51 50	20 20
Poorte	16	51 40	20 35
Poperingen	3,4,35,37	50 40	18 35
Popioelies	33	50 30	19 40
Popkensburch	21	51 30	19 30
Popma	13	53 00	22 05
Poppel	1,3,22,25,28	51 15	21 10
Poppendam	1,21	51 30	19 30
Poppendammerdyck	19	52 20	21 05
Poppenkereck	21	51 30	19 20
Poppingawirt	13	53 00	22 00
Poren	1,32,33	50 05	20 55
Portegal	2,14,15	51 45	20 35
Portel Le	34	50 30	17 40
Portelle	41	50 15	19 45
Portenge	14,17,20	52 05	21 05
Portry	41	49 55	19 30
Port Vliet	1,21	51 30	20 10
Posbeo or Blye	35	51 10	19 55
Poſiers	34	49 55	18 30
Poſt ten	12	53 10	23 00
Poſtel	1,22,28	51 10	21 20
Poſtelſche Heyde	28	51 05	21 10
Poſtel Herberge van	29	51 05	21 20
Poſtenkade	15	52 00	20 25
Poſterholt	3,5,22	50 55	22 20
Potel	1,33,34	50 05	19 50
Pot Meer	17,20	51 10	20 55
Potten	04	51 45	21 50
Potters Hoven	25,29	50 55	20 45
Pottes	1,33,35,39	50 35	19 30
Pouches	1,34	50 10	18 00
Poucke	35,38,40	50 55	19 25
Pouckebeke	35	50 55	19 30
Pougy	35	50 20	19 30
Poumera	34	50 05	18 20
Pouſele	40	50 55	19 30
Pouwels S.	01	51 00	20 00
Poxel	01	50 40	22 20
Pradelle	1,37,39	50 35	18 30
Prœly Dnce Dn.	28	51 25	21 20
Praeſt	1,3,6,8	51 40	22 35
Praet	35,38	51 05	19 15
Praſtein	6,8	51 45	22 35
Prattenberg	01	51 40	23 00
Prattenburg	07	51 55	51 50
Predela Conſouire	34	50 40	18 00
Predickheeren Hove	40	51 05	20 30
Preendurg	35	50 45	18 15
Preiſs	01	49 40	22 40
Prelle	1,32,33	50 15	20 40
Premeques	34,35,39	50 30	18 50
Premont	41	49 55	19 25
Premy	33,34	50 05	19 00
Prenne	01	50 20	18 20
Preſeau	41	50 15	19 40
Preſickhoven	07	51 50	22 15
Preſſeur	30	50 15	21 45
Preuſenes	34	50 20	18 10
Prevlne	34,35,37,39	50 30	18 30
Preuſnes	01	50 20	18 00
Preutenſtal	10,11	52 45	22 50
Preup	33,41	50 05	19 50
Preupaubois	34	50 05	19 20
Prie de Conſoire	37	50 40	17 40
Prince Henrich Fort	22	51 30	20 25
Princenhil	16	51 35	20 45
Princen landt	22	51 30	20 30
Princen Polder S.	16	51 35	20 55
Prince Stanvaert	17	52 15	20 40
Priorie	1,31	49 30	21 10
Priſſe	1,33	49 55	19 55
Projecque	34	50 00	18 40
Proiſy	33	49 40	19 55
Promelles	24	50 30	20 30
Promille	33	49 55	19 20
Promox	34	50 15	18 10
Pronville	1,34,41	50 05	19 10
Pronuin	35,39	50 20	18 50
Provetling	01	51 40	23 00
Provencia	01	52 00	23 00
Provene	34,37	50 45	18 30
Proviſe	38	50 55	18 35
Proune	01	50 40	18 20
Prooſtenhuys	17	52 10	20 55
Prouvy	1,33,34,41	50 15	19 30
Pruime	31	50 00	22 20
Prum fl.	31	49 50	22 20
Prumaigen	33	50 20	21 00
Prumeren	30	50 45	22 25
Prunier	34	50 20	18 00
Prup au bois	33	50 00	19 50
Pruys bois de	30	50 30	22 15
Pry	31	49 20	20 40
Puderoyen	04	51 40	21 20
Puen	1,31	49 20	22 30
Puers	1,22,24,25,40	50 55	20 20
Puerſem	16	51 45	21 00
Puetey	1,22,24,33	50 45	20 35
Puffelyck	3,4,8	51 45	21 50
Pulde	22,25	51 05	20 50
Pulderbos	22,25	51 05	20 50
Pulmont	17	52 05	20 45
Pumeront	39	50 20	19 50
Punte	10	52 15	23 30
Purmer	1,14,18,19	52 25	21 05
Purmerent	2,14,18,19	52 25	21 05
Purmerlant	14,18,19	54 25	21 15
Purm. Meer	02	52 20	21 00
Puſmage	31	49 20	20 50
Puſſeau	39	50 20	19 20
Puſvillers	34	50 00	18 20
Put	30	50 45	22 10
Put De	1,21,35,36	51 30	19 10
Put De Weſt	1,35,36	51 20	19 00
Purſain	22,23,33	50 30	21 20
Putte	1,22,25	51 15	20 30
Putte Vryh	25,29,35	50 55	20 40
Putte De	15	51 40	20 25
Putten	3,7	52 10	21 50
Putten t' landt van	15	51 45	20 30
Puttenſtein	3,6	52 20	22 10
Putter Bos	07	52 10	22 00
Puy	1,32,33	50 10	20 30
Puyroyen	8,16,22,25	51 40	21 15
Pynacker	1,2,14,15	52 00	20 35
Pyneborg	14,20	52 05	21 30

Q

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Qualbetalinge	35	50 55	19 35
Quacke	15	51 45	20 05
Quadelen	10	52 30	22 15
Quadyck	1,14,18,19	52 30	21 05
Quacirebbe	22,24	50 45	20 40
Quaelberg	3,8	51 40	22 20
Quaetrecht	40	50 55	19 50
Quaregvon	33	50 15	20 00
Quarmont	35,39,40	50 40	19 40
Quartes	33,39	50 30	19 40
Quartier Weſter	2,12	53 10	22 35
Quatein	35,39	50 25	19 20
Quaxdiep	51	51 50	19 50
Quehenry	33	49 50	19 55
Queinapes	1,34,41	50 10	18 45

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Quelderen t'	14,18	52 50	21 15
Queldyck	15	52 00	20 35
Quemy	1,34	50 25	18 10
Quenillon	33	50 05	20 10
Quenoy	1,35	50 35	19 00
Quentin	41	50 00	19 10
Querens	21,35,36	51 35	19 20
Query	39	50 10	18 50
Quefnies	1,33	50 15	20 00
Quefnois	34	49 55	18 20
Quefnoy	1,33,41	50 10	10 40
Quefque	34	50 30	18 00
Quetan	41	50 05	19 00
Queve La du Bois	30	50 25	21 55
Queulx	1,34	50 10	18 00
Quernes	34	50 25	18 20
Quiery	34	50 15	18 50
Quieuraing	41	50 25	19 45
Quinchy	39	50 10	19 00
Quintfheul	15	52 00	20 15
Quintin	1,31,34	49 30	21 40
Quintins Lynnyke S.	33	50 40	20 20
Quirins Capel S.	24	50 45	20 35
Quiftgelt	16	51 35	20 20
Quiskae	15,16,17	52 00	20 45
Quonne	35,39	50 20	18 40

R

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
RAbauweborch	38	51 05	19 10
Rabecque cap.	39	50 30	18 50
Rabel Sluys	18	52 30	20 55
Rabiony	33	50 15	20 50
Rabofey	30	50 30	21 55
Rabottert	30	50 25	22 15
Rade	01	01 20	23 20
Rademachern	1,31	49 20	22 20
Radinghehem	34,35,39	50 30	18 40
Radinghem	34,37	50 25	18 10
Radomez	34,37	50 30	18 10
Rae	03	52 10	22 10
Raed	1,3	51 10	22 50
Raelte	1,2,3,7,10	52 20	22 40
Raemsdonck	22,24,35	50 55	20 25
Raen	1,21,35,36	51 20	19 00
Raen Drooge	35,36,38	51 25	19 10
Raepe Caftel	27	51 10	20 10
Raephorft	06	52 00	23 10
Raerdorp	14,17,18,19	52 20	21 05
Raerdt	1,13	53 10	22 10
Raesdorp	17	52 15	20 50
Raesdorperdyck	17	52 20	20 50
Raefvelt	1,3	51 40	23 10
Raetles	16,17	51 55	21 00
Raetman	06	51 50	23 10
Raey	05	51 20	22 35
Raffeler	06	51 45	22 40
Ragny	33	50 10	20 20
Raicy	34	50 10	18 00
Raidfhoven	22,33	50 35	21 10
Raillenconrt	33,34	50 05	19 00
Railly	1,33	50 05	20 20
Raimbeval	34	50 20	18 00
Raimes	33,41	50 15	19 40
Rainbaucourt	35,39	50 15	19 00
Ralbeeck	08	51 30	22 25
Ralen	1,31	49 30	22 00
Raliencour	41	50 07	19 05
Ram	21	51 15	19 50
Ramaigne	01	49 40	21 20
Ramay	22,23,25,29	51 00	20 50
Ramcourt	1,34	50 15	18 10
Ramele	10	52 15	22 35
Ramely	33,41	50 05	19 15
Rameffer	33	49 55	20 10
Ramet	22	50 30	21 05
Ramey	22,23,30,33	50 25	21 45
Ramigny	33	50 25	19 45
Ramilles	22,23,33	50 35	21 50
Rammekens	36,38,40	51 25	19 35
Rammelandt	15	51 45	20 15
Ramray	22	50 50	21 10
Rams Capelle	35,37,38	51 00	18 30
Ranceq	1,35,39	50 35	19 10
Randenburch	16,17	52 00	20 50
Rande	10	52 10	22 30
Ranegnies	35,39	50 30	19 30
Rangel	03	50 50	22 30
Rangelray	3,5	50 50	22 30
Rangerayd	1,3,30	50 50	22 30
Ranfart	22,32,33	50 20	20 30
Ranfe	1,33	50 00	20 25
Ranfene	33	50 00	20 50
Ranfhorft	10	52 10	23 30
Ranft	1,22,25	51 05	20 40
Rantwyck	4,7	51 50	21 55
Ranum	12	53 10	22 50
Ranwyck	04	51 45	22 10
Ranz	01	50 00	17 20
Rape	22	51 10	20 10
Rapenburch	38,40	51 05	19 35
Rapersduyn	17	52 05	20 25
Raphorft	03	52 00	22 50
Rapillon	30	50 20	21 35
Rapfy	34	50 10	18 00
Rapuyne	17,20	52 00	20 55
Raquinghem	34	50 30	18 10
Raren	1,30	50 25	22 20
Rafquent	12	53 15	22 50
Rafien	15	51 55	20 00

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Raftere	31	50 00	20 40
Raftrem	52	50 10	20 55
Rateling	35	50 55	18 05
Rathum	1,22	50 55	22 00
Ratingen	01	51 00	23 00
Ratfelaer	25	50 45	20 50
Ratftaeck	06	51 50	22 40
Rattel	1,35,36	51 00	18 10
Ratting	36	50 55	17 55
Rauchicourt	34	50 15	18 20
Raveeourt	31	49 10	20 50
Ravegies	1,35,39	50 30	19 25
Ravels	22,25	51 15	21 05
Ravelfteyn	24,25,29	50 50	20 40
Raven Bos	30	50 40	22 00
Ravensberch	15,16,17	52 00	20 50
Ravenfhorft	01	52 00	23 20
Raversberge	34,37	50 40	18 10
Raveſchat Joncker	28	51 25	21 30
Raveſchol Rabot	40	51 05	19 30
Raveſre	38	51 05	18 40
Raveſtein	3,4,8,22,28	51 40	21 55
Raveſway	3,4,8,14,20	51 50	21 35
Ravigy	1,39	50 20	19 40
Ravilcau	33	50 05	19 55
Raufart	1,34	50 05	18 30
Rauffelede	35	50 55	19 25
Rawerder Hene	13	53 00	22 00
Rawyck	3,8	51 45	21 55
Ray	5,7,9	51 15	22 50
Rayd	03	51 40	23 00
Raysbeck	23	50 50	20 40
Reauvels	33	49 50	20 15
Rebay	33	50 30	19 55
Rebay	1,22,24,33	50 30	20 10
Rebecque	34	50 15	18 30
Reberets	33,34,41	50 20	18 50
Reboucour	1,21	51 50	20 00
Recainge	33	49 55	20 35
Reche	35	50 35	19 10
Rechem	16	51 30	21 00
Rechtendyck	1,2,10	52 20	22 40
Rechteren	1,6	52 00	23 10
Recken	01	51 20	23 40
Recklinchufen	10	52 15	23 00
Reckum	31	49 40	21 20
Recoigne	29	51 00	20 30
Recot	1,22,32,33	50 20	21 00
Recourt	34	50 40	18 00
Redelinghem	33	49 50	21 15
Redny	04	51 45	22 05
Reduit Gr.	1,21	51 25	20 00
Redut	08	51 50	22 20
Ree	15	51 55	20 45
Reedyck Groote	1,3,8,22,28	51 35	21 55
Reeck	18	52 35	20 50
Reecker Watering	01	51 40	22 20
Reede	22,24,25	51 00	20 30
Reedt	39	50 40	19 10
Reekem	10	52 20	22 35
Reeler	03	51 40	22 50
Reemen	3,4,7	51 55	22 00
Reems	05	51 35	22 40
Reen	07	51 55	22 20
Reen Bos	1,2,3,6,8,10	51 40	22 40
Rees	24	50 35	20 30
Reeſſart	10	52 30	22 45
Reeft	08	51 35	22 35
Reefwyck	23,24	50 50	20 40
Reet	14,15,16,17	52 00	20 50
Reewyck	17	52 00	20 45
Reewyck Sloen	35	51 05	20 10
Regael	22	51 15	22 20
Regelen	14,17	52 20	20 55
Regeliers	2,10	52 20	22 45
Regge fl.	08	51 25	22 40
Regunt	34	50 35	17 50
Rehetengue	1,2,12	53 10	23 25
Reide	01	50 40	23 20
Reiebraedt	06	51 45	22 50
Reignyt	1,22,25	51 25	21 05
Rein	30	50 25	22 20
Reinart	22	50 35	21 35
Reinercours	14	52 10	20 50
Rein Saterwoude	34	49 55	18 20
Reinville	41	50 10	19 15
Reiſſy	2,12	53 05	22 50
Reitdiep	34	49 55	18 10
Reiwie	14,15	51 50	20 00
Rekainge	22,30	50 45	21 55
Rekam	1,8	51 40	22 20
Reken	01	51 40	23 20
Rekum	10,17	52 10	22 35
Rele	24	50 45	20 20
Releghem	22	50 45	20 25
Relinge	1,34	50 25	18 20
Relly	31	49 00	22 00
Remach	31	39 40	21 30
Remaigne	41	50 00	19 35
Rembourbieu	01	51 40	23 00
Remen	01	50 40	18 40
Remgelft	1,31	49 20	22 20
Remich	33	50 05	20 05
Remot	30	50 15	21 50
Remoucha	30	49 55	20 10
Remfart	1,34	50 05	17 50
Remy S.	33	50 00	20 00
Remy cauchi S.	31	49 40	21 40
Remy Champaigne	35,39,40	50 40	19 35
Renay	24	50 35	20 15
Renafte			

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Renauville	34	50 10	18 00
Renckum	4,7	51 50	21 55
Renegels	34	50 35	18 30
Reneſſe	1,2,21	51 40	19 40
Renez	33	50 25	20 30
Rengers	12	53 05	23 05
Renfart	24	50 25	20 25
Renne fl.	02	51 20	21 20
Renoupre	30	50 25	22 05
Renoy	3,4,8,14,16	51 45	21 20
Renſel fl.	11	52 55	23 20
Renfwold	01	52 00	21 40
Renfwoude	14,20	51 50	21 45
Rentgelft	37	50 40	18 40
Rentmr. Caſteren	28	51 30	21 40
Renty	1,34	50 25	18 00
Renville	34	49 55	18 20
Reol	31	49 40	22 40
Repel	14	52 50	21 25
Repelen	1,3,9	51 20	23 00
Reppel	1,22	51 05	21 45
Refande	04	51 50	22 05
Reſly	1,3,4,35,37	50 25	18 20
Reſperbroock	06	52 05	22 55
Reſſay	33	50 15	20 15
Reſiegem	1,40	50 45	19 55
Reſſen	1,3,4,7,8	51 45	22 10
Reſſa fl.	1,2,10,11	52 30	22 50
Reſtokette	24,33	50 25	20 20
Retelay	34	50 05	18 00
Retelbanck	36	51 00	18 00
Rethy	1,22,25	51 10	21 15
Rethydyck	25	51 05	20 15
Rety	34	50 35	17 50
Reu	41	50 15	19 20
Revel Sandt	14	52 35	21 40
Reverberg	09	51 15	22 50
Revez	1,22,24,32	50 25	20 25
Reving	1,31,33	49 40	20 40
Revier nunc Motenes	15	51 50	20 25
Revire	01	49 40	17 40
Reulx Petit	24,32,33	50 25	20 25
Reume	33	50 25	19 25
Reumegys	33	50 20	19 30
Rexin	33	50 30	19 55
Rexxoede	34,35,37	50 50	18 30
Reyd	03	51 00	22 50
Reyderlandt	01	53 00	23 40
Reyerskoop	17	52 05	20 40
Reygerskerck	21	51 40	19 50
Reyersbofch	17	52 15	21 00
Reylaersdam	15,17	52 00	20 30
Reyncom	08	51 50	22 00
Reyningen	34,37	50 45	18 40
Reynouwen	14,20	51 55	21 25
Reynſaterwoude	17	52 10	20 40
Reynsburch	17	52 10	20 30
Reyvigem	01	50 40	18 40
Rhaen	1,2,10	52 20	22 50
Rhede	2,4,7	51 55	22 20
Rhee	3,6	51 50	22 20
Rhene	01	52 00	24 00
Rhenen	3,4,7,8,14,20	51 50	21 45
Rhenſche Veenen	07	51 55	21 55
Rheyde	1,10	52 50	23 30
Rhenus fl.	14,17	52 00	20 55
Rhyn fl.	4,5,6,7,8,9	51 40	22 40
Rhyn Ouden	8,20	51 50	21 40
Rhyn Lutke	17	52 05	20 35
Rhynberg	1,5,8,9	51 25	22 55
Rhyndorf	01	50 40	23 20
Rhyndyck	17	52 05	20 45
Rhynland	2,14	52 00	20 35
Rhynsburg	02	52 00	20 20
Rhymom	08	51 20	22 50
Riaucourt	34	50 00	18 50
Riauve	32	50 20	20 25
Ribaucourt	34	50 00	18 10
Ribauville	33,34	49 55	19 40
Ribecourt	33,34	50 00	19 00
Richel	30	50 30	21 55
Richemont	31	49 00	22 10
Richen	30	50 20	22 00
Ricken	22	50 40	22 05
Riclerich	1,30	50 35	22 20
Ricquames	34	50 10	18 20
Ricquelt	30	50 35	22 00
Riculay	33	50 15	19 25
Riddersfhove cap.	35	50 50	19 50
Riddervoorde	38	51 00	19 05
Riderging	31	49 30	21 50
Ridinghem	31	49 30	22 40
Riedacourt	34	50 15	18 20
Rieme caſt.	38,40	51 05	19 50
Rien	1,31,33,34	49 50	20 55
Riencourt	1,34,41	50 00	18 45
Rienſtra	13	53 00	21 55
Riet	1,13	53 05	21 55
Rietvelt	17,20	52 00	20 55
Rietvelts Polder	17	52 05	20 35
Rietwyck Kleine	17,18	52 30	21 00
Rieu	41	50 10	19 20
Rieukema	13	53 15	22 15
Rieulay	39,41	50 15	19 15
Rifgens	36	51 30	19 20
Rihetz	34	50 25	18 10
Rillaer	1,22,23,25,29	50 50	21 00
Rillandt	21,22,27	51 25	20 15
Rillantskerckhof	27	51 15	20 15
Rimay	1,34	50 25	18 00

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Limborch	30	50 45	22 20
Rimmerſtock	30	50 35	22 05
Rincheval	34	50 00	18 20
Rinderen	04	51 40	22 25
Ring	1,34,37	50 30	18 10
Ringelburch	03	51 30	22 50
Ringelſant	14	52 50	21 20
Ringen	10	52 35	23 20
Ringenberg	02	51 20	22 40
Rinnely	41	50 00	19 15
Ringuesen	34	50 35	17 50
Rinſemageeſt	13	53 10	22 10
Rinſwou	07	52 00	21 50
Ripperda	12	53 10	23 10
Ript	1,21,35,36,38	51 20	19 10
Ripthart Sant	36,38	51 20	19 00
Riquebourg	34,35,39	50 25	18 30
Riquier S.	34	50 00	18 00
Riqſeuſart	24	50 35	20 40
Riſne	32,33	50 20	20 50
Riſum	1,12	53 15	23 20
Ritsdorf	31	49 50	22 20
Ritſemazyl	13	53 05	22 00
Rivelts	35,37	50 20	18 15
Rivier	32,33	50 10	20 55
Rivieres	34	50 05	18 30
Rivillion	34	50 25	18 20
Rivire	1,24	50 45	20 25
Riviren	23,25,29	50 50	20 55
Riuries	34	49 50	18 10
Rixtel	1,3,22,28	51 20	21 50
Rixwalt	04	51 40	22 10
Robbenoort	15	51 45	20 30
Robec fl.	30	50 50	22 05
Robecque	34,37	50 30	18 10
Robeque	34,35,37,39	50 25	18 25
Rober	31	49 40	22 40
Robert Sart	33,34,41	50 05	19 45
Robienoy	32	50 15	20 45
Roblechies	1,33	50 00	20 05
Robyns Laen	17	52 15	20 35
Roche La	1,31	49 30	22 00
Rochefort	1,31,33	50 00	21 15
Rock	39	50 10	19 00
Rockegem	39,40	50 45	19 30
Rockem	1,35,38	51 00	18 55
Rockeveen	15,17	52 00	20 30
Rockeveenſtuert	15,17	52 00	20 35
Rocq	1,33	50 05	20 10
Rocq S.	35,39	50 15	19 15
Rocquo le court	34,39	50 10	18 40
Rocquenes	39	50 30	19 10
Rocquetoire	34	50 30	18 10
Rocquignies	34	49 55	18 40
Rodeheller Sant	17	52 15	20 40
Rodenburg	14,17	52 10	20 40
Rodentoorn	4,8	51 50	22 00
Roderwolde	12	53 00	22 45
Roderys	14	51 50	20 30
Rodeſteyn	04	51 50	21 40
Roeberg	01	52 00	23 20
Roec	1,33,34	50 05	19 40
Roeden de Zo	18,19	52 45	20 55
Roeden 300	19	52 50	20 50
Roelt	1,33,34	50 10	19 30
Roelx	1,22,33	50 20	20 15
Roelx Petit	22,33	50 30	20 10
Roenhaen	07	51 55	21 55
Roenhoeck	38	51 20	19 35
Roer fl.	1,3,30	50 50	22 30
Roerdorp	30	50 45	22 30
Roermunde	1,2,35	51 00	22 20
Roermont t' Landt	35	51 00	22 20
Roeroort	01	51 00	23 00
Roerſtroom	05	50 55	22 20
Roeſmeer	22	50 40	22 50
Roet	34	50 20	18 30
Roethuys t'	35	51 05	19 45
Roetman	10	52 20	23 20
Roetsbroeug	37	50 45	18 30
Roetsbry	34	50 40	18 30
Roeule	1,34,41	50 10	18 40
Roewyc	01	52 00	20 40
Roeydyck	07	52 20	22 20
Roffert	05	51 10	22 25
Roggebrouck	20	52 00	20 50
Roggel	1,3,5,22	51 05	22 10
Rogieres Grand Petit	33	50 30	20 55
Rohel	1,13	52 50	22 05
Roien Clooſter	22	50 40	20 35
Roiſin	1,33,41	50 10	19 50
Rokeghem	33	50 40	19 35
Rokel	07	52 00	22 05
Rol	38	51 00	19 45
Roldc	1,2,10,11	52 50	23 00
Roldouc	30	50 40	22 20
Rollant	17	52 20	20 40
Rollegem	1,35,39	50 40	19 15
Rollegem Capelle	38,39	50 40	19 05
Rollems cap.	35	50 50	18 45
Rolpotte	1,34	50 10	18 10
Roltum	13	52 50	22 05
Roman Le	24	50 30	20 25
Romault	33	50 05	21 10
Rombiſe	33	50 10	19 45
Rombit	41	50 20	19 45
Romeden	33	50 05	20 45
Romen	35	50 50	18 50
Romenyl	32,33	50 10	20 50
Romer caſtell.	40	51 10	19 55
Romery	33,34	50 00	19 40
Rommel	03	51 10	23 00
Rommeree	33	50 00	20 40
Rommerhoven	22	50 45	21 40
Rommerſwale	22,27	51 25	20 15
Rompen	3,5,30	50 45	22 15
Romy	41	50 05	18 50
Roncham	32,33	50 05	20 55
Ronchyn	34	50 25	18 50
Ronco	39	50 20	19 20
Rondebles	11	52 40	22 20
Ronelrieu	35,39	50 25	19 10
Ronkiers	22,24	50 30	20 20
Ronnault	132	50 05	21 10
Ronne fl.	33	00 35	19 40
Ronpy	139	50 20	19 10
Ronquiers	33	50 30	20 20
Ronſcaville Abb.	34	50 20	18 00
Ronſe	1,35,39,40	50 40	19 35
Ronſele	35,38,40	51 00	19 35
Ronſvie	41	49 50	19 10
Ronvoult	31	50 00	21 00
Ronvroy	39	50 10	18 40
Roo	1,22,24,33	50 35	20 30
Roo De Polder	17	52 20	20 45
Roobeeck	05	51 20	22 30
Rooberge	37,39	50 35	18 30
Roobrugge	10,11	52 40	22 40
Roode t' Clys	13	52 50	21 40
Roode Meet	15	51 35	20 25
Rooder Wolde	10,11	53 00	22 45
Roode Rys	15	52 00	20 25
Roodhorſt	06	52 10	22 55
Roohaen	12	52 05	22 55
Roohorſt	03	52 05	22 50
Rookerck	01	51 35	22 00
Rookamer	15,16,17	51 45	20 45
Rookerck	13	51 05	22 10
Romburg	14,17	53 00	20 40
Roomburgerlandt	17	53 00	20 30
Room Pot	1,21,35	53 05	19 30
Roon	1,14,15,21	51 20	20 35
Roonhuyſe	38,41	50 45	19 50
Roorda	13	53 10	22 05
Roordahuyſen	13	51 50	22 00
Roordama	13	52 45	21 50
Rooroort	03	50 40	23 00
Roosbeke	1,34,37,38	51 05	18 55
Rooſchoele	12	50 00	22 55
Rooſenburg	14,15,21	49 10	20 15
Rooſwinckel	2,10,11	50 20	23 20
Rootghen	1,30	50 50	22 00
Rootoorn	38	50 10	19 10
Rootsberg	16	51 55	20 55
Roovaert	16,21,22,25	50 45	20 40
Rooveen	10	51 50	22 30
Roovers Broeck	17	52 40	20 35
Rooweel	16	53 25	20 45
Ropta	13	50 30	22 20
Roptazyl	13	50 25	21 45
Roqquenes	35	50 05	19 20
Roquier	41	50 00	19 20
Roquier S.	01	50 50	17 40
Rorich	1,3	49 30	22 40
Roſa	31	51 55	21 20
Roſande	07	50 15	20 10
Rosbernard	34	50 45	18 40
Roſebeke	35	50 50	19 00
Roſe Cloſt.	22,24,40	51 25	20 15
Roſendael	2,21,22,25	51 20	20 35
Roſenrayd	09	50 05	22 55
Roſien	33	50 35	20 05
Roſieres	22,23,24,33	50 30	20 40
Roſiers Grand	23	50 25	20 55
Roſigny	22,24,33	51 35	20 25
Roſmael	1,3,8,22,28	50 30	21 35
Roſmel	30	51 40	22 05
Roſon	3,8	50 05	22 35
Roſoy	32,33	49 40	20 45
Roſoye	1,31	50 20	21 30
Roſſaw	01	50 50	22 40
Roſſem	22,24	49 40	20 25
Roſſerdorff	31	51 35	22 10
Roſſmalenſche maes	28	51 40	21 30
Roſſum	4,8,14,22,28	50 20	21 30
Roſſut	35,39	50 50	19 20
Roſteren	05	51 05	22 10
Roſtune	35	50 00	19 15
Roſy	01	49 10	20 40
Rotenhauſen	31	50 20	22 20
Roteur	30	50 50	21 40
Rotſelaer	22,23,24,29	50 10	20 50
Rotſmes	39	51 55	19 30
Rotte	1,2,15,17	50 45	20 35
Rottem Abb. F.	23	51 50	21 10
Rotterdam	15,21,22	52 40	21 35
Rottum	1,2,12	53 25	22 00
Rottumeroogh	2,12	50 30	22 50
Roubaix	1,35,39	50 25	19 15
Roubly	34,37	50 05	18 20
Rouchefay	34	50 10	18 10
Rouchin	32,33	00 25	21 00
Roucon	33	50 10	19 40
Roucourt	33,34,39	49 45	19 15
Roucroix	33	51 20	20 40
Rovertberg F.	1,21,40	51 25	20 00
Rovers Fort	22,25,26	51 05	20 25
Roverſheyde	05	51 20	22 25
Roveru	30	50 30	21 50
Rouge Bois	30		22 05
Rougemaiſon	39	50 10	18 40
Rougy	39	50 20	19 20
Roukoop	14,17	52 00	20 25
Roule	1,31	49 40	21 40
Roulencourt	34	50 15	18 10
Roully	1,33,34	50 00	20 40
Roulx	33	50 15	20 30
Roumecourt	34	50 15	18 20
Roumery	33	49 40	19 50
Roupy	33,35	50 20	19 20
Rouroult	01	50 00	21 00
Rouſe	33	50 35	19 40
Rouſelaere	1,35,38	50 45	19 10
Rouſicie	33,34	49 50	18 50
Rouſy	1,31	49 20	22 10
Route	10	52 25	22 35
Rouwen	34,39	50 15	18 40
Rou Miroer	22,23	50 35	20 55
Row	22,32	50 20	20 30
Roye	1,24,35	50 50	20 25
Roye Groot	22	50 55	21 45
Royen Clooſter	24,33	50 40	20 35
Royon	34	50 20	18 00
Roxnes	14,15	51 40	20 00
Rouz	32,33	50 15	20 40
Rubecourt	41	50 00	19 05
Rubeeck	05	51 15	22 40
Rubeeckerhoef	09	51 10	22 40
Rubemper	34	50 00	18 20
Rubrouck	35,37	50 40	18 10
Rucht	41	49 10	22 10
Ruckeveen	16,22,25	51 25	20 35
Rudervoorder	34	50 55	19 10
Rue	34	50 05	17 50
Ruerd	1,3,5,9	51 15	22 50
Ruerle	01	52 00	22 40
Ruerſel	22,28	51 15	21 15
Rueſne	41	50 10	19 40
Ruet	1,31	49 20	21 40
Ruff.	30	50 25	22 10
Rug	15	51 50	20 05
Ruggebuert	1,10,11	52 40	22 40
Ruige Sant	12	53 10	22 30
Ruige Waert	12	53 10	22 35
Ruiclo	02	52 00	22 40
Rukelinge	24	50 40	20 20
Rulant	1,31	49 50	22 10
Rule	1,31	49 30	21 40
Rulecourt	34	50 10	18 20
Rullegem Cap.	35	50 40	19 10
Rulen	32,33	50 15	20 55
Rumbeke	1,35,38,40	50 45	19 10
Rumd	8,14	51 45	21 25
Rume	1,31	49 20	20 50
Rume fl.	01	51 20	21 00
Rumegies	35,39	50 20	19 30
Rumely	34,37	50 30	18 00
Rumely le grand petit	31	49 10	21 00
Rumery	41	50 10	19 35
Rumet	01	49 20	20 40
Rumez	35,39	50 30	19 20
Rumieres	34,39	50 20	18 40
Rumigny	34	50 05	18 20
Ruminghem	34,37	50 40	18 10
Rummen	22,23,33	50 45	21 15
Rumont	41	50 00	19 30
Rumortſtelle	22	51 35	20 10
Rumourt	1,21	51 40	20 00
Rumſdorp	22,23,33	50 40	21 15
Rumpſt	22,24,25,35	50 55	20 30
Runckel	22,23,33	50 45	21 25
Rund	1,3,4,16	51 45	21 25
Runen	1,10,11	52 40	22 45
Runne fl.	22,25	51 25	21 25
Runſen	30	50 20	22 15
Rupel fl.	22,35	51 00	20 25
Rupelmonde	25,35,40	51 00	20 20
Ruremonde	22	51 05	22 15
Rurloo	3,6	52 00	22 50
Rurlſebroeck	3,6	51 55	22 50
Rurlſebuert	06	52 00	22 50
Rurlſe Veen t'	06	52 00	22 55
Ruſcherbrugge	12	53 05	23 00
Ruſſenberg	01	50 20	22 40
Ruſtenburg	18	52 35	21 00
Rutelle	31	49 10	22 00
Ruten Aa	1,2,10,11	52 50	23 20
Rutenberg	1,7	52 20	22 35
Rutoires	1,34	50 20	18 40
Rutmelen	28	51 10	22 10
Rutting	01	51 00	17 40
Rutzenburgh	07	52 00	21 40
Ruven	01	50 00	22 00
Ruwel	14,17,20	52 05	21 05
Ruy	15	51 50	20 35
Ruychbeer Polder	25	51 25	20 25
Ruygeborch	14,17,20	52 05	20 55
Ruygehuyſen	13	52 50	21 50
Ruygekade	17	52 05	20 35
Ruygen Hill	15,16	51 35	20 30
Ruyge Plaet	15	51 50	20 20
Ruyge Weyde	17,20	52 00	20 50
Ruygeweytſchedyck	20	51 55	20 55
Ruynen	02	52 40	22 40
Ruypel fl.	24,25,29	51 00	20 20
Ruysbeck	24	50 50	20 40
Ruysbroeck	22,24,33	50 40	20 20
Ruyſchefteyn	17	52 15	20 50
Ruyſchuere	1,34,37	50 35	18
Ruyſleede	1,38,40	50 55	19

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Ruyſt	23,24,25	50 50	20 45
Ruytem	40	51 20	19 35
Ruytenberg	10	52 20	22 35
Ruyter	21	51 30	19 40
Ruyting	35,36	51 00	18 05
Ryck	14,18	52 15	21 00
Ryckerdyck	17	52 15	20 50
Ryckervoort	17	52 15	20 50
Ryckertsweert	04	51 50	22 10
Ryckevorſel	1,22,25	51 15	20 50
Ryckes S.	37	50 50	18 35
Ryckrayd	03	51 00	22 30
Ryckquiers S.	35	50 50	18 40
Rydezkerck	14,15,16	51 45	20 40
Ryele	1,22	51 25	21 05
Ryeme	35	51 05	19 45
Ryen Land van	22,25	51 10	20 45
Ryfferſchidt	01	50 00	22 40
Ryg	11	52 35	22 50
Rykel	1,22,23,33	50 40	21 25
Rykes S.	01	50 40	18 20
Ryle	25	51 20	21 05
Rymenam	24,25,29	50 50	20 40
Ryn De fl.	13,20	52 05	22 00
Rynberck	02	51 20	22 40
Rynderen	6,8	51 40	22 30
Ryndyck	20	52 00	20 50
Ryneburch	1,14,17	52 05	20 45
Ryneburger Polder	17	52 05	20 40
Rynegom	1,14,17	52 05	20 40
Rynevelt	15	52 05	20 40
Rynesteyn	2,14,20	51 55	21 15
Ryngenberg	01	51 20	22 40
Rynsburg	14	52 10	20 35
Ryns over Hoornes	17	52 10	20 25
Ryoort	17	52 05	20 40
Ryperbruch	18	52 30	21 00
Ryperkerck	13	53 05	22 10
Rypwetering	17	52 10	20 35
Rysbercamp	11	52 50	22 30
Rysbergen	1,16,22,25	51 25	20 45
Ryſdrecht	17	52 10	20 45
Ryſen	01	52 00	23 00
Ryſenburg	14,20	51 55	21 25
Ryſhoeck	16	51 35	20 55
Ryskade	16,17	52 00	20 50
Ryskae	15	51 50	20 20
Ryſoort	1,14,15,16	51 45	20 40
Ryſſel	3,6	52 05	22 35
Ryſſel alias Lille	35,39	50 30	19 10
Ryſſen	2,10	52 10	23 00
Ryſſenſche Veen	10	52 10	22 55
Ryſum	1,13	50 10	22 05
Ryſwyck	2,14,15,21	52 05	20 20
Ryſwyck t' Huys	08	51 40	21 15
Ryſwyckſhoecks	15	52 00	20 20
Ryt De	07	52 00	21 45
Rytbroeck	07	52 05	22 20
Rythem	1,21	51 25	19 30
Rythoven	1,22,28	51 10	21 35
Ryt Kamer	04	51 45	21 55

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Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Saane	18	52 25	20 55
Saane Ooſt Weſt	18	52 25	20 50
Saanzedam	17,18	52 20	20 55
Sab	31	49 30	22 40
Sabille	38	51 05	18 55
Sacramont	22	50 20	20 35
Sady	1,34,39	50 20	18 30
Saelen	34	50 00	18 30
Saely	33,34	50 30	19 00
Saemſlach	21	51 15	19 50
Saezdam	2,14	52 20	21 05
Saert	33	50 25	20 45
Saeſtingen t' Fort van	40	51 15	20 15
Saeſtingen Guyle van	27	51 10	20 10
Saeſtinger gat t'	21,27	51 15	20 15
Saeſtingerkerckhoff	27	51 20	20 10
Saffelare	35,38,40	51 05	19 50
Sailles	34	49 55	18 40
Sailly	1,35,39	50 30	19 15
Saily	1,34,39,41	50 10	18 50
Saind	41	50 15	19 05
Saineghin	35,39	50 20	18 50
Sainot	24	50 35	20 20
Sains	1,34	50 15	18 00
Saint	1,34,39	50 20	18 30
Saintes	22,33	50 35	20 15
Salau	34	50 15	18 40
Salck	02	52 20	22 00
Saleſſau	32	50 15	21 10
Saliermont	33	50 10	20 10
Salimpach	31	50 00	22 40
Salland	6,7,10	52 15	22 30
Salle	33	49 55	20 20
Salleplony	41	50 00	19 05
Sallick	3,7	52 25	22 10
Sallon	39	50 10	18 40
Salme	1,31	50 00	22 00
Salme Chaſteau	31	49 50	21 50
Salne	10	52 20	22 30
Salommes	35,39	50 20	18 40
Salpruth	34,35,37	50 35	18 10
Salſate	35	51 10	19 45
Salſen	32	50 05	20 55
Salſen Abbay	32,33	50 15	20 55
Salvator Mons	30	50 35	22 20
Sambeeck	1,3,5,22	51 30	22 10
Sambre	34	50 40	17 40
Sambre fl.	1,22,33	50 15	20 14
Same	24	50 30	20 20
Samcon	35,39	50 20	19 25
Sammersbrug	15	52 00	20 20
Samony	31	48 50	21 20
Sampy	1,34	50 20	18 00
Samſon	1,32,33	50 20	21 05
Sancourt	33,34	50 10	19 00
Sandberge	33	50 40	20 00
Sanclberge	22,27,35	51 10	20 10
Sandburch	21	51 30	19 30
Sande	21,40	51 20	20 00
Sandelo or Moersba.	38	51 10	18 25
Sandweer	12	53 15	23 00
Sandwich	35	51 05	17 25
Sandwyc	07	51 50	21 50
Sandyck	21	51 30	19 40
Sane fl.	14	52 25	21 15
Sanegeeſt	14,18	52 40	20 50
Sangata	1,34	50 45	17 50
Sangen	34	50 35	18 00
Sanin S.	41	50 20	19 35
Sanſon	22	50 20	21 15
Sanſy Eſtree	33,34	50 05	16 50
Sant	1,14,17	52 10	20 35
Sant tnt	1,12	53 15	23 05
Santain	33,34	50 15	19 20
Santbraak	18	52 25	21 10
Santbrinc	07	52 05	21 45
Sant daer buyten t'	25	51 30	20 45
Santdyck	18	52 30	20 45
Sante	34	50 25	19 50
Santen	1,2,3,5,8,9	51 30	22 45
Santes	1,35,39	50 20	18 50
Santhorſt	17	52 05	20 25
Santhoven	1,22,25	51 05	20 45
Santhoven Majeurie	25	51 00	20 40
Santpoort	14,17,18	52 20	20 45
Santpoorter Laen	17	52 25	20 40
Sant Soirt	33	50 15	19 50
Santvaert	17	52 15	20 40
Santvliet	22,25,27,40	51 15	20 25
Santvorde	34,35,37,39	50 40	18 55
Santvort	1,2,14,17	52 20	20 35
Santwatering	17	52 00	21 00
Sany	1,31	49 40	21 40
Sapignies	34	50 00	18 40
Sapmeer	10,11,12	53 00	23 10
Sappewerf	18	52 40	21 00
Sar	1,31	49 30	22 30
Sar fl.	31	49 30	22 40
Saraethin	39	50 20	19 00
Saras	33,34	50 05	18 50
Sarcamont	33	50 20	20 30
Sarepten	35	51 05	10 10
Sarkegem	35,38	51 00	19 00
Sarling	33,40	50 40	19 55
Sarne	1,37	50 55	18 50
Sarpe fl.	34	50 10	18 50
Sars	1,31,33,34	50 00	19 15
Sart	23,24,30,32,33	50 30	20 50
Sart a Mavelin	24,33	50 25	20 35
Sart le couvert	23	50 35	20 55
Sart les Moiſne	32	50 20	20 25
Sart S. Guilliaum	23,24	50 30	20 40
Sarvay S.	32,33	50 20	20 55
Sas t'	2,35	51 10	19 45
Sas van Ghent t'	38	51 10	19 50
Sasfelt	01	52 00	23 20
Saſſegnie	33	50 00	19 55
Saſſem	1,14,17	52 10	20 35
Saſſemer Broeck	17	52 10	20 35
Saſſenhout	22	51 05	20 55
Saſsinga	13	53 00	22 55
Saſſoigne	33	50 00	19 55
Saſſum	17	52 15	20 35
Saſvelt	10	52 15	23 15
Saten	15,16,17	52 00	20 50
Satroſinneu	38	51 05	19 05
Satruſe Clooſter	38	51 05	19 10
Satruſmen	35	51 00	19 05
Sauvaige	33	49 55	20 15
Savants	24,25	50 50	20 35
Sauch	1,33,34,41	50 15	19 30
Sauchoy	34	50 10	17 50
Sauchy	41	50 05	19 05
Saucourt	41	50 05	19 10
Saudemont	34,39,41	50 10	18 50
Sauvenel	32	50 25	20 45
Savener	1,22,23,24,33	50 25	20 50
Saventhem	24,33,35	50 45	20 35
Saviere	34	49 55	18 10
Saulcy	1,31	48 50	22 00
Sauloire	41	50 25	19 45
Saulſoy	33,34,41	50 10	19 30
Saultour	33	50 00	20 40
Saulve S.	1,33,34	50 10	19 40
Saulveur S.	35,39,40	50 40	19 40
Saumeret	33	50 15	20 25
Saur	31	49 40	22 10
Saur fl.	1,31	49 30	21 50
Sauſoy	32	50 10	20 50
Sauſtre	01	49 40	18 20
Sautain	41	50 20	19 40
Sautcourt	34	50 20	18 10
Sauton	32	50 00	20 35
Sauty	1,34	50 05	18 30
Saveur S.	34	49 50	18 10
Savye	1,34	50 10	18 20
Sawert	12	53 10	22 50
Sawicks Vliet	16	51 40	21 05
Saxum	12	53 10	22 45
Saxumhuſen	12	53 15	22 50
Scaexhoven	22	50 40	21 40
Scaflen	22	50 55	21 15
Scaldis fl.	25,33,40	51 00	20 20
Schelde vulgo	33	50 05	19 25
Scaltin	33	50 10	21 05
Scarbion	33	50 10	10 10
Scarpe Jeel	07	52 00	21 50
Scellaen	21	51 30	19 30
Scepdale	22,24,33	50 30	20 15
Sceppelem	22	50 40	21 30
Scerpenberg	34	50 35	18 40
Sceryeniſſe	21	51 30	20 00
Schaagerbruck	18	52 45	21 00
Schaephuyſen	05	51 15	22 50
Schaepſhoeve	16	51 35	20 45
Schaer t' klooſtor	3,6	51 50	23 00
Schaer'am	1,14,18,19	52 30	21 10
Schaerwout	18	52 30	21 10
Schaffen	23,25	50 50	21 10
Schaffer	1,10,11,12	53 00	23 00
Schagen	1,2,14,18	52 45	21 05
Schagen Polder	19	52 40	20 45
Schagerbruck	14	52 45	21 10
Schagerkogge	14,18	52 45	21 00
Schagerwaert	18	52 40	21 00
Schaivers Capel	40	50 55	19 20
Schaken bos	15,17	52 05	20 25
Schakerloo	21,27	51 30	20 10
Schalckedam	13	53 10	22 30
Schalckwyck	14,16,20	51 50	21 20
Schalienhuys	24,25	50 55	20 25
Schalſum	13	53 05	21 50
Schaltin	32	50 10	21 10
Schans ten Hole	2,10	52 40	23 10
Schape Gors	15	51 45	20 00
Schapendoren	20	52 10	21 15
Schapewey	15	52 00	20 20
Scharebeek	24,25,33	50 45	20 30
Scharen	22,30	50 40	21 55
Scharl	13	52 50	21 40
Scharle	25	51 05	20 40
Scharmer	12	53 05	23 00
Scharpe fl.	33,35,39	50 10	19 20
Scharveſen ten boſche	35	50 45	19 55
Schatbergh	30	50 40	22 10
Schauwbrock	38,40	51 00	19 35
Schayck	22,28	51 35	21 45
Scheemte	10,12	53 00	23 15
Scheens Camp	35	50 55	19 55
Scheer	10,11	52 35	23 00
Scheereloo	20	52 10	21 45
Schelde fl.	24,25,29,35	41 10	20 20
Scheldebeke	40	50 40	20 00
Schelthorſt	11	53 00	23 00
Schelkema	12	53 15	23 00
Schelle	22,25,29,40	51 00	20 25
Schellebelle	35,40	50 00	19 55
Schelling	1,2,13	53 15	21 40
Schellinghout	2,14,18	52 30	21 15
Scheltema	13	53 10	22 05
Scheltens	13	53 00	21 45
Schelverode	35	50 55	19 45
Scheluyne	14,16,22	51 45	21 05
Scheluyner Dyck	16	51 45	21 05
Schemelt	2,25	51 05	20 35
Schemingen	31	49 20	22 20
Scheemte	11	53 00	23 20
Schenbeck	1,22	50 45	21 40
Schenckeld	16	51 35	20 45
Schencken Schantz	6,8	51 40	22 25
Schendelbeke	33	50 40	20 00
Scheng	21	51 30	19 45
Schent Cap.	24	50 40	10 25
Schenouwe	16,20	51 55	20 55
Schepers Vonder	10	52 15	23 25
Scheplaken	24,25	50 50	20 30
Scherboſch	22	51 25	21 20
Scherlakenoort	16	51 40	20 35
Schermbeeck	01	51 20	23 20
Schermeer	1,2,14,18	52 35	20 55
Schermer	2,18	52 30	21 00
Schermer Eylandt	18	52 30	20 55
Schermerhorn	18,19	52 30	21 00
Schermerhorner Sloot	18	52 30	21 05
Schermerkerck Oud	18	52 30	21 00
Schermwou	18	52 40	21 00
Scherpehoeck	27	51 15	20 15
Scherpenberge	37,39	50 40	18 40
Scherpenheuwel	25,29	50 50	21 05
Scherpen Zeel	2,3,14	51 55	21 40
Scgerſheyde	35	51 10	20 10
Schevelingen	2,14,15	52 10	20 20
Scheurlag	35,36	51 15	18 40
Scheurtien t'	35,36,37	50 55	18 00
Scheut Cap,	35	50 45	20 25
Scheyck	28	51 35	21 50
Scheycldyck	15,16	51 40	20 35
Scheyndel	01	51 20	21 40
Scheyt	15,18	51 40	20 15
Scheytkade	16,17	51 55	21 00
Scheyt Vliet	15	51 55	20 30
Schie	1,2,14,15	51 55	20 30
Schiedam	2,14,15,21	51 50	20 25
Schieland	2,14,15	51 55	20 40
Schieringſhals	1,2,13	53 05	21 30
Schiermonkoogh	2,12	53 20	22 30

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Schieveenſche Polder	15	51 55	20 25
Schiewach	16	51 50	20 45
Schilck	17,20	52 10	20 45
Schilckdyck	17	52 10	20 45
Schilde	1,22,25	51 10	20 45
Schillaert	13	53 00	21 55
Schilpvaarr	18	52 30	20 45
Schilt	12	53 05	23 05
Schiltbroeck	06	51 50	22 45
Schilwolde	1,2,12	53 05	23 05
Schimmelmolen	28	51 15	21 40
Schimper	30	50 30	22 15
Schinekel	15,17	51 50	20 20
Schinckel Noort	18,19	52 50	21 00
Schinckeldyck	17	52 00	20 40
Schindermael	22	50 35	21 40
Sching	13	53 05	21 55
Schin Priory	22	50 20	21 15
Schin op de Geule	30	50 40	22 10
Schipbeeck	03	52 10	22 30
Schipbeeck fl.	2,6,10	52 10	22 45
Schipbeeck huyſen	6,10	52 05	23 05
Schipbrugg	09	51 25	23 00
Schipluy	14,15,21	51 55	20 20
Schippenhaken	30	50 30	22 15
Schipſhol	17	52 15	22 55
Schlochter	1,12	53 05	23 00
Schmallingerlandt	13	53 00	22 15
Schobbelands	16	51 45	20 45
Schodde	15	51 45	26 20
Schoefs	24,25	50 50	20 35
Schoelenborg	01	52 20	22 40
Schoinecken	01	49 40	22 20
Scholbach	1,12	53 20	22 25
Scholt	6,10	52 05	22 40
Schonauw	3,8,14,20	51 50	21 20
Schonderbeeck	07	52 10	21 55
Schoneck	31	50 00	22 30
Schonenberg	30	50 40	22 25
Schonhaven	25,29	50 50	20 55
Schoonarden	24,40	50 55	20 00
Schoonderwaert	04	51 45	21 20
Schoondyck	35,38,40	51 20	19 35
Schoonebeeck	2,10,11	52 35	23 15
Schoone Velde	25,36	51 25	19 00
Schoonheten	2,10	52 15	22 40
Schoonhoven	20,21,22	51 50	21 00
Schoonloo	10,11	52 45	23 00
Schoonoort	12	53 20	23 30
Schoonrebeeck	01	52 00	21 40
Schoonrewaert	16,20	51 45	21 15
Schoonreloo	14,15	51 50	20 35
Schoore	1,3,7	51 00	18 40
Schoorel	1,14,18	52 40	21 05
Schooreldam	18	52 40	20 50
Schoorelſe Zeedick	18	52 45	20 50
Schoot	14,17,20	52 10	20 55
Schooten	14,17,18	52 20	20 45
Schoorterbos	17	52 20	20 45
Schooterdyck	17	52 10	20 45
Schooterlandt	13	52 50	22 05
Schore	1,21	51 25	20 00
Schoriſſe	1,3,35,40	50 40	19 40
Schorre	35,40	51 15	19 55
van Blanckenberg	38	51 15	19 00
van Canis Vliet	40	51 10	19 50
van Stoppeldyck	40	51 15	19 55
van Weſtenryck	40	51 10	19 45
van Zevenaer	40	51 10	19 50
Schoten	1,22	51 05	20 45
Schotenburg	07	52 15	22 10
Schotſman	21	51 35	19 30
Schoude Hil	21,27	51 20	20 15
Schouwen	1,2,21,35	51 40	19 40
Schouwen Weſt	21	51 40	19 40
Schrard	13	53 00	21 45
Schravel	05	51 30	22 30
Schrevels Gerecht	17	52 15	20 45
Schreyerſhoeck	27	51 20	20 20
Schrieck	1,22,25,29	50 55	20 50
Schryck	06	51 40	22 45
Schuddeborſe	16	51 30	20 35
Schuederbeeck	20	52 50	21 40
Schueten	33	50 40	20 25
Schuier Ter	1,7,14,20	52 05	21 45
Schuire Cap.	35	50 55	19 20
Schulenborg	2,10	52 15	22 55
Schuler	01	51 00	23 20
Schultinga	12	53 10	22 55
Schumert	22	50 45	22 10
Schuren	1,31	49 10	22 10
Schuringa	13	52 54	22 20
Schutendiep	10,11,12	53 05	22 55
Schutken t'	35	51 05	19 40
Schuttorp	02	52 00	23 20
Schuwerſyl	12	53 10	22 45
Schweich	01	49 40	22 40
Schyndel	2,3,22,29	51 30	21 40
Schyt	30	50 40	22 15
Schyt peern	17	52 15	20 50
Scimpfelt	30	50 45	22 10
Scinvelt	30	50 45	22 05
Scolfert	04	51 45	22 25
Scoppingen	01	52 00	23 40
Scoten	14	52 50	21 15
Scottenbronck	10	52 15	22 05
Scuelen	22	50 50	21 25
Scueteu	22	50 40	20 20
Scuimert	30	50 45	22 00
Scutorp	01	22 00	23 20

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Sebechamp	31	49 40	21 20
Sebourg	33,34,41	49 55	19 10
Seckvelt	1,2,14,17,20	52 00	20 55
Seckvelder Broeck	20	52 05	20 55
Seckvelderdyck	17,20	50 05	20 50
Seclin	1,34,35,39	50 25	18 50
Sedain	32	50 15	20 35
Sedelgem	38	51 00	19 00
Sedum	3,4,6	51 50	22 30
Seedyck	15	51 35	20 15
Seef	30	50 25	21 55
Seegeſe	10	52 55	22 55
Seelſt	01	51 00	21 20
Seender	01	51 40	22 20
Seevanck	14,18	52 25	21 10
Seevender	16	51 50	21 00
Segalſem	40	50 40	19 45
Segerſwolde	1,13	53 00	22 25
Segge	16	51 35	20 55
Segh Broeck	15	52 05	20 15
Seghersberg	30	50 40	22 25
Seghers Capelle	37	50 40	18 10
Segh Meer	15	52 05	20 15
Segoncourt	41	49 50	19 30
Segwaert	14,15,17	52 00	20 35
Segwaert Voor	15,17	52 05	20 30
Sehut Sluys	18	52 40	21 00
Seinchi	32	50 10	21 20
Selaeque	34	50 35	17 40
Seldam	10	52 10	23 05
Selderode	40	50 50	19 45
Seldert	1,20	52 05	21 30
Selie Ter	35	51 05	19 30
Selin	1,31	49 50	20 40
Selle	1,32,33	50 20	21 05
Selle Cha de	33	50 05	21 00
Selle fl	1,33	50 05	19 35
Selles	32,33	50 20	21 05
Sellingen	10,11	52 45	23 20
Seloigne	33	49 50	20 20
Selſaten	2,40	51 05	19 50
Selten	08	51 45	21 55
Selwert	1,12	53 05	22 05
Sema	1,31	49 30	21 20
Semauſy	33	50 00	20 05
Semelraidt	01	50 20	22 20
Semery	33,34,41	50 15	10 40
Semmerſake	35,40	50 50	19 45
Semoy fl.	31	49 30	21 00
Semps	1,22,24,25	50 50	20 35
Semy	1,31	49 10	21 40
Seneraille	41	50 05	10 15
Senef	22,24,33	50 25	20 20
Senenum	01	51 00	22 20
Senich	22	50 35	22 15
Senichin	1,31	50 00	21 10
Seninghem	34	50 35	18 00
Senlry	32	50 05	20 30
Senne	34	50 20	17 50
Senne fl.	24,25,29,33	50 50	20 35
Senſet fl.	33,34	50 10	19 10
Sententelis	35	50 50	20 00
Sepmenies	1,33	49 55	20 10
Sepperen	23	50 45	21 20
Sequeducq	39	50 30	18 50
Sera	01	50 20	21 40
Serabbekerck	21	51 25	19 50
Seracrskerck	21	51 30	19 30
Serain	41	49 55	19 25
Serain Champ	31,33	50 05	21 15
Serans Fort	35	50 30	18 25
Sere	22	50 30	21 45
Sereche	30	50 25	21 55
Serenville	41	50 00	19 15
Serepten	38	51 10	19 15
Sergies	33	50 10	19 55
Serler	34	50 00	18 20
Sermond	3,4,8,14,20	51 50	21 30
Sernell	1,32,33	50 10	20 50
Seron	32,33	50 25	21 05
Seroulx	22,24,33	50 30	20 40
Sert	30	50 25	21 45
Servage	31	49 20	21 00
Servieeq	34	50 35	18 10
Seſcamp	40	50 55	19 55
Seſquedyn	34	50 25	18 50
Seſhuyſen	28	51 05	21 50
Seſtienhovenſe Polder	15	51 55	20 30
Setke	34,37	50 35	18 10
Setque	34,37	50 35	18 10
Setten	3,4,7	51 45	22 00
Seuby	1,33	50 05	20 30
Seveckert	06	51 50	22 25
Sevecote	1,2,35,38	51 00	18 50
Sevegny	41	49 55	19 25
Sevelen	23	50 45	21 20
Sevenbergen	16,22,25	51 30	20 40
Sevenberge Heyde	16	51 30	20 45
Sevenborn	24,33	50 35	20 25
Sevender	20	51 55	20 55
Sevender kabau	17	51 55	20 50
Seveneke	1,40	51 00	19 55
Sevenhoven	14,17,20	51 10	20 55
Sevenhuyſehondert	17	52 00	20 40
Sevenhuyſen	14,15,17	52 00	20 40
Sevenhuyſerhoeck	15	51 55	20 40
Sevenhuyſe Bos t'	15	52 00	20 40
Seven Meeren	1,22,28	51 05	22 10
Seventer	3,6,7	51 50	22 25
Sevenum	3,22	51 15	22 15

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Sevenwolden	2,10,11	52 45	22 20
Seveten	01	50 40	21 20
Sever	17	52 10	20 35
Severen	38	50 50	19 30
Severgem	35	50 55	19 45
Severin St.	30	50 20	21 35
Severpont	34	49 50	17 40
Sevingen	37	50 30	17 50
Seyen	1,10,11	52 55	22 50
Seyſe	10	52 25	22 50
Sexbierum	13	53 05	21 45
Shertogendale	22,24	50 40	20 50
Shertagen Fylandt	25	50 45	20 55
Sibaldeburen	12	53 05	22 40
Sibrandebuiren	13	53 00	22 00
Sicele	38	51 05	19 15
Sichem	22,30	50 35	21 05
Sichen	23,25,29	50 50	21 05
Sichen t' Landt van	25	50 50	21 05
Sichenen	1,22	50 50	21 05
Sickinga	12,13	53 15	22 55
Sinnich	01	50 20	22 00
Siddebuiren	1,12	53 05	23 10
Siecken	25	51 00	20 30
Sieckenen	22	51 05	20 30
Sierckſma	13	53 15	22 10
Sighelſem	33	50 40	19 50
Sihkelog	01	52 20	23 00
Silly	35	50 35	20 05
Silverbeeck	05	51 00	22 25
Silvolden	3,6,7	50 50	22 40
Simay	31	49 40	20 10
Simecourt	34	50 05	18 30
Simonſhave	14,21	51 50	20 10
Simonskerck	21	51 25	19 50
Simm is t' Hoff van	35	51 05	20 15
Simpelfelt	22,30	50 40	22 15
Simphorien	33	50 15	20 05
Sin	1,33,35,39	50 20	19 35
Sinay	35	51 05	20 00
Sinderen	3,6	51 50	22 50
Sinderdorp	18,19	52 20	21 00
Siney	1,31	49 10	21 20
Sinnichi	30	50 35	22 10
Sinry	1,33	50 00	20 20
Siny	1,31	49 30	20 50
Singhem	34	50 25	18 40
Singhen	40	50 50	19 45
Sinten Groot Cleen	37	50 50	18 05
Sinte Maertens Recht	15	51 55	20 20
Sipkelo	1,2,10	52 25	23 05
Sippenbaken	01	50 20	22 00
Siraicourt	34	50 15	18 10
Sirault	1,33	50 20	10 55
Sirck	1,31	49 20	22 20
Sirien	33	50 20	26 10
Sirmenhuyſen	18	02 40	20 55
Siten	01	51 20	23 40
Sittart	1,2,3,5,22,30	50 50	22 10
Siwarda	13	52 55	21 55
Six Boſch S.	37	50 40	18 30
Six cap. S.	35	50 40	18 45
Six Eremitage S.	37	50 45	18 35
Skalt Polder Meer	18	52 25	20 55
Slaaper	18	52 40	20 50
Slaaper Nieuwe	18	52 45	20 50
Slach	20	52 05	21 30
Slaeck	2,14,15,21,22	51 35	20 10
Slangenburg	3,6	51 50	22 45
Slappeterp	13	53 05	21 55
Slebergn	04	51 40	22 05
Sledeborſt	08	51 35	22 40
Sledenghe	35	51 05	19 40
Sledingen	40	51 00	19 40
Sledyn	38	51 05	19 45
Sleen	1,10,11	52 40	23 05
Sleenhorſt	03	51 40	22 40
Slenaken	30	50 35	22 05
Slenck	1,2,14	53 00	21 05
Sleutel	1,30	50 30	21 55
Slewyck	3,4,14,16,22	51 40	21 05
Sleyden	01	50 00	22 20
Slickerbaert	10	52 20	22 35
Slickerdie	18	52 30	20 45
Slickh	07	52 05	22 30
Slim camp	15	51 50	20 25
Slimſyp	04	51 35	22 05
Slinc	01	51 40	22 40
Slinck S.	3,6,10	51 55	22 55
Slinck Sloot	15	51 55	20 20
Slingeland	16,20	51 45	21 05
Slingerkae	20	51 55	21 00
Slinger Sloot	15,17	52 00	20 45
Slochter	17,19	52 20	20 55
Slodt	22	51 25	20 20
Sloen	1,30	50 40	22 05
Sloot	11	52 55	23 20
Sloote buyten dyck	18	52 20	20 55
Slooten	11,2,14,17	52 15	20 50
Slooten Ban	17	52 15	20 55
Slooter Meer	13,14,17	52 15	20 55
Slootger	18	52 40	21 00
Sloot kreeck	15	51 40	20 25
Sloot op bylevelt	20	52 10	21 00
Sloſen	1,24,35	50 50	20 25
Sloterdyck	14,17,18	52 20	20 55
Sloterſyl	12	53 05	22 40
Slou	21	51 25	19 40
Sluetel	22	50 35	21 55
Sluſe	1,22	50 40	21 45

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Sluſen	22,33	50 40	21 00
Sluypick	14,15,16,17	52 00	20 55
Sluypyck Sloen	17	52 00	20 45
Sluys	1,2,21,35,36,38	51 15	19 20
Sluyſen	23	50 40	20 55
Sluyske caſtel	21,25,40	51 15	20 20
Sluysken	04	51 45	21 45
Sluys Polder	15	51 50	20 15
Sluys Vliet	15,16	51 45	21 00
Sluys Watering	17	52 20	20 50
Slyck	15	51 35	20 35
Slyckenberg	01	52 40	22 00
Slyckenburg	10,13,14	52 40	22 05
Slyckendam	20	52 05	21 00
Slyckerdyck	19	52 50	21 05
Slyckewyck	1,3,4,8	51 45	22 00
Slyckwell	04	51 35	21 25
Slydrecht	14,16,21,22	51 45	20 55
Slype	1,35,37,38	51 00	18 40
Slypen Dam	21,38	51 15	19 20
Slyps Cap.	35	50 40	19 05
Smalbanck	1,21,35,36	51 20	18 50
Smalbanckjen	1,35,36	51 05	18 25
Smalbrabant	22	50 50	20 30
Smaldiep	36	51 10	18 00
Smallebregge	13	52 55	21 50
Smallingerle	13	53 00	22 15
Smerebbe	40	50 40	20 00
Smettole	40	50 50	19 55
Smierling	11	52 50	23 20
Smilde Hooge	1,2,11	52 45	22 40
Smildermeer Groot	10	52 50	22 40
Smilderveen Hooge	2,10	52 50	22 45
Smithuyſen	3,8	51 40	22 25
Smohain	24	50 30	20 35
Smuel Polder	14	52 40	21 15
Snaerkercke	35,38	51 00	18 50
Sneeck	1,2,13	52 55	21 55
Snel	17,20	52 00	21 00
Snelkade	17	52 00	20 55
Snelderwaert	16,17,20	51 55	21 00
Snellegem	1,35,38	51 05	19 00
Snoinck	10	52 10	23 25
Snoz	4,7	51 45	21 55
Sobre Hery	33	50 05	20 20
Sobruck	37	50 35	17 55
Sobrucq	34,37	50 35	18 10
Soelen	2,4	51 45	21 40
Soenienboſch	33	50 35	20 30
Soerle	1,22	50 50	21 30
Soeſel	13	52 55	21 45
Soeſt	2,3,14,20	52 05	21 30
Soeſtneteringe	10	52 15	22 30
Soetenbecek	28	51 15	21 40
Soetendale	38	51 10	19 20
Soetendonck	28	51 00	21 50
Soetermeer	2,14,15,17	52 00	20 35
Soeter Meerchet	15,17	52 05	20 35
Soeter Wout	35	50 55	18 55
Soeteſtede Caplle	34,37	50 30	18 30
Soetwater	23,24	50 40	20 45
Soevion	32	50 20	20 50
Soex	34,35	50 45	18 20
Soignies	22,33	50 25	20 10
Soiron	1,30	50 25	22 00
Solaucourt	31	49 40	21 40
Soldert	2,14	52 05	21 35
Soleme	1,33,34,41	50 05	19 35
Soleure	31	49 20	22 00
Sollingen	01	50 40	23 20
Soloigne	01	48 40	20 00
Soltcamp	1,2,12	53 10	22 40
Solve	1,33	50 10	20 15
Solwert	12	53 10	23 10
Somagne le Moine	30	50 25	21 55
Somaing	33,34,41	50 10	19 35
Sombeke	35	51 05	20 05
Sombre	31	50 10	22 20
Sombref	22,24,32,33	50 25	20 40
Somerdyck	2,14,15,21	51 45	20 10
Someren	18	52 35	21 05
Somerlandvan Eſſe	16	51 40	20 40
Somergem	38,40	51 00	19 35
Sommaing	33,34,41	50 15	19 25
Somme	32,33	50 20	21 05
Somme fl.	1,33,34	50 05	17 40
Sommeren	28,31	51 05	22 00
Sonderwyck	28	51 15	21 30
Songnies	1,34	50 20	20 00
Soniken t'	25	51 00	20 35
Sonnain	35,39	50 10	19 20
Sonne	28	51 20	21 40
Sonnebeke	1,35	50 40	19 00
Sonnebergkloſt	10	52 25	22 20
Sonnega	1,13	52 50	22 10
Sonnemaer	21	51 40	19 50
Sonnenberg	07	51 55	22 10
Sonnevelt	14,17	52 10	20 35
Sonsbeeck	2,3,5	51 30	22 40
Sonſoy	32	50 20	21 00
Sonſſerbeeck	05	51 25	22 35
Sonerdyck	16,17	51 35	21 10
Sootjen Viſs	15	51 55	20 40
Sore	34	49 55	18 50
Soreamon	32	50 20	20 35
Soren	31	50 00	20 50
Soren le lony	32,33	50 15	21 00
Sorrenne	1,33	50 00	20 10
Sorfonten	33	50 05	20 10
Sorille	32,33	50 20	21 10
Sorines	32,33	50 05	21 00
Sorle	1,33	50 00	20 10
Soroze	30	50 25	22 05
Sorucq	37	50 30	18 00
Sottegem	40	50 45	19 50
Souburch	21,36,40	51 25	19 35
Souchies	34,39	50 15	18 30
Soudemont	35	50 00	19 15
Soudorp	40	51 20	19 45
Sougne	1,30	50 15	21 05
Soulen	03	51 40	21 30
Soumere	32,33	50 05	20 50
Soumeret	22	50 20	20 30
Souphy S.	33,34	49 45	19 20
Souple S.	41	49 55	19 35
Souplys	1,34	50 05	18 20
Sour	1,31	49 40	21 40
Souren	07	52 00	22 25
Soutoote	36,37	50 55	18 15
Soutelande	1,2,21,36	51 25	19 30
Souterick	40	51 10	19 45
Soute Veen	14,15	51 50	20 30
Soute Veenſe Polder	15	51 55	20 20
Soutkercke	38	51 10	19 00
Sout Sloot	19	52 40	20 40
Soutvelt	08	51 35	22 40
Souvenan	34	50 30	17 50
Souvry	39	50 10	18 30
Souwent t'	3,6	51 55	22 55
Soy	1,31	50 00	21 30
Soye	32	50 15	20 50
Spaa	1,30	50 15	22 00
Spaareland t'	17,18	52 20	20 40
Spaenjaertſgat	1,2,14	53 00	21 10
Spaerdorp	08	51 40	22 20
Spaere t'	17	52 20	20 40
Spaerwouw	14,17	52 20	20 55
Spaerwowerlye	17	52 20	20 45
Spaie Het	17	52 15	20 40
Spakenborch	14,20	52 10	21 35
Spaland	15	51 50	20 20
Spaldorp	3,4	51 45	22 15
Spanbroeck	1,2,14,18	52 35	21 05
Spanbroeckerkogge	14	52 35	21 15
Spanck	07	51 55	22 25
Spanckeren	3,6,7	51 55	22 25
Spangen	14,15	51 50	20 35
Spangjaers landt	15	51 45	20 00
Spangien	13	52 45	22 05
Spannum	13	53 00	21 55
Spanſche Polder	15	51 50	20 30
Spanſiord	3,6	51 55	22 30
Sparendam	2,14,17,18	52 20	20 50
Spaubeec	22,30	50 45	22 00
Spauve Kleyn	22	50 40	21 45
Spawerck	23	50 45	21 20
Speame	1,32,33	50 15	21 05
Speck	1,3	50 50	23 10
Speckcters Polder	18	52 40	21 00
Speckhoeck	13	53 10	21 30
Speel	01	50 40	22 40
Speelhuys	16	51 30	20 50
Speelmans Polder	27,40	51 15	20 10
Speldorf	31	49 40	22 10
Spellen	1,3,5,8,9	51 25	22 55
Spenge	17,20	52 05	21 05
Spengerdyck	20	52 05	21 05
Speomalien Clooſter	38	51 05	19 15
Spey	03	51 20	23 00
Spie	35	50 45	18 15
Spicht caſtel.	24,25,29	50 50	20 50
Spierdyck	14,18	52 35	21 05
Spiere	33	50 35	19 25
Spieringſhoeck	14,15	51 50	20 25
Spierings Horn	17	52 20	20 50
Spierings Meer	17	52 20	20 45
Spinola	2,21,27,35,40	51 10	20 10
Spipel	25	50 55	21 25
Spitholderbrugh	10	52 00	22 40
Spitsbroeck cak	35,38	51 10	19 25
Spleet	2,21,35,36,38	51 20	19 05
Splet Capelle	24	50 50	20 25
Spletter put	35	51 05	19 55
Splinter	35,36,37	50 55	18 00
Spoelwyck	17	52 05	20 40
Spoerwech	11	52 40	23 10
Sponrin	1,32,33	50 10	21 00
Sporben cap.	35	50 40	18 20
Spoy	08	51 20	22 50
Sprang	3,8,16,22,25	51 30	21 15
Spremont	30	50 20	21 50
Spreuke	16,22,25	51 25	20 45
Spriel	07	52 10	22 00
Spriet	24	50 50	20 30
Spriet De	17	52 10	20 35
Springer	21,35	51 45	19 40
Spron	17	52 05	22 55
Sprundel	1,17,22,25	51 25	20 40
Spuken	1,22,25	51 05	20 35
Spulberg	6,8	51 45	22 35
Spull	07	52 10	22 05
Spuy	8,16,20	51 50	21 15
Spuye	15,21	51 40	20 20
Spuykreeck	25	51 40	20 25
Spy	32,33	50 20	20 45
Spyc caſtell	06	51 40	22 30
Spyck	1,12	53 15	24 10
Spyckere	1,34,35	50 50	18 05
Spycker Laan	17,18	52 20	20 45
Spyers Polder	27	51 15	20 05
Spykenes	2,14,15,21	51 50	20 20
Spyker	35	50 40	18 15
Spykerboor	17	52 20	20 45
Spykerboortsgat	18	52 30	20 55
Spyr	1,10,11	52 40	22 50
Sta	1,30	50 20	22 00
Staal Oudendyck	18,19	52 50	21 00
Stabblo	01	50 00	22 00
Stabille	1,35	51 05	19 00
Stabroeck	22,25,27,40	51 10	20 30
Staden	35	50 50	19 00
Stadt	1,2,14,15,21,22	51 40	20 20
Stadtloon	1,2,6	51 50	23 25
Staeberg	30	50 30	22 25
Staelduynen	15	51 55	20 05
Staen	1,34,38	50 50	18 50
Staert	15	51 35	20 05
Staert van't Breeſant	14	52 45	21 45
Stal	1,31	49 40	22 20
Stattin	33	50 15	21 15
Stamperſhoeck	38	51 10	19 15
Stampray	05	51 00	22 05
Staney	30	50 15	22 05
Stania	13	53 10	22 05
Stant der Buyten	16	51 30	20 35
Staphorſt	2,10,11	52 30	22 35
Staple	1,34,35,37	50 35	18 20
Stappen	09	51 25	23 05
Staraetgen	35	50 25	19 15
Starckray	01	51 20	23 20
Starreborch	14,15	51 50	20 25
Start Sluys	04	51 40	22 15
Stat	1,34,37	50 40	18 10
Statwatering	17	52 05	21 00
Stave	1,32,33	50 10	20 45
Stavele	34,37	50 45	18 30
Stavelo	31	50 00	22 00
Staveniſſe	1,2,21	51 35	20 00
Staverden	1,2,3,7	52 10	22 05
Staveren	1,2,13,14	52 45	21 50
Staverſchemeer	13	52 50	21 45
Staveſande	02	51 20	19 40
Staye	22,23,33	50 40	21 20
Stechove	40	50 40	19 35
Steckem	1,8	50 20	22 40
Steecken	1,2,35,40	51 05	20 00
Steeckter Polder	17	52 05	20 40
Steegers	39	50 20	18 30
Steelhoven	16,22,25	51 35	20 55
Steem	1,12	53 10	23 00
Steen	1,35,37	50 45	18 10
Steen capel	35	50 45	18 20
Steenbanck	35,36,38	51 05	18 25
Steenbeke	34,35,37,39	50 30	18 20
Steenbergen	22,25,26	51 30	20 25
Steenbreck	21,35	51 45	19 50
Steenbrugge	35	51 00	19 50
Steencruſe	22	50 30	21 40
Steencruys	35	51 15	20 15
Steender	06	51 55	22 35
Steendiep	1,21,35,36	51 35	19 10
Steent	35,38	51 05	18 45
Steenehuys	08	51 40	22 30
Steencnfort	22,25	51 30	20 35
Steenenkamer	07	52 10	21 55
Steenen Sluys	27	51 10	20 25
Steenevelt	14,17	52 10	20 30
Steenhuffel	22,24	50 50	20 25
Steenhuyſen	40	50 45	19 55
Steenkerck	3,5,35	50 55	22 25
Steenkin	35	51 10	19 10
Steen Oven	5,6	51 20	22 35
Steenſedyck	40	51 10	20 05
Steenſell	1,22,28	51 10	21 30
Steenvoorde	34,35,37	50 40	18 25
Steenvoort	24,35	50 45	20 15
Steenwercke	35,37,39	50 40	18 40
Steenwetering	10	52 20	22 30
Steenwyck	1,2,10,11	52 40	22 25
Steenwyckerwoldt	11	52 40	22 20
Steert	15	51 40	20 20
Stegers	1,34,35,37	50 30	18 30
Steggerden	10,11,13	52 45	22 25
Stegmans	13	53 05	22 20
Steigerenberger	10	52 25	22 50
Steil	01	51 00	23 20
Stein	22,30	50 45	21 55
Stein G.	04	51 45	22 00
Steinokeſele	22,24,33	50 45	20 40
Steinvort	22,33	50 45	21 25
Stelandt	22	51 10	20 20
Stelle	15,21,22,27,40	51 35	20 00
Stellingerwerf	40	51 20	14 50
Stelt Ooſteynde	04	51 45	22 10
Seltwechgors	15	51 40	20 30
Stenbrugge	31	49 20	22 00
Stendre caſt.	24,25	50 55	20 30
Stephens Woluwe S.	24	50 45	20 35
Sterck	25	51 05	20 45
Sterckburg	13	53 10	22 10
Steree	33	50 05	20 20
Ster Meer	14,18	52 30	20 55
Stern	01	50 00	22 00
Sterre Joncker van	28	51 15	21 30
Sterre	35	51 15	19 15
Sterry	33	50 15	20 15
Stertbeeck	22,24,33	50 40	20 40
Sterpel	1,22,28	51 15	21 50
Steven caſt. S.	38,40	51 10	19 50
Stevens Waert S.	3,5,22	50 55	22 10

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Steyn t' Landt van	20	51 55	20 55
Steynoort	23	50 45	21 20
Stienhoven	15	52 00	20 20
Stiens	1,2,13	53 10	22 00
Stienſer Oltlandt	13	53 10	22 00
Stienweer	20	52 10	20 55
Stierop	18	52 30	20 50
Stierſhooft	15,17	52 00	20 30
Stincke Vuyl	19	52 25	21 05
Stinck Sloot	17	52 10	20 35
Stinſtra	13	53 10	22 10
Stipdonck	22	51 15	21 50
Stipdonckmolen	28	51 10	22 00
Stiphout	28	51 15	21 50
Stirum	01	51 00	23 00
Stitſwert	1,12	53 15	22 55
Stochem	1,2,5,22,30	50 50	22 05
Stockel	24	50 40	20 35
Stockelaerbrug	17,20	52 10	20 55
Stockem	1,10,36	52 05	22 55
Stockhorſt	06	51 50	22 35
Stockſterhorne	12	53 00	23 30
Stockumerbroeck	10	52 05	22 50
Stocqui	30	50 25	22 05
Stoken	1,31	49 20	21 50
Stolwyck	16,17,20,21	51 55	20 55
Stolwyckerdyck	16,17	51 55	20 50
Stommel	01	50 40	23 00
Stom Meer	14,20	52 10	21 00
Stomwyck	15,17	52 00	20 30
Stoofgat	27,40	51 15	20 20
Stoop	16	51 50	21 05
Stoppenberg	01	51 00	23 20
Stortemelckſgat	2,13	53 10	21 25
Stotkyl	01	50 00	22 20
Stove	16	51 30	20 35
Stoupe	35,40	51 05	19 45
Stoutenburg	7,14,20	52 00	21 45
Stouterſgat	16	51 30	20 30
Stoxterhorn	10,11	52 55	23 30
Straelen	1,2,3,5,9	51 20	22 30
Straelen t' Land	05	51 15	22 35
Straet Zele	35,37,39	50 35	18 30
Strambeke	33	50 45	20 25
Stramont	1,31	49 30	21 30
Stramproyen	3,22	51 05	22 00
Strant daer buyten	22	51 30	20 35
Strapen	23,25,29	50 55	20 50
Strate t' Hofter	35	51 05	19 00
Stratem	28	51 15	21 40
Streeck	18	52 35	21 20
Streefkerck	1,14,16,21	51 50	20 55
Strem	1,34	50 30	18 30
Streveſdorp	1,30	50 25	22 10
Stric	1,21	51 45	20 30
Strickkae	15	52 00	20 30
Strien	16	51 30	21 00
Strimont	15	51 40	20 30
Strithaghen	30	50 40	22 15
Striveau	30	50 20	21 40
Stroberg	04	51 35	22 15
Stroboſch	12,13	53 05	22 35
Stroet	18	52 45	20 55
Strombeec	22,24	50 45	20 30
Stroo	6,7	52 05	22 05
Stroobrug	35	51 10	19 25
Stroom	35,36,38	51 05	13 30
Stroomeurs	09	51 20	22 55
Strucht	30	50 40	22 05
Strue	2,14	52 50	21 30
Struyckbult	10	52 30	22 50
Stryckmolens	18	52 35	20 55
Stryen	2,14,15,16,22	51 40	20 40
Strype	2,10	52 25	23 10
Strypen	15	51 45	20 05
Stryt	22,28	51 20	21 35
Strythem	22,24,33,40	50 45	20 15
Stuivelaer	10	52 05	23 05
Sturhuyſen	02	53 00	22 20
Sturmerdyck	14,20	51 55	21 15
Stuvekenskerck	37,38	50 55	18 40
Stuveſant	1,21,35,40	51 20	19 50
Stuurman	07	52 15	22 25
Stuyveſant	16	51 35	20 55
Styphout	3,22	51 20	21 50
Szartſenburg	30	50 30	22 20
Svaſtre	34	50 00	18 30
Svaveke	34	50 40	18 00
Suchy	1,31	49 00	22 00
Suechtel	01	51 00	22 40
Sueins	13	53 05	21 50
Sueſcourt	31	49 40	21 20
Suetendael	1,22	50 50	21 45
Svevion	33	50 20	20 50
Suicketat	30	50 45	22 25
Suickſvag	13	52 55	22 00
Suidwout	14	52 20	21 15
Suilen	14	52 00	21 15
Suileſtein	04	51 50	11 40
Suilickom	04	51 40	21 20
Suithorn	12	53 05	22 55
Suitlaren	12	52 55	23 20
Suitlarer Meer	12	53 00	23 00
Sulpice S.	33,34	49 55	19 40
Sulſeke	35	50 40	19 40
Sulte	1,38,39,40	50 50	19 30
Sultemeer	10,11,12	53 05	22 45
Sumeer	1,13	53 05	22 15
Sundel	1,13	52 50	21 50
Sundeldorp	14,17	52 20	21 15
Sundert	1,2,22,25	51 20	20 45
Sunnebeke	34,37,38	50 45	18 55
Sunneghem	40	50 50	19 55
Sur Foſſe	30	50 25	21 55
Surhon	1,33	50 10	20 00
Surhuyſen	1,13	53 05	22 25
Surhuyſter Veen	13	53 05	22 20
Surich	1,13	53 00	21 40
Surque	1,34	50 35	18 00
Surriſter	30	50 20	22 10
Sury	1,31	48 50	21 20
Suryp	1,2,13	43 15	21 35
Suſteren	1,2,3,5,22	50 55	22 05
Suſter Polder	15,17	52 05	20 20
Sutloon	06	51 50	23 15
Suurdyck	12	53 10	22 40
Suurhuſen	12	53 05	22 30
Suyderdiep	22	51 35	20 25
Suyderdrachten	13	53 00	22 20
Suyderen	02	51 40	22 40
Suyderhaken	1,14	52 55	21 10
Suyderlandt	15	51 35	20 10
Suyder Meer	18	52 20	21 05
Suyderwout	17,18	52 20	21 05
Suydevelt	10,11	52 40	23 10
Suydkercke	34,37	50 40	18 00
Suydorp	35	51 10	19 50
Suydcavel	16	51 40	20 40
Suydthorn	02	53 00	22 40
Suyd Zyde De	17	52 05	20 45
Suyer Sloot	19	52 30	21 00
Suylen	1,22	51 30	20 50
Suytberge	10,11	52 40	23 10
Suytborgerdyck	11	52 35	23 10
Suytborgerhout	11	52 35	23 10
Suytbroeck	1,12	53 00	23 10
Suytdyck	15	51 40	20 35
Suythem	3,10	52 20	22 25
Suytkade	15	51 55	20 20
Suytlarer Meer	10,11	52 55	23 00
Suytwyck	17	52 05	20 40
Suytwolde	1,12,13	53 05	22 10
Suytwolderkercke	10,11	52 35	22 50
Suyt Zyder	16	51 55	21 00
Suyt Zyderdyck	17	52 00	20 45
Suyt Zyderkade	17	52 00	29 45
Suyt Zuyderlant	15	51 35	20 10
Suyvelwyck	16	51 35	21 00
Swadenburgerdam	14	52 00	20 55
Swaeg	2,14,18	52 35	21 10
Swaegdyck	14,18	52 35	21 25
Swaer Sloot	19	52 25	21 00
Swalg	06	51 50	22 15
Swalm	1,3	51 00	22 20
Swalm fl.	3,5	51 00	22 20
Swaluwe	21,25	51 40	20 40
Swammen	3,5	51 00	22 20
Swane	40	51 20	19 50
Swaneborger Sloot	17	52 10	20 35
Swaneken Het	35	51 05	19 40
Swanenberg	07	52 15	22 25
Swanenburg	3,5	50 55	22 35
Swartebeeck	23	50 50	21 15
Swarteberg	35	50 35	18 45
Swartebroeck	1,3,5,22	51 00	22 05
Swarte Claes Sloot	19	52 25	20 55
Swarte dyck	15,16	52 00	20 10
Swartedyck Schans	13	53 00	22 30
Swartegrift	11	52 35	22 30
Swartenberg	16	51 30	20 40
Swartenbergs Veer	25	51 25	20 45
Swartenſtein	1,3	51 30	23 00
Swarte Sluys	3,7,10,11	52 30	22 20
Swarteves	36	50 50	17 20
Swartewael	14,15,21	51 45	20 10
Swartewater	6,10	52 00	22 30
Swartzenburg	13	53 00	22 00
Swart van Dorſt	27	51 05	20 30
Sweel	1,2,10,11	52 40	23 05
Sweich	31	49 40	22 40
Swem t'	2,4	51 40	21 55
Swevezele	01	50 40	19 00
Swichem	13	53 00	22 05
Swichteler	10,11	52 45	22 55
Swilbroeck	06	52 00	23 10
Swin t'	36	51 10	19 10
Swol	06	51 55	23 10
Swollegem	05	51 20	22 20
Swoltoorn	06	52 10	22 35
Swyer	30	50 45	22 00
Swynaerde	35	50 55	19 45
Swyndrecht	14,16,22	51 45	20 45
Swynegem	24,25,29	50 50	20 35
Swyp	06	52 05	22 50
Syb	30	50 40	22 05
Sybekarſpel	14,18	52 35	21 10
Sybrandehuyſen	1,13	53 10	22 10
Sydervelt	4,8,14,16,20	51 45	21 20
Sygerſwolde	13	53 05	22 10
Sylly	33	50 30	20 00
Sylveſters Capel S.	34,37	50 35	18 25
Syme Jans Polder	17	52 05	20 35
Symonſhaven	15	51 45	20 20
Synay	1,40	51 05	20 00
Syngem	35	50 50	19 45
Syon	13	53 10	22 15
Sypſche Slyckerdyck	18	52 45	21 05
Sytiema	13	53 10	22 00
Sytſma	13	53 00	21 45
Syvelt	04	51 40	21 45

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Places.	Map.	Latitude. D.M.	Longitude. D.M.
TAdema	13	53 10	22 20
Taerloo	11	52 50	23 00
Taiſmeres	33	50 10	20 00
Taiſnies	33	50 00	19 55
Takezyl	1,2,13	52 45	21 50
Talma	34	50 00	18 20
Taſies	32	50 15	20 55
Tambre court	31	49 20	20 50
Tamen	1,14,17,20	52 10	21 00
Tamines	22,32,33	50 20	20 40
Tamminga	12	53 10	22 50
Tammingaborch	12	53 15	22 40
Tancremont	30	50 20	22 00
Tangry	34	50 20	18 20
Tarmar	33	50 05	20 55
Tarſen	1,32,33	50 10	20 35
Tarrulandt	15	51 45	20 20
Taſſen	1,22,23,25	50 50	21 10
Taſsigny	31	49 10	21 20
Tatingo	13	53 00	21 55
Tavenne	30	50 20	21 35
Taviers	23,32	50 30	21 00
Tavy	32,33	50 05	21 05
Tbreevelt	20	52 00	21 00
Techye	33	50 25	19 20
Teckop	17,20	52 00	21 00
Teelema	10,11	53 00	22 40
Teffel	1,8	51 40	21 20
Teffelen	3,4,8,22,28	51 40	21 45
Tegelen	05	51 10	22 25
Telbuſeez	32	50 20	21 00
Telcq	34	50 30	18 10
Telgh	3,7	52 10	21 55
Tellichten	10	52 20	23 25
Telou	22,32,33	50 20	20 35
Teloy	37	50 30	18 00
Temmetz	31	49 30	22 30
Tempel	1,2,14,15,17	51 55	20 35
Tempelhof	38	51 05	19 05
Temple Mars	34,35,39	50 25	19 10
Tempeleuve	33,34	50 25	19 00
Tempeleuve en Pevele	39	50 20	19 15
Templevelez Doſemer	39	50 30	19 20
Templon	22,32,33	50 20	20 50
Tempſche	1,22,40	51 00	20 15
Templevylefoſſe	34,41	49 50	19 00
Tenarlo	11	52 35	22 50
Tenboſche	40	50 45	19 50
Tenen	1,34	50 20	18 10
Tentenberg	24	50 45	20 15
Tenckinck	03	51 40	22 50
Ten Cloofter	10	52 35	23 05
Tencq	1,34	50 10	18 20
Tendale Capelle	39,40	50 50	19 25
Tendom	30	50 40	22 10
Tenhaeff	22	50 35	22 15
Tenholte	12	53 10	23 05
Tennaert	13	53 15	22 10
Tenolde	11	52 30	22 40
Tentelins Vorde S.	40	50 45	19 55
Terbanck	30	50 40	22 20
Terbecke	23,24	50 50	20 45
Tercapel	13	52 55	22 00
Terdegem	1,34,35,37	50 40	18 20
Terdegem caſt.	35	50 35	18 40
Terdonck	35	51 05	19 40
Tereſe caſt. S.	21,35	51 15	19 15
Terfetſe	13	53 05	21 55
Ter hand ſouw	10,11	52 55	22 50
Terherne	13	52 55	22 00
Terhorſt	10	52 00	22 25
Teringen	01	51 20	20 40
Teriquettes	34	50 15	18 20
Terkouwen	30	50 25	22 05
Terlet	07	51 55	22 20
Terlinden	30	50 35	22 05
Terlon	33	49 55	20 15
Termaren	30	50 35	22 05
Terminy	1,34	50 00	18 20
Terniſſen	1,21,40	51 25	19 50
Ternois fl.	1,34	50 20	18 10
Terns	13	53 05	22 05
Teroane	34,35,37	50 30	18 10
Terole	1,2,13	52 50	22 55
Terren Vliet	17	52 10	20 30
Ters	04	51 40	22 00
Terſchot Huys	28	51 25	21 40
Terſdyck	04	51 40	22 00
Terſen	1,31	50 10	21 10
Ters Sluys	04	51 40	22 00
Terſvol	13	53 00	22 00
Terva	1,34	50 15	18 20
Terveren	30	50 45	22 10
Tervylingo	24	50 50	20 35
Terwaden	30	50 35	22 25
Terwert	13	53 10	22 05
Terwiden	30	50 35	22 25
Terwipping	11	52 50	23 20
Terwolde	2,7	52 10	22 30
Terwolſche	3,7	52 10	22 25
Teſinga	12	53 05	23 00
Teſſel	22	50 55	20 30
Teſſelſtroom	1,14	52 50	21 35
Teſſenderloo	22,23,25	50 55	21 15
Tetegem	1,35,37	50 55	18 15
Teteringen	16,22,25	51 30	20 55
Tetro	17	52 20	20 40

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Tetſchen	32,33	50 10	21 10
Tetzen	1,31	49 40	22 30
Teve	16	51 55	20 55
Tevekoop	15,16,17,20	51 55	20 55
Tevekooperdyck	17	52 00	20 45
Teveren	03	50 50	22 20
Teumerye	34	50 20	18 50
Teunen	30	50 30	22 10
Teutclins S.	33	50 40	20 00.
Teutenberg	40	50 45	20 10
Tepel	1,2,14	53 00	21 20
Tepelſtroom	02	52 40	21 20
Teylingen	14,17	52 10	20 40
Tgoy	20	51 55	21 20
Thayn	01	50 00	19 20
Theluch	34	50 15	18 40
Theu	30	50 20	22 00
Theu fl.	30	50 20	22 05
Thewerode	23	50 50	20 55
Thiau	41	50 15	19 30
Thiebomen	32,33	50 10	21 05
Thiedema	12	53 00	22 45
Thiegem	39,40	50 40	19 30
Thielreo	1,22,35,40	51 05	20 10
Thielt	1,22,23,25	50 45	21 00
Thien	1,33	50 20	20 10
Thien S. Barbe	32	50 15	20 55
Thienbrone	34	50 25	18 00
Thiene	22,24,33	50 25	20 30
Thienes	34,37,39	50 30	18 20
Thieulain	1,33,39	50 30	19 40
Thievre	1,34	50 00	18 20
Thiff	1,30	50 25	21 45
Thiffelt	30	50 30	22 15
Thige	30	50 15	22 05
Thille bauduyn	32,33	50 10	20 35
Thimeon	22,24,32,33	50 20	20 30
Thines en hesbain	32	50 30	21 05
Thionville	1,31	49 10	22 10
This	33	50 05	21 15
Thiſp	02	52 20	20 40
Thoen	07	52 05	22 30
Thoer	3,22	51 00	22 05
Thomas S.	31	49 50	22 30
Thone	1,31	49 10	21 30
Thonne	31	50 00	22 00
Thoor	05	50 55	22 10
Thoren	25	51 00	20 50
Thorout	1,38	50 55	19 00
Thounege	10	52 05	22 35
Threbax	32	50 25	20 50
Throon	22	51 05	23 55
Thulin	1,33,39	50 20	19 50
Thully	01	50 00	20 20
Thune le Veſque	33,34	50 00	19 25
Thuyl	4,8,14,22,28	51 40	21 25
Thuyn	1,33	52 10	20 20
Thurhout	17	52 10	20 35
Thy fl.	23,24	50 35	20 40
Thyan	33,34	50 10	19 35
Tiallehuyſen	13	53 00	21 50
Tiantegnies	35,39	50 20	19 20
Tiaarlings Meer	18	52 40	20 55
Tichemont	1,31	49 00	22 00
Tieg	01	50 00	22 00
Tiel	2,3,4,7,8,14,22	51 45	21 40
Tieldonck	22,23,24	50 50	20 45
Tielen	1,22,25	51 10	21 00
Tielerwaert	14,16,22	51 45	21 25
Tieltehaven	08	51 35	22 25
Tielt ten hove	38,40	50 50	19 20
Tienen	3,22,23,29,33	50 40	21 05
Tienes	23	50 30	21 10
Tiengemeten	15	51 40	20 20
Tienhoven	14,16,20	51 50	21 05
Tienoven	2,14,20	52 05	21 10
Tienovens Sluys	20	52 05	21 10
Tien Viertel	15,16	51 55	20 45
Tieſſens	13	53 05	21 45
Tieſsinga	13	53 05	21 55
Tietierck	13	53 05	22 10
Tietzerckſter Adeel	13	53 05	22 10
Tieukemeer	13	52 50	22 00
Tiffring	31	49 20	22 00
Tignagel	3,6	52 10	23 00
Til	01	51 20	22 20
Tilborch	2,22,25,28	51 25	21 10
Tilcq	34,37	50 35	18 10
Tille	1,31	49 40	21 30
Till	15	51 35	20 15
Tilleghem	35,38	51 05	19 05
Tiller	22,24,33	50 25	20 40
Tillier comitatus	24	50 25	20 35
Tillioy	41	50 05	19 10
Tillon	23,24,32,33	50 25	20 55
Tilloy	1,34,41	50 10	18 30
Tilly	01	50 00	18 40
Tiloy	1,34	50 00	18 40
Tinallinge	12	53 15	22 50
Tinarloo	11	52 55	23 00
Tinctelle	39	50 20	19 40
Timiſter	30	50 25	22 05
Timeſy	39	50 30	19 30
Tionger fl.	13	52 50	22 10
Tiraſſe	33	49 45	19 55
Tiſtelt	24,25	50 55	20 30
Titegni	1,31	49 20	21 30
Tivicelle	1,33	50 15	19 45
Tleys	40	51 15	20 15
Tlieuſies	33	50 20	20 10

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Tmarloo	10	52 55	22 55
Tningard	05	51 05	22 40
Tobbeck	24	50 40	20 20
Tocht	14	52 25	21 20
Tocht Sloot	18	52 35	21 05
Tockema	13	53 05	21 55
Togen Mejerye van	22	51 10	21 30
Tohogne	31	50 10	21 30
Tol	1,14,17	52 05	20 45
Tol Acker	20	52 05	21 20
Tolbecq	35	50 40	20 10
Tolbert	12	53 00	22 40
Tolbrug	15,17	52 05	20 25
Tolcq	01	50 20	18 00
Toldyck	06	51 55	22 35
Tolebeke	33	50 35	20 05
Tolen	21,22,25,27,35	51 25	20 15
Tolhuys	2,3,4,6	51 45	22 25
Tolle	15	51 40	20 30
Tollain	35	50 25	19 30
Tolland	15	51 45	20 15
Tolon	01	50 20	20 20
Tolouſe	24	50 40	20 20
Tombeck	23,24	50 35	20 40
Tomberg	01	50 00	23 00
Tombeun Chiapelle	30	50 30	22 00
Tonberg	24	50 45	20 20
Tonde	07	52 05	22 25
Tonge Caſt.	25,29,40	51 00	20 20
Tonge	2,14,15,21,22	51 40	20 10
Tongetre	22	51 20	21 40
Tongeren	1,22	50 40	21 40
Tongerloo	1,22,23,25	51 00	21 00
Tongre	33	50 25	19 55
Tongren	22,24,32,33	50 20	20 45
Tongrenelle	32	50 20	20 45
Tongske caſtel	25,29	50 55	20 30
Ton in de bocht	14	52 40	21 50
Tonis S.	1,5	51 05	22 50
Tonisberg	1,3,5,9	51 15	22 50
Ton op de Creupel	14	52 35	21 40
Tonſen	04	51 40	21 30
Tonſerwert	04	51 40	21 30
Toock	17	52 15	20 50
Toorn van Saemſlach	40	51 15	19 55
Toren	1,31	49 20	22 30
Torenmuel	04	51 45	22 15
Torens 3.	24	50 50	20 35
Torenſe Sluys	04	51 40	22 15
Torenvliedt	14	52 10	20 35
Torff	1,31	49 20	22 00
Toricourt	33	50 25	20 00
Torine	32	50 30	21 10
Tormengy	34	50 20	18 50
Tornchem	34	50 35	18 00
Torneſis Le	39	50 20	19 20
Torn Sloot	18,19	52 25	20 55
Toroane	01	50 20	18 00
Torout	35	50 55	19 05
Toroutvelde	35	50 55	19 00
Torquin	35,39	50 05	20 10
Torquoin	35,39	50 35	19 15
Torre	35	50 30	19 15
Tortequin	34,41	50 10	18 55
Torup	39	50 30	19 40
Touffere	39	50 30	19 10
Tour d'Ordre La	34,36	50 30	17 40
Tourebais	22,23,33	50 30	20 55
Tourignies	1,39	50 20	19 00
Tourine	22,33	50 30	21 25
Tourme	1,22	50 30	20 50
Tourp	1,33	50 25	19 45
Tournay	33,35,39	50 30	19 30
Tourne	31	49 20	20 30
Tournhout	02	51 00	21 00
Touryne les Ordam	24	50 30	20 50
Touteborg	10,11	52 30	22 15
Trabigny	33	50 15	20 20
Tradinghen	34	50 40	17 40
Tramul	1,31	49 40	22 30
Tranſloy	1,34	49 55	18 40
Tranſylalania	1,2	52 20	22 40
Trapen	1,32,33	50 15	20 55
Traſegnies	22,24,33	50 20	20 25
Traſegnies Marquiſat	24	50 20	20 20
Tratlou	33	50 20	20 35
Travenhorſt	3,6	51 50	23 10
Traulee	22,24,32,33	50 20	20 25
Trechyn	33,34	50 30	19 20
Trehou	1,34,39	50 15	18 50
Trembleur	30	50 30	22 00
Trepigny	41	50 05	18 50
Treport	34	50 10	17 40
Tricht	3,4	51 45	21 30
Trick	1,8,14	51 45	21 25
Trie	33,34	50 10	19 40
Trier	1,31	49 40	22 40
Tringard S.	03	51 00	22 40
Trimunte	12,13	53 05	22 25
Triniti Mont	33	50 30	19 30
Trintel	14,18	52 30	21 25
Trip	32	50 20	21 00
Tripegny	34	50 10	18 50
Trips	30	50 45	22 20
Tripſeez	32	50 20	20 50
Trisberg	07	52 20	22 25
Troeſt	22,24,33	50 50	20 35
Trois pontz	31	50 10	21 50
Troivilles	41	50 00	19 30
Trompe	35	51 10	20 00

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Tropi	35,36	51 10	18 50
Tropzeel	35,36	51 10	18 35
Trotloup	22,24,32	50 20	20 35
Trou de feron lle	33	49 50	20 10
Troville	33	50 10	20 10
Troville fl.	33	50 15	20 00
Tru fl.	35	50 45	18 50
Trunere	1,33	50 15	20 15
Truyen S.	23,29,33,38	50 40	21 25
Trysbroeck	16	51 30	21 00
Tubbergen	2,10	52 20	23 15
Tubbrig	01	52 20	23 00
Tubeke	22,33	50 30	20 15
Tubiſe	24	50 35	20 20
Tuddert	1,3,5,22,30	50 50	22 10
Tuetinhorn	18	52 40	20 55
Tuille	41	50 25	19 40
Tulenbroeck	06	51 45	22 50
Tulin	41	50 25	19 50
Tully	33	50 10	20 20
Tult	23	50 45	21 20
Tumaides	33,35,39	50 25	19 45
Tumart	32	50 05	20 55
Tumieres	39	50 15	19 10
Tumme	01	50 20	20 20
Tuncq	39	50 20	19 30
Tunleveſque	41	50 10	19 15
Turf hooft	25	51 25	20 35
Turnhout	1,22,25	51 10	21 05
Turnhout Out	22,25	51 15	21 05
Tuſenbroeck	3,5	50 55	22 30
Tuſſchen	08	51 40	21 40
Tuſſchenbeke	40	50 50	20 00
Tuwinga	12	53 10	23 05
Tuyl	03	51 40	21 20
Tuyl Rack	18	52 25	21 05
Twael	28,16,20	51 50	21 20
Twat fl.	3,9	51 20	22 40
Twee Clooſters	4,7	51 45	21 45
Tweel	2,10,11	52 35	22 35
Twel	04	51 50	21 20
Twente	1,2,3,6,10	52 10	23 10
Tweyveer	18	52 35	21 20
Twickelo	6,10	52 10	23 10
Twiſck	1,2,14,18	52 40	21 15
Twiſckerkogge	14,18	52 35	21 20
Twyſtede	3,5	51 25	22 20
Twyſteder Veen	05	51 25	22 25
Twiſtien	09	51 20	22 30
Twyve Saer	16	51 35	21 00
Tyeghem	33	50 40	19 35
Tyen Rhae	10	52 10	22 40
Tyeſtelt	22,23,25,29	50 55	21 05
Tyll	3,8	51 35	22 25
Tylſlaen	17	52 20	20 40
Tzallebert	13	52 55	22 10
Tzar	1,30	50 15	21 40
Tzart	30	50 15	22 05
Tzerckwert	13	52 55	21 45
Tzergaeſt	13	52 50	21 55
Tzinderen	10	52 00	22 30
Tzum	2,13	53 05	21 50
Tzummarum	13	53 05	21 50

V

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Vaaſt S.	1,33,34	50 05	19 45
Vacherie L.	33,34	50 00	19 00
Vacht	30	50 45	21 50
Vacqueru	34	50 10	18 00
Vaek	04	51 45	22 10
Vaelte	10	52 15	23 20
Vaerdeken	38	51 05	19 40
Vaert	21	51 10	20 00
Vacſſen	1,2,3,7	52 10	22 20
Vayne	1,34	50 25	18 20
Vahalis fl.	28	51 40	21 20
Valai	01	50 20	19 20
Valburgh	4,7	51 45	22 00
Valckebraeck	18,19	52 25	21 00
Valckenburg	1,2,22,30	50 45	22 10
Valckenborg t' Landt	22	50 45	22 10
Valckenborg Alt	22,30	50 40	22 05
Valckeneng	20	51 55	21 35
Valckenhuys	07	51 55	22 15
Valckeniſſe	27,35,40	51 25	20 05
Valckeſtein	14,15	51 45	20 35
Valckooge	2,14,18	52 45	21 00
Valem	30	50 25	22 20
Valenchiennez	34,41	50 15	19 35
Valeri S.	34	50 05	17 40
Valle	1,33	50 20	20 10
Valter	10,11	52 45	23 10
Valter Schans	10,11	52 45	23 15
Vanchelle	1,33	49 50	19 25
Vance	1,31,32	49 20	21 40
Varckens Weerdt	28	51 10	21 40
Vardeſtein	03	51 40	22 30
Varick	4,8,14,22,28	51 40	21 35
Varneton	1,37,39	50 35	18 55
Varrebroeck	18	52 35	20 50
Varſevelt	01	51 40	22 40
Varſſale	06	51 55	22 40
Vaſe S.	33	50 15	20 15
Vaſen	10	52 10	22 15
Vaſerode	30	50 45	22 05
Vaſieres	41	50 20	19 05
Vaſquehal	1,35,39	50 30	19 10
Vaſſe	10	52 20	23 15
Vaſt S.	41	50 05	19 30

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Vaſurual	34,35,37	50 30	19 00
Vathey	34	50 00	18 10
Vauchelle	1,33,39,41	50 20	19 45
Vauhery	32,33	50 20	21 10
Vaudemont	30	50 30	22 00
Vaul Le	1,33	49 55	20 25
Vaul S. Lambert	30,32	50 25	21 45
Vault	31,33	49 10	21 10
Vau noſtre Dame	32	50 25	21 10
Vauſelle	34	50 00	18 20
Vaux	1,30	50 25	22 00
Vaup Dieu	30	50 30	22 05
Vazieres	35,39	50 10	19 00
Uback	30	50 40	22 25
Ubay	1,22,32,33	50 20	20 25
Ubbega	12	53 10	22 50
Ubburgen	04	51 40	22 10
Ubeck	22	50 35	22 05
Ubichuis	34	50 35	17 50
Uchelen	07	52 05	22 15
Ucheler Bos	07	52 00	22 15
Uchteſeele	34,37	50 40	18 15
Uckhaven	22	50 45	22 00
Uddel	07	52 10	22 10
Uddeler Meer	07	52 10	22 10
Uden	1,2,3,28	51 30	21 50
Udengaſt	10,11	53 00	23 25
Udenhout	28	51 25	21 20
Udoornikerdam	17,18	52 15	21 05
Veaup au bois	41	50 05	19 45
Vechel	1,3,4,22,28	51 30	21 45
Vechmont	1,34	49 50	18 20
Vecht De	1,3,14,17,20	52 00	21 10
Vechten	1,3,14,20	51 55	21 15
Vechterdyck	20	51 55	21 15
Vechterweert	10	52 20	22 30
Vecle	24	50 40	20 25
Vecoſie	38	50 05	18 40
Vedrin	32,33	50 20	20 55
Veechras	16	51 35	20 45
Veekvoten	10	52 25	22 20
Veele	11	52 50	23 20
Veen orHeyde	01	51 20	22 40
Veen Int	3,19	51 30	22 25
Veen anner &c.	11	52 50	23 10
Veenbrugge	1,11	52 30	23 00
Veenen	11	52 45	22 30
Veenen geboudt	11	52 35	22 30
Veenendael	7,8,14,20	51 50	21 50
Veenendeelen	16	51 35	20 50
Veenhuyſen	10,13	52 40	22 00
Veenkamp	15,17	52 05	20 30
Veenlanden	22	51 20	20 40
Veen Meer	17,20	52 10	21 00
Veen Polder	15,17	52 05	20 25
Veenray	5,22	51 25	22 10
Veenſchehuen	16	51 40	21 15
Veen Watering	17,20	52 05	20 25
Veer t'	05	51 30	22 10
Veergat t'	2,21,35	51 35	19 20
Veerhuyſen	04	51 50	21 45
Veerle	1,22	50 55	21 05
Veer Stadt t'	15,16,17	51 55	20 50
Veert	05	51 25	22 35
Veert ende Pont	05	51 20	22 35
Veeſſen	1,7	52 15	22 30
Veghem	33	50 40	20 00
Vehoven	01	50 40	21 40
Veillercle	33	50 15	20 10
Veken	07	52 00	22 30
Velaine	35,39	50 30	19 35
Velaines	32	50 20	20 40
Velbert	01	51 00	23 20
Veldekendam	35,38,40	51 05	19 30
Velden	1,6,10	52 00	22 35
Velden Caſt.	08	51 10	22 45
Veldensbroeck	05	51 15	22 40
Veldhuyſen	10,11	52 45	23 25
Velen	32,33	50 15	20 55
Veles	01	49 40	19 00
Velgen	01	52 40	23 40
Velgerſteech	08	51 35	21 55
Velienes	33	50 30	19 35
Velin	1,31	50 00	22 00
Vellem	22,23	50 40	21 20
Vellener	10	52 15	22 35
Velip	8,22,28	51 35	22 00
Velnoin	35,39	50 25	19 30
Velone	31	49 00	21 20
Velp	1,3,6,7,8	51 50	22 15
Velſe fl.	23,29,33	50 40	20 55
Velſeeyn	14,15,16	51 45	20 45
Velſeke	33,40	50 45	19 50
Velſen	1,2,14,17,18	52 25	20 45
Velſen Onder	17,18	52 25	20 40
Velſerduyn	17,18	52 20	20 45
Velſerdyck	17,18	52 25	20 40
Velt t'	1,2,21,35	51 40	19 30
Veltdonck	23,25,29	50 50	20 50
Velt Driel	4,8,22	51 40	21 30
Velthem	1,22,23,24	50 45	20 45
Velthoven	22,28	51 15	21 30
Velthunten	06	51 45	22 40
Velthuys	07	51 55	22 00
Veltweſel	22	50 45	21 55
Veltwyck	1,22,25	51 10	20 35
Veltz	3,6	52 00	22 40
Veluir	33	50 10	21 15
Velus	34	50 00	18 50
Veluwe	3,4,6,8,10,14	52 00	22 00

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Vemegis	41	50 10	19 35
Venant S.	34,35,37,39	50 25	18 30
Vendegiſe au bois	33,34	50 00	19 45
Vendegyſes	33,34	50 10	19 20
Vendeville	33,34	49 45	19 20
Veneetgen	08	51 45	21 55
Venhuyſen	14,18	52 35	21 20
Venlo	1,2,3,5,9,22	51 10	22 25
Venlo t' Land	05	51 15	22 30
Venloenſes Campi	09	51 05	22 35
Venloon op Sandt	22,25	51 30	21 10
Venloſche heyde	05	51 10	22 30
Venneaix au bois	41	50 05	19 40
Vennebrug	10	52 30	23 00
Venekel	03	51 10	22 50
Veane Meer	17	52 10	20 35
Vennes	18	52 30	21 15
Vennip	14,17	52 15	20 50
Vennipper laen	17	52 15	20 40
Venſimont	1,32,33	49 50	21 00
Ventis Le	34	50 30	18 40
Venueghen	30	50 25	22 25
Verbroec	22	51 05	20 15
Verchyn	1,33,34	50 05	19 40
Verckenſoort	16	51 35	21 05
Verdret	1,34	50 20	18 30
Verdron	35	51 20	20 00
Verdronckenlandt	26	51 25	20 20
Verdroncken Polder	27	51 25	20 20
Verduyn	1,14	51 55	20 45
Vere	1,2,21,35	50 30	19 40
Vergat	01	51 20	19 20
Verge	41	50 10	19 10
Vergier	33,34,39	50 10	18 50
Vergiez	33	49 40	19 20
Verginal	24	50 30	20 20
Verhilderſum	12	53 15	22 45
Verhuyſen	8,20	51 50	21 45
Verlaen	17	52 10	20 30
Verlaet van keppel	11	52 30	22 40
Verlaten	12	53 05	22 45
Verle	23,25	50 50	21 05
Verlege	1,35	50 30	19 00
Verleghem	34,37,39	50 35	18 50
Verlengchem	35,39	50 30	19 05
Verleu	01	50 00	21 20
Verley	34	50 15	18 10
Verlinebeeck	3,22	51 30	22 10
Verlon	01	50 00	21 40
Verloren Caſt.	35	51 00	19 40
Verloy	24	50 45	20 35
Verly	31	50 10	21 10
Vermelles	1,34,35,39	50 20	18 30
Vermere	35	50 50	19 40
Vermoer	25	51 00	20 55
Vernes	1,14	52 30	20 30
Verocourt	41	50 05	18 50
Veron	1,34	50 10	18 50
Verona Cap. S.	24	50 40	20 40
Verrebroeck	27,35,40	51 15	20 10
Verrebroeck t Fort	27	51 05	20 15
Vers Hoven	25	50 55	20 40
Verſſevelt	3,6	51 50	22 50
Verſtonden	07	52 00	22 30
Vertaing	33,34	50 00	19 40
Vertincourt	41	50 10	19 35
Verton	1,34	50 15	17 50
Vertrick	1,22,23,33	50 40	20 55
Verviers	1,30	50 20	22 05
Verwekel	30	50 45	22 10
Verwolde	6,10	10 05	22 50
Verwoldtſebroeck	06	52 05	22 55
Verzenaw	33	50 30	20 15
Veſalia	09	51 30	22 55
Veſnage	32	50 15	20 40
Veſon	33,39	50 30	19 35
Veſque	1,31	49 40	21 20
Veſſem	22,28	51 15	21 30
Vetinghen	24,33,40	50 35	10 10
Vettebroeck	16,17	52 00	20 55
Vettenoort	15	51 50	20 20
Uffelte	11	52 40	22 40
Ufkens	12	53 05	23 10
Vianden	1,31	49 40	22 10
Viane	33,35,40	50 40	20 00
Vianen	14,16,20,22	51 50	21 15
Vianen t' Land van	16	51 50	21 15
Viberge	01	50 40	20 00
Vichte	1,35,39,40	50 45	19 25
Vici De	16	51 40	21 05
Vicognet	33,34,39	50 10	19 10
Vicoigne	33,34,40	50 15	19 35
Victor S.	22,32	50 25	21 25
Viczecoupele	34	50 25	18 00
Vidrus fl.	02	52 20	22 40
Vielaine	34,35,39	50 15	18 40
Vieleleu	33,34,41	50 00	19 35
Vielnil	33	50 05	20 00
Viely	41	50 05	19 30
Vienne	33	50 10	20 20
Vieracker	3,4,6	52 00	22 35
Vier Ambachten	38,40	51 10	19 50
Vierbe	1,31,33	49 55	20 45
Vierboot	15,17,19	52 05	20 15
Vieren	31	50 00	21 20
Viereng	33	50 10	20 10
Vierholten	3,7	52 15	22 15
Vierhuſen	12,19	53 15	22 35
Vierige Staert	19	52 25	21 00
Viering	1,39	50 10	19 30

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D.M.	Longitude. D. M.
Vierlaine	1,31	49 40	21 20
Vierlingsbeeck	05	51 25	22 15
Vierne	1,33	50 20	19 35
Vier Polders	15	51 45	20 05
Vierre	1,34	50 35	17 50
Vierſcharchersberge	35	50 55	19 15
Vierſel	1,22,25	51 05	20 45
Vierſel Neer	25	51 00	20 45
Vies Capelle	34,39	50 25	18 30
Vieulx	39	50 20	19 30
Vieur	33	50 15	19 40
Vignacourt	34	49 55	18 10
Vignamont	32	50 25	21 15
Vilaincourt	34	49 55	18 20
Vilaren	30	50 30	22 10
Vilatour	30	50 20	21 40
Vileer	1,22,23	50 30	21 25
Vileerperwy	24	50 25	20 35
Vilen	30	50 35	22 15
Viler	30	50 25	22 10
Vilercampiau	41	50 20	19 15
Vilers la Potry	32	50 15	20 35
Villance	1,31	49 40	21 10
Ville	01	49 00	22 20
Ville Eloy	31	49 10	21 30
Ville Franche	31	49 00	19 40
Ville main	41	50 00	19 20
Ville ou hesbain	23,32	50 25	21 05
Ville-paray	22,32,33	50 20	20 35
Viller	32,33,34	50 25	20 35
Viller S. Amand	33	50 30	19 50
Villeratte	34	50 15	18 30
Villerau	33,34,41	50 10	19 50
Viller bacage	34	49 55	18 10
Viller Dame	33	50 30	19 50
Villerelle	34	50 15	18 20
Viller faucon	34	49 50	18 50
Viller Garabon	33	50 00	20 40
Viller le heſſe	32	50 20	20 55
Viller l' hoſſortal	34	50 05	18 10
Villerot	33	50 20	19 55
Villeroy	1,34	50 10	18 20
Villers	1,33,34,39,41	50 05	19 45
Villers a flor	34,41	50 00	18 50
Viller Samanto	31	49 20	22 10
Villers broulin	34	50 15	18 20
Villers cauchie	33,34	50 00	19 30
Villers faucon	41	49 50	19 05
Villers giſlain	33,34,41	49 55	19 05
Villers S. Ghiſlain	33	50 15	20 10
Villers oultre cave	41	49 55	19 20
Villers plovy	33,34	49 55	18 50
Villery Egliſe	32,33	50 05	20 35
Viller val	34,35,39	50 15	18 40
Ville ſur hayſne	33	50 20	20 10
Villeupuch	39	50 30	19 40
Villier	22	50 25	20 40
Villiers	01	49 20	21 40
Villy	39	50 20	19 50
Vilroup	1,22,23,24,33	50 30	20 40
Vilſteren	10	52 20	22 45
Vilteren	22	50 35	22 15
Vilvorden	25,29,33,35	50 45	20 30
Vily	1,31	49 10	21 20
Vimeux comte	34	50 00	17 40
Vinaye	41	50 20	19 40
Vinchem	34,35,37	50 50	18 30
Vinckelant	16	51 35	20 55
Vinckeneſſegat	27	51 15	20 10
Vinckeveen	14,17,20	52 10	21 05
Vincke Veenderzuwe	20	52 10	21 05
Vinckt	35,37	50 55	19 30
Vinderhoute	38,40	51 00	19 40
Vinet	40	50 55	19 30
Vinfelt	31	50 00	22 20
Vingerling	15,17	52 05	20 25
Vinperling Caſtel	27,35	51 15	20 25
Vinille	32,33	50 20	20 30
Vintele	34	50 45	18 30
Virelle	33	49 55	20 25
Viren	01	49 40	20 40
Vireu	1,31,33	49 50	20 40
Virginal	22	50 30	20 20
Virton	1,31	49 20	21 40
Viſan	34	50 40	17 40
Viſet	30	50 30	21 55
Viſne	32,33	50 20	20 45
Viſſenaken	22,23,33	50 40	21 00
Vit S.	1,31	50 00	22 10
Vitgeeſt	14	52 30	21 00
Vitrivan	32	50 15	20 45
Vitry	1,3,4,35,39	50 10	18 50
Vitwyck	14	51 40	21 10
Vive Capelle	38	51 10	19 15
Vivengis	22	50 35	21 50
Viver Ecke	35	51 00	19 20
Viverſel	1,22	50 55	21 25
Vivier Abb.	1,34,41	50 10	18 40
Vivier Piſcina	30	50 40	22 15
Vivier grand	33	50 00	20 05
Vivieulx l'An	32	50 05	20 55
Vivieulx laneau	32	50 15	21 00
Viville	22,24	50 20	20 30
Vlacht Wedde	10,11	52 55	23 20
Vlacke	1,21	51 25	20 00
Vlaedſlo	35	50 50	18 55
Vlaemſchendyck	27,40	51 10	20 20
Vlaerdingen	14,15,21	51 50	20 20
Vlaertſeele	37,38	50 55	18 50
Vlamertinghe	34,35,37	50 40	18 40

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Vlasfraey	3,5	51 20	22 35
Vlassenbroeck	24,40	50 55	20 10
Ulbeeck	1,22	50 45	21 30
Vleddere	1,10,11	52 45	22 30
Vledderinghe	10,11	52 35	22 35
Vledder Verlaet	11	52 40	22 30
Vleethuys	10,11	52 35	23 10
Vleminck	1,22,25	51 05	20 40
Vlesenbeck	22,24	50 40	20 20
Vleteren	1,34,37,39	50 35	18 30
Vlie	1,2,13	53 10	21 30
Vlielandt	1,2,13	53 10	21 20
Vlier	28	51 25	21 30
Vlierbeck	22,23,25,33	50 45	20 50
Vlierbosch	13	53 00	22 10
Vlierden	28	51 15	22 10
Vlieringen	22,24,33	50 35	20 20
Vliermale	1,22	50 45	21 35
Vlierzele	40	50 50	19 55
Vliestroom	1,2,14	52 50	21 50
Vliet	1,15,16,22,25	51 25	20 35
Vliet Groote	15	51 50	20 15
Vliet	15	52 05	20 25
Vlieter	14	52 50	21 30
Vlietingen	1,22	50 45	21 50
Vliet Polder	15,17	51 55	20 10
Vlimmen	1,22,25	51 10	20 55
Vlimmers Veen	25	51 30	21 20
Vlissingen	35,36,38,40	51 25	19 30
Vlist	14,16,17,20	51 55	20 55
Vlodorp	1,3,5,22	50 55	22 25
Vloer	21	51 20	19 30
Vloesèghem	35	50 45	20 00
Vloot de	28	51 20	21 40
Ulrum	1,12	53 15	22 40
Ulsda	12	53 00	23 25
Ulsen	1,10	52 25	23 20
Ulsegem	38	51 10	18 55
Ulst	2,3,6,	51 45	22 45
Ulsten	10,11	53 00	23 25
Ultrajectensis Dioec.	1,14	52 00	23 25
Ultreau	34	50 30	17 40
Ultysent	19	52 25	21 00
Ulveren	5,8	51 30	22 45
Ulveten	14,20	52 00	21 10
Ulueterdyck	20	52 00	21 10
Ulusèghem	33,40	50 40	20 00
Ulymen	3,8,22,25,28	51 30	21 20
Ulymens Veen	08	51 30	21 25
Ulymschedyck	28	51 30	21 10
Uma	13	53 10	22 05
Umbre	1,22,30	50 25	21 40
Umer	30	50 35	22 05
Umpteda	12	53 15	23 05
Una	01	50 00	22 00
Unu	01	52 00	22 20
Unck	1,3,6	51 45	23 10
Unseldung	31	49 30	22 00
Vodon	1,22,23,32,33	50 25	21 05
Voelen	1,22,23	50 40	21 30
Voeru	1,22	50 30	21 40
Voetangel	17,20	52 15	20 55
Vogelesang	1,5,22	50 55	21 35
Vogelesanger	17	52 15	20 40
Vogel koyen	04	51 40	21 45
Vogelsandt	14	52 55	21 30
Vogelschorre	40	51 10	19 45
Voghel	1,22,25	51 05	20 40
Vognee	32,33	50 05	20 35
Voie	30	50 25	22 10
Voig	1,31	49 10	22 00
Volckell	1,3,22,28	51 30	21 50
Volckeniffe	02	51 20	20 00
Volckekach	22,25,35	51 35	20 20
Volckerinckhove	35,57	50 40	18 05
Volger	17	52 30	20 55
Volkegem	33,40	50 45	19 45
Vollendam	14,18	52 25	21 20
Vollendamse Sluys	18	52 25	21 10
Vollenhove	10,11,14	52 30	22 15
Vollenhove Landt	02	52 40	22 00
Vollesèle	33	50 35	20 05
Vollick	23	50 45	21 20
Vols	1,30	50 35	22 15
Volter Schans	02	52 40	23 20
Vondelgem	35	51 00	19 40
Voogdie	2,9	51 15	22 45
Voole Wyck	17,18,19	52 20	20 55
Voor	15	52 05	20 25
Voorboech	37	50 55	18 10
Voorbroeck	06	51 50	22 45
Voorburch	14,17,21	52 05	20 20
Voorcapel	14	52 05	20 35
Voorde t' Hoff ter	35	51 10	20 05
Voordyckhoorns	15	52 00	20 20
Vooren	25	51 35	20 40
Voorhout	14,17	52 10	20 30
Voorkapel	15	52 05	20 25
Voorn	1,2,14,15,21	51 45	20 20
Voorschoten	14,17	52 05	20 35
Voorschoten t' Landt	17	52 05	20 25
Voort	1,3,14,20	51 55	21 10
Voorthuysen	2,4,7,14	52 05	21 50
Voowatering	15	52 05	20 30
Vorchten	3,7	52 15	22 25
Vorde	33	50 40	20 00
Vordehof	22,40	51 05	20 10
Vorden	1,2,3,6,7,10	52 00	22 40
Vordensebeeck	06	52 00	22 40
Vordesteyn	25	51 05	20 35
Vorhoutehof	40	51 05	20 05
Vorlaen	14	52 10	20 40
Vormesele	35,37,39	50 40	18 50
Vorselaer	1,22,25	51 05	20 55
Vorst	1,22,23,25	50 55	21 10
Vorstenberg	08	51 30	22 40
Vorstkamer	04	51 45	21 45
Vos	04	51 40	22 05
Vos capel.	24	50 45	20 40
Vos D.	14	52 30	21 00
Vos ten	10	52 25	22 35
Vosbach	30	50 30	22 20
Vossekuy	07	52 20	22 20
Vossetare	38,40	50 55	19 35
Vossem	22,24,33	50 40	20 40
Vossenaer	2,21,25,27	51 30	20 20
Vosstholwonne	17	52 05	20 40
Upen	34,37	50 30	18 10
Upende	10,12	53 00	22 25
Upstachsterfyl	12	53 10	22 35
Upwyrde	12	53 10	23 10
Urachem	1,27,40	51 05	20 10
Vraechelen	16	51 30	20 55
Uraegeren	3,6	51 50	23 00
Vranck	25	51 05	20 35
Vranckendyck	27	51 15	20 10
Vrasenen	35	51 10	20 10
Vrasset	06	51 40	22 40
Urck	1,2,14	52 30	21 55
Uredt	35,39	50 15	19 20
Ureeden	1,2,3,6,10	52 00	23 10
Ureest	17	52 00	20 40
Ureeswyck or Vaert	22	51 50	21 15
Uregny	34	50 05	18 20
Urelant	14,17,20	52 10	21 10
Urelenborch	30	50 40	22 20
Ureligem	24	50 50	20 20
Uremde	1,22,25	51 00	20 40
Vremdyck	35	51 15	19 40
Vres	1,31	49 30	20 50
Vresenberg	10	52 10	23 00
Ureterp	2,13	53 00	22 25
Urien t' Landt van	01	50 40	18 40
Uries	1,2,10,11	52 55	23 00
Vriese Aa	10	52 20	23 05
Vriesse koop	17	52 10	20 45
Vriesche Paelen	2,13	53 00	22 25
Vtiesche Plaet	1,13	52 50	21 35
Vriesche Watte	01	53 00	21 40
Vriesche Zeedyck	19	52 50	21 05
Urin au Bois	31	49 20	20 50
Urihouwe	16	51 35	21 10
Urin Meuse	1,31	49 10	20 50
Urleu	34	50 40	18 00
Urloo	21	51 30	19 10
Urmont	22,30	50 50	22 05
Urn	01	50 00	22 20
Vrolant	34	50 40	18 00
Uron	33	49 45	19 45
Vronenbroeck	5,9	51 20	22 45
Vroonvelt	24,25	50 50	20 30
Vrou Adelydsgors	16	51 35	20 40
Vrou Mae	20	52 00	20 50
Vrouwe Clooster	13	53 10	22 25
Vrouwen Parochie	1,13	53 10	22 00
Vrouwen Perck	23,25	50 50	20 55
Vrouwen Sloot	18	52 30	21 00
Vrouwe Ven	17	52 10	20 35
Vrow Jacobs Londt	16	51 35	20 35
Ursem	14,18,19	52 35	21 00
Vruchting	06	51 50	23 15
Vrye t' Landt van den	38	50 50	18 55
Vryen Ban	15	51 55	20 25
Vryenberg	07	52 00	22 20
Vryenburg	07	52 10	22 30
Vrye Noock	17	52 05	20 35
Vrye Noort Veen	20	52 10	20 55
Usquert	1,12	53 15	22 55
Utermeer	20	52 10	21 15
Uthraid	05	50 50	22 25
Utinger Adeel	13	53 00	22 05
Utrecht	1,2,3,14,20	52 00	21 15
Utrecht Stift	2,3,4,7	52 00	21 20
Vualers	41	50 20	19 25
Vuambay	41	50 00	19 20
Vuarede	41	50 15	19 10
Vuarelaing	41	50 20	19 20
Vuargy Grand Petit	41	50 15	19 45
Vuasne	41	50 10	19 15
Vuauverchin	41	50 10	19 15
Vuchelen	03	52 00	22 00
Vucht	1,2,3,5	50 50	22 15
Vucht De	16	51 30	20 55
Vuchter Schantz	4,22	51 30	21 25
Vuchter Walt	05	50 50	22 15
Vuerchin	41	50 15	19 30
Vuerd	08	51 25	22 50
Vueren	24	50 40	20 35
Vuerne	1,35,37	51 40	18 30
Vuerne Ambacht	37,38	50 50	18 35
Vuerse	20	52 05	21 25
Ulverste	35	50 50	19 45
Vuga	13	53 00	21 55
Vuit	01	53 00	22 20
Vuithusen	12	53 15	23 00
Vuitlant	12	53 10	22 35
Vurne	1,22,33	50 40	20 40
Vuste	40	50 50	19 45
Vuylbuert	1,37	50 55	18 05
Vuylbuyert	16,17,20	51 55	20 55
Vuylebras	16	51 30	20 55
Vuylegraft	18	52 30	20 55
Vuylendam	1,14,16,20	51 45	21 00
Vuyren	04	51 40	21 20
Uxem	1,37	50 55	18 15
Vy	34	50 05	18 00
Vyde	05	51 15	22 25
Vydem	2,5	51 35	22 35
Vyerssen	05	51 05	22 40
Vythuysen	17	52 15	20 45
Vyf Ringen	38	50 55	19 25
Vyg	09	51 15	23 00
Vyle fl.	23	50 40	20 45
Vylen	22	50 40	22 15
Vylenberg	04	51 45	22 00
Vyller	1,5	51 35	22 15
Vyn	05	51 20	22 25
Vynen	1,3,8	51 30	22 40
Vyner laer	17	52 10	20 30
Vyrsen	03	51 00	22 40
Vys en Artois	34	50 10	18 50
Vyvers t' Hoff van	35	51 05	20 10
Vytdam	17,18	52 20	21 05
Vyterdyck	16	51 40	20 40
Vyterlandt	18,19	52 50	20 55
Vytgeest	1,2,18	52 30	20 45
Vytgeesterkoeg	18	52 30	20 45
Vytgeester Meer	18	52 30	20 50
Vyt Hofs Polder	15	52 00	20 15
Vyt kercke	35,38	51 10	19 00
Vytslach	15	51 45	20 25
Vyttebanck	1,35,36	51 10	18 40
Vytter	38	51 10	18 35
Vytwyck	8,16,22,25	51 40	21 10

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Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Waay	07	51 50	22 15
Wachbeke	35	51 05	19 50
Wachene	24,40	50 50	20 10
Wachtendonck	2,3,5,9	51 55	20 40
Wachter	16	51 35	20 55
Wachtermolen	18	52 25	21 05
Wackene	35,38,39,40	50 50	19 25
Wackerdyck	20	52 10	21 30
Wackesèele	24,25,29	50 50	20 50
Waddinxveen	17	52 00	20 40
Waechbeke	40	51 05	19 50
Wael t'	2,3,14,16,20	51 50	21 15
Wael fl. De	3,8,14,28	51 40	21 40
Waelbeec	03	51 20	22 30
Waelheim	23,24,33	50 30	20 45
Waelheim Majerie de	24	50 45	20 45
Waelhem	22,24,25,29	50 55	20 35
Waelre	28	51 10	21 40
Waelwyck	22,25,28	51 35	21 10
Waenroo	1,22,23,25	50 45	21 05
Waens	1,22,33	50 25	21 25
Waepnvelt	07	52 15	22 25
Waerbeyde	08	51 40	22 25
Waernenburg	14,22,28	51 40	21 30
Waerder	1,14,17,20	52 00	20 55
Waerdt	2,17	52 20	20 45
Waerle	1,22	51 15	21 35
Waerloos	22,24,25,29	51 00	20 35
Waersschot	1,35,38,40	51 05	19 35
Waert	1,2,14	52 40	21 10
Waert huysen	16,22,25	51 40	21 10
Waert Polder	18	52 40	21 00
Waes t' Landt van	40	51 05	20 15
Waesdorp	15	52 05	20 20
Waesken	01	51 40	23 20
Waesmonstere	22,40	51 00	20 05
Waesmont	22,23,33	50 35	21 10
Waesten	35	50 35	19 00
Waeve Proosdy	17	52 10	20 55
Waever	17,20	52 10	20 55
Waever Veen	1,17,20	52 10	21 00
Waeten	35	50 35	18 15
Waey	04	51 50	22 10
Wagenberg	1,22	51 35	26 50
Wagenborgen	12	53 05	23 15
Wageningen	2,3,4,7,8	51 50	21 55
Waghborn	07	51 55	22 15
Wagnelle	24,32	50 20	20 35
Wagnonlieu	34	50 10	18 30
Wagny	33,34	49 50	19 40
Wahagnies	34,39	50 20	16 00
Waho	31	50 00	21 20
Wainbrechies	35,39	50 30	19 05
Walach	3,8,9	51 25	22 55
Walagnies	35	50 15	19 10
Walbecenses	09	51 15	22 35
Walbeeck	1,5,9	51 20	22 30
Walberg	24	50 40	20 15
Walcheren	36,38,40	51 30	10 30
Walcourt	1,32,33	50 05	20 30
Walcrappe	32,33	50 15	20 55
Waldamme	1,35,36,37	50 55	17 40
Waldenberg	22	50 30	22 05
Waldendonck	35	51 10	19 50
Walderveen	07	52 00	21 55
Waldorff.	31	49 40	22 10
Wale	14	53 00	21 25
Walff.	1,22,32	50 30	21 30
Walheim	23	50 30	20 45
Walhorn	30	50 25	22 15
Walhuon	34	50 20	18 20
Walia	13	52 55	21 50
Walincourt	34	50 05	18 30

laces.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Wallach	05	51 25	22 55
Walle	1,24	50 40	20 20
Wallers	1,33,34	50 15	19 35
Walles	33	49 55	20 15
Wallien	01	51 45	23 00
Wallin	33	50 00	21 05
Wallincourt	33,34,41	49 55	19 25
Wally	1,34	50 10	18 30
Walpach	1,31	49 40	21 50
Walrape Syde	35	51 00	18 40
Walrick S.	04	51 40	22 05
Wals Capelle	34,35,37	50 35	18 20
Walſhem	3,9	51 20	23 05
Walſin	1,31,32,33	50 05	21 00
Walſlage	10,11	52 50	23 20
Walſot	31	49 40	22 20
Walſum	13	52 55	21 50
Walta	13	53 00	21 55
Walt Aa	11	52 35	22 40
Waltinga	13	53 05	21 45
Waltniel	3,5	51 00	22 35
Waltorf	01	50 20	23 00
Walvoort	1,2,3,6	51 50	23 00
Walyen	2,3,6	51 50	23 10
Wambay	34	50 20	18 10
Wambeeck	1,22,24	50 45	20 15
Wambeu	34	50 15	17 50
Wamel	2,3,4,8,14	51 45	21 45
Wammerveen	33	50 40	21 05
Wampach	31	49 50	22 00
Wanberg	34	50 15	18 00
Wanbiecque	33	50 35	19 55
Wanckum	5,9	51 15	22 35
Wancourt	34	50 10	18 40
Wandelencourt	31	49 10	21 00
Wandenoyen	04	51 45	21 35
Wandingnies	30	50 10	19 20
Wandoix	1,34	50 25	18 00
Wandrypont	39,40	50 40	19 35
Wanegem	01	50 40	19 20
Wanet	35	50 25	19 00
Wange	22,23,33	50 40	21 15
Wanhay	33,35	50 25	19 25
Wanloo	1,3	50 50	22 50
Wannehain	39	50 20	19 10
Wanneſeele	40	50 50	19 55
Wannoiel	39	50 10	19 00
Wannoy	1,3,14	51 40	21 35
Wannepper Veen	11	52 35	22 25
Wanquetin	34	50 10	18 30
Wanray	3,5,8,22	51 30	22 05
Wans	1,22	50 30	21 45
Wanſem	09	51 15	22 15
Wanſin	22,23,32,33	50 30	21 10
Wanſinmeau	22,32	50 30	21 15
Wanſoville	32	50 25	21 10
Wanſum	05	51 20	22 20
Wanſwert	13	53 10	22 05
Wanurans	37	50 30	17 55
Wanurechyn	33,34	50 05	19 25
Wanquinghen	34	50 35	17 40
Wapſe	1,11	52 40	22 40
Wapſterveen	1,10,11	52 40	22 40
Wararin	35	55 25	19 35
Warcoigne	33	50 35	19 30
Warcoin	39	50 30	19 20
Wardamme	1,35,38	51 00	19 10
Watde Le	33,34	50 10	19 20
Warden	1,8	51 30	22 40
Wardeſteyn	08	51 35	22 30
Wardrin	39	50 30	19 20
Waregae	13	53 00	22 05
Waregaeſter Meer	13	53 00	22 05
Waregem	1,35,39,40	50 45	19 25
Warelaing	33,34	50 15	19 25
Warell	33	50 15	20 05
Waret	1,22	50 25	21 20
Waret la cauchiez	32	50 25	21 00
Warthuſen	12	53 10	22 45
Warg	31	49 20	20 40
Wargnis	34	50 00	18 10
Wargny	33	50 05	19 50
Wariſſaul	32,33	50 20	20 55
Warlais	01	50 00	18 20
Warley	34	49 05	18 30
Warlincourt	34	49 55	18 40
Warlus	34	50 10	18 30
Warmahuyſen	13	53 00	22 10
Warmarde	35,39,40	50 40	19 35
Warmbeyden	06	51 40	22 35
Warmedam	17	52 10	20 35
Warmenhuy	14	52 40	21 05
Warmenhuyſen	18	52 40	20 55
Warmont	14,17	52 10	20 40
Warnerſhoffſte	1,4,20	52 05	21 25
Warns	1,2,13	52 50	21 40
Warnſvelt	3,6	52 00	22 35
Warpont	33	49 55	20 05
Warrheem	34,37	50 50	18 20
Warridon	31	49 20	20 40
Warſey	01	50 20	21 40
Werſtens	13	53 05	22 05
Warſum	12	53 15	22 55
Wartena	13	53 05	22 10
Warton	33	50 20	20 05
Warwick	1,35,37	50 35	19 05
Weſeiges	33	50 25	21 05
Waſieres	1,33,34	50 15	18 50
Waſline	23	50 35	20 55
Waſme	33	50 15	20 00

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Waſnes	34,39	50 10	19 00
Waſnies	35,39	50 25	19 35
Waſpick	14,16,22,25	51 35	21 05
Waſpick Groot Veen	16	51 35	21 05
Waſſebillich	31	49 30	22 30
Waſſe naer	1,2,14,17	52 10	20 25
Waſſenberg	1,3,5	50 55	22 30
Waſſene	40	50 50	19 45
Waſſer	31	49 30	22 30
Waſſors Abb.	32,33	50 05	20 55
Waſteine	33	50 30	20 50
Waſtene	33,39	50 30	19 45
Waſtine	22	50 30	21 00
Waſtine Chapelle de	39	50 30	19 40
Waſtines	35,39	50 20	19 20
Watencourt	34	49 55	19 20
Watene	34,37	50 40	18 10
Watergoer Groot	07	52 10	21 50
Watergoot	03	52 00	21 30
Waterhuyve	08	51 30	21 30
Watering	14	52 00	21 25
Waterland	2,14,18,19	52 25	21 05
Waterleerſhuys	35	50 35	18 50
Waterloo	24	50 35	20 30
Waterloos Werwe	21	51 30	19 30
Watern	28	51 05	21 40
Warervliet	35,38,40	51 10	19 35
Wateville	34	50 00	17 40
Wateyne	33,34	50 20	19 00
Wathart	1,31	50 00	22 20
Watines	34	50 35	18 00
Watignies	35,39	50 25	19 05
Watigny	33	50 00	20 10
Watove	35	50 40	18 40
Watrelos	39	50 30	19 10
Watripont	33	50 35	19 40
Watte Veſtricſche	2,13	51 15	22 00
Wattencourt	33	49 45	19 40
Watum	12	53 15	23 10
Watuwe	34,37	50 40	18 30
Watweyde	14,18	52 35	21 10
Wavans	34	50 05	18 10
Waucelle	41	49 55	19 10
Waudegnes	1,33,34	50 15	19 25
Waudeſy	32	50 05	20 40
Waudlincourt	34	50 15	18 20
Waudricourt	34	50 20	18 30
Wavegem	40	50 45	19 35
Waver	20	52 10	21 05
Waver Cathr.	25,29	50 55	20 40
Wavere	22,23,24,33	50 35	20 45
Waver Veen	14	52 10	21 05
Wauferchee	22,32,33	50 20	20 40
Wauieſy	33	50 00	20 40
Wauldrechies	33	49 55	20 05
Wauldret	33	50 15	20 15
Waurain	34	50 25	18 40
Wauremont	31,32,33	50 10	21 00
Waurin	35,39	50 20	19 00
Wauvrans	34	50 30	18 00
Waxens	13	53 00	21 50
Wayenoyen	08	51 45	21 35
Ways	1,22	50 30	20 35
Ways le hutte	24,33	50 30	20 35
Wazennes	35,39	50 30	19 05
Webbeke	1,22,23,25	50 50	21 10
Weberge	35	51 00	20 00
Wechel	10	52 10	22 30
Wechelerſandt	22,25	51 10	20 55
Weckberg	05	50 55	22 30
Wedde	1,10,11	52 55	23 20
Weddehoven	10	52 05	23 10
Weddingſveen	14	52 00	20 50
Wedeghein	33	50 30	19 50
Wedert	1,22	51 10	21 40
Wee	1,12	53 15	22 45
Weeckrom	07	52 00	22 00
Weeckromſe Bos	07	52 00	22 05
Weekdam	10	52 05	23 05
Weel	1,2,3,4,6	51 50	22 35
Weelde	1,22,25	51 15	21 05
Weele	22,35,36	51 15	20 10
Weelſe Wetering	04	51 35	21 20
Weemſel	10	52 15	23 15
Weena	15	51 50	20 30
Weende	10,11	52 50	23 20
Weer	14,17,19	52 10	20 25
Weerbeke	35,40	50 40	20 05
Weerde	1,2,21,27	51 25	20 00
Weerdebraſs	10,11,12	53 00	22 55
Weerderboſch	28	51 00	22 00
Weerdinge	10,11	52 40	23 10
Weerdt	3,22,28	51 50	22 09
Weer Laen	17	52 15	20 40
Weersbeeck	1,23,25	50 45	21 05
Weerſelo	10	52 15	23 20
Weert	1,2,5,6,7	51 00	22 05
Weert Neer	05	51 00	22 05
Weerwille	11	52 35	22 40
Wees	2,3,5,8	51 30	22 30
Weeſep	17	52 15	21 05
Weeſop	3,7	52 20	22 20
Weeſp.	1,3	52 10	21 00
Weeſterbeeck	14	52 00	20 25
Weidum	13	53 00	22 00
Weiller	31	49 40	22 00
Weiſſ	1,31	49 10	22 20
Weiwert	12	53 10	23 15
Wekelrat	30	50 25	22 10
Wel	1,22	51 25	22 15

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Welden	40	50 45	19 45
Welderen	04	51 40	22 05
Weldt t'	07	52 00	22 00
Welevelt	10	52 15	23 10
Welintham	34	50 25	17 50
Well	4,8,14,22,25,28	51 35	21 25
Welle	40	50 50	20 05
Welle t'	01	52 00	22 20
Wellem	22	50 40	21 35
Wellin	1,31,33	49 50	21 10
Wellop	1,10	52 05	22 30
Welp	3,6,7	52 05	22 30
Welperhorſt	6,7	52 05	22 25
Wels	30	50 45	22 30
Welſchbillich	31	49 40	22 30
Welſen	2,10	52 10	22 25
Welſen Groot	30	50 35	22 05
Welſinghe	21,40	51 25	19 35
Welſryp	13	53 05	21 55
Welſum	2,3,7	52 15	22 25
Weltem	1,30	50 40	22 10
Weltemoleu	28	51 15	21 40
Welyh	04	51 45	22 15
Wemaers caſt.	35	50 35	18 30
Wemelingen	21	51 30	19 50
Wemmele	22,24	50 45	20 25
Wemmercy	34	50 30	18 50
Wems	30	50 25	22 15
Wendin	34,35,39	50 20	18 55
Wenduine	35,36,38	51 10	18 55
Wener	12	53 00	23 40
Wenſem	07	52 10	22 20
Weperon	13	52 55	22 30
Weppes de	35,39	50 25	19 00
Werbeke	33	50 35	20 05
Werchten	23,25,29	50 50	20 50
Werck	22	51 40	21 00
Wercken	3,16	52 00	22 30
Werckendam	14,16,22	51 40	21 05
Werckene	1,35,38	50 50	18 55
Werckeren	1,10	52 25	22 20
Werckhoven	7,14,20	51 55	21 25
Werd	2,4,7,16	51 45	22 20
Werden	01	51 00	23 20
Werdenbroeck	3,6	51 40	22 55
Werder	14,18	52 30	21 10
Werdt	03	51 40	22 40
Werendyck	21	51 25	19 30
Werpe	07	52 20	22 25
Werquin	34,39	50 20	18 30
Werquinet	34,39	50 20	18 30
Werſinghuſen	10	52 55	23 15
Werſage	30	50 30	22 00
Werſbeke	22	50 45	21 05
Werſelo	01	52 00	23 20
Werſinghuſen	11	52 50	23 20
Werſt	22	50 35	22 05
Werveke	34,39	50 40	19 00
Werverſhoeff.	1,14,18	52 35	21 20
Werwe	14,15	52 00	20 25
Weſdret fl.	30	50 20	21 55
Weſeiges	32	50 25	21 00
Weſel	1,2,3,8,9	51 30	22 55
Weſel Weſt	1,22	51 20	20 45
Weſemael	1,22	50 50	20 55
Weſenbeke	22,24,33	50 40	20 35
Weſenberg	10	52 15	22 30
Weſenthorſt	06	52 45	22 45
Weſep	2,14,17	52 10	21 15
Weſepe	1,2,3,6,10	52 20	22 35
Weſere	1,22,23,33	50 45	21 15
Weſet	1,22	50 35	21 55
Weſterborg	10	52 45	22 55
Weſp	20	52 15	21 10
Weſpelaer	24,25,29	50 50	20 45
Weſper Carſpel	20	52 15	21 10
Weſſel	07	52 00	22 00
Weſſem	1,2,5,6,22	50 55	22 10
Weſsingh	07	52 15	22 10
Weſt.	1,34	50 15	18 00
Weſtbrouck	1,14,20	52 00	21 20
Weſtbrouck t' Land	20	52 00	21 15
Weſtcappel	35,36,38	51 15	19 10
Weſtdonger Adeel	13	53 10	22 10
Weſtdoorn	1,22,25	51 15	20 40
Weſtdorp	21	51 15	19 50
Weſtenburg	07	52 00	22 25
Weſtendorp	06	51 50	22 50
Weſtenryck Polder	40	51 15	19 45
Weſterbeeck	10,11	52 40	22 30
Weſterbeerſe	22,28	51 20	21 20
Weſterbles	11	52 45	22 20
Weſterblocker	1,18	52 35	21 15
Weſterborg	1,11	52 45	23 00
Weſterbroeck	12	53 00	23 00
Weſtem emden	12	53 10	23 00
Weſterfort	08	51 50	22 15
Weſtergeeſt	13	53 10	22 20
Weſter Goo	02	53 00	21 20
Weſterhoven	2,22	51 10	21 35
Weſterlant	1,14,18	52 45	21 25
Weſterlee	1,10,11,12	53 00	23 15
Weſterloo	22,23,25	50 55	21 00
Weſteroy	4,8	51 45	21 40
Weſter Schelde	27,40	51 15	20 05
Weſter Sloot	18,19	52 30	21 00
Weſter Sluys	18	52 30	20 55
Weſtertocht	14	52 30	21 05
Weſtervelde	10,11	52 55	20 50
Weſtervelt	10	52 25	22 25

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Westerverlaet	11	52 40	22 30
Westervoort	4,6,7	51 50	22 15
Westerwateren	10,11	52 45	22 35
Westerwirt	13	53 05	22 00
Westerwold	1,2,10,11	52 55	23 20
Westende	1,35,37,38	51 00	18 35
Westenderdyck	20	52 10	20 50
Westeynd	1,13,14,18	53 10	21 20
Westgroote	15	52 00	20 15
Westhem	13	52 55	21 50
Westhoeve	21	51 30	19 30
Westhoutre	34,37,39	50 40	18 40
Westkerck	2,21,22,27	51 30	20 05
Westloo	01	50 40	21 00
Westmael	22,25	51 10	20 45
Westmaes	14,15	51 40	20 35
Westmaesse nieulandt	15	51 40	20 30
Westmeer	13	52 55	22 00
Westmeerbeeck	23	50 55	20 55
Westorp	01	50 40	23 20
Westoultre	35	50 35	18 50
Westphalia	02	52 40	23 20
Westplaet	14,15,21	51 50	19 55
West Put	21	51 30	19 00
Westrehan	34	50 25	18 10
Westrem	40	50 50	19 50
Westrup	1,2,10,11	52 45	23 10
Westsaaner Overtoon	17	52 20	20 55
Westveen	20	52 05	21 00
Westvlier	3,6,10	52 05	23 00
Westvliet	17	52 05	20 25
Westwolder Aa fl.	11	52 50	23 30
Westwout	14,18	52 35	21 15
Westwyck	1,10,11	52 40	22 25
Westzanen	14	52 25	21 05
Wesup	10,11	52 40	23 00
Wetering	8,14	51 35	21 30
Wetering Oude	3,7,10	52 15	22 25
Wetlmar	01	51 00	23 40
Wetringswael	06	51 50	22 20
Wetsinga	12	53 10	22 50
Wetten	3,5,9	51 25	22 35
Wettense Velt Int'	05	51 25	22 35
Wettere	35,40	50 55	19 55
Weteringen	01	52 00	23 40
Wevelghem	39	50 40	19 10
Wevere	22,23,33	50 45	21 00
Wey	03	52 20	22 20
Weyller	01	49 40	22 00
Weypoort	17,20	52 05	20 45
Weypoorts Vliet	17	52 05	20 30
Weys	1,22,23,24,33	50 40	20 50
Wez	1,35,39	50 25	19 30
Wezemael	23,25	50 50	20 55
Whier	33,39	50 20	19 40
Whye	02	52 20	22 20
Wiarda	13	53 05	22 15
Wichele	24,40	50 55	20 00
Wichen	04	51 40	22 00
Wichmont	6,7	52 00	22 35
Wickel	2,13	52 50	21 50
Wickel t'	01	52 00	23 00
Wickray	03	50 50	22 40
Wiceres	39	50 20	18 50
Wicquere	34	50 25	18 40
Wie	24	50 30	20 35
Wiede	32,33	50 15	21 00
Wieeres	35	50 20	19 00
Wieldere	34,37	50 45	18 20
Wielinge	21,35,36,38	51 20	19 20
Wielsbeke	35	50 45	19 25
Wiencourt	33,34	49 45	19 25
Wiendeke	33	50 40	20 05
Wier	13	53 05	21 55
Wierbeck	24	50 45	20 50
Wierde	01	52 00	22 40
Wierhusen	12	53 15	22 45
Wierick	14,17	52 00	20 40
Wieringen	1,2,14,18	52 50	21 20
Wieringer Vlack	14,18	52 45	21 20
Wieringer waert	18,19	52 55	21 05
Wiernte	10	52 20	23 10
Wiersse	3,6	52 00	22 50
Wieram	12,13	53 10	22 50
Wierum	12	53 10	23 15
Wiese	22,24,35,40	50 55	20 10
Wieterne	01	50 20	18 00
Wigmer	32	50 50	20 25
Wignacourt	34	50 15	18 10
Wignier	33	50 05	20 25
Wiincken	15	51 35	20 30
Wilampuch	33	50 25	19 40
Wilbey Sandt	35	50 50	18 10
Wilck	15,17	52 05	20 40
Wilck Oude	17	52 05	20 35
Wildenburg	3,6,7,10	52 00	22 45
Wilder	23,24	50 45	20 40
Wilderlandt	16	51 35	20 40
Wilderskae	15	51 55	20 30
Wildeveen	15,17	52 00	20 40
Wilem	33	50 30	19 20
Wilkre	1,37,38	50 40	18 50
Willebrenge	33	50 40	20 55
Willebringen	23	50 40	21 00
Willebroeck	22,24,25	50 55	20 25
Willebrodus S.	22,25,29	51 05	20 30
Willege lange rack	20	51 50	21 00
Willekenskirck	37,38	51 00	18 40
Willem	35,39	50 30	19 20
Willeman	1,34	50 10	18 10
Willemean	33,35,39	50 25	19 25
Willems	13	53 10	21 55
Willems Capel	35	50 55	18 45
Willemswey	16	51 30	21 00
Willencourt	34	50 05	18 10
Willens	15,16,17,20	52 05	21 00
Willenserzuwe	17,20	52 05	20 55
Willer	30	50 45	22 30
Willermont	34	49 55	18 30
Willers willer	31	49 40	22 00
Willersy	1,31,33	49 50	20 50
Willesehop	16,17,20	51 55	21 00
Willewaret	32	50 20	21 00
Willi	31	49 10	21 10
Willigelange Rack	17	51 50	21 00
Wilme S. Capelle	37	51 00	18 35
Wilmerdonck	25,40	51 10	20 25
Wilmille	01	50 35	17 40
Wilmstein	30	50 35	22 20
Wilp	02	52 00	22 20
Wilre	22,23,30	50 40	21 15
Wilrycke	22,25	51 00	20 30
Wilryck Capelle	24,33	50 45	20 20
Wilsbeke	39,40	50 45	19 20
Wilsem	10	52 25	22 40
Wilsen	22,23,24,25	50 45	20 50
Wilffrick	31	50 00	22 20
Wilsveen	1,2,14,15,17	52 05	20 30
Wilsam	07	52 20	23 20
Wilt	3,6	51 45	22 50
Wiltenburch	14,20	51 55	21 20
Wilting	31	49 30	22 40
Wiltz	1,31	49 40	21 50
Wiltzum	22	50 40	22 10
Wimmenom	18	52 35	20 45
Wimmertingen	22	50 45	21 35
Wimpe fl.	29	51 00	21 00
Wirands Roe	22	50 45	22 10
Winanrodo	30	50 45	22 00
Winchele	1,40	50 55	20 00
Winckel	3,5,9	51 25	22 40
Winckel cast.	35	50 40	19 15
Winckele	1,35,38,40	51 05	19 50
Winckeldyck	17,20	52 10	21 00
Winckelhorst	06	52 00	23 15
Winckelmoll	28	51 20	21 40
Windam	25,29,40	51 00	20 20
Windeke	40	50 50	19 50
Winden	23	50 40	21 05
Winderswyck	08	51 20	22 45
Windsheim	02	52 20	22 20
Windt t'	19	52 25	21 05
Winexele	22,33	50 45	20 45
Winge	1,22	50 45	21 00
Winghene	1,35,38,40	50 55	19 15
Winnay	1,34	50 15	18 40
Winnedael Capelle	38	50 55	18 55
Winnegat	23	50 50	21 10
Winnekendal	3,5,9	51 25	22 35
Winneseele	34,35,37	50 40	18 25
Winninghen	1,2,21,40	51 25	19 50
Winoe S.	35	50 40	18 30
Winschooten	10,11,12	53 00	23 20
Winshoy	10	52 20	22 25
Winssen	3,4	52 20	22 20
Winsum	1,2,12,13	53 10	22 50
Wintele	1,37	50 50	18 35
Winterdyck	15,17	52 00	20 50
Winterhoven	22	50 45	21 40
Winterlee	1,22,28	51 15	21 30
Winterswyck	1,3,6	51 50	23 00
Wintgat	40	51 15	19 50
Wintre	34,37	50 30	18 20
Wionpus	30	50 20	21 45
Wip Polder watering	15	52 00	20 15
Wirdum	1,2,12,13	53 00	22 05
Wisch	11	52 45	23 20
Wisdorf	31	49 30	22 30
Wise	1,31	49 50	22 20
Wishagen	22	51 00	21 45
Wisines	34	50 30	18 20
Wislammes	34	50 30	18 00
Wisma	13	53 05	21 55
Wisnus	37	50 30	17 55
Wispel	1,2,13	52 55	22 15
Wische cast.	35	50 30	18 35
Wissel	08	51 40	22 30
Wissen	03	51 30	21 20
Wissenkerck	21	51 30	19 50
Wissense	07	52 10	22 15
Witerne	34,37	50 30	18 10
Wittlit	28	51 10	22 00
Withenry	33	50 15	19 55
Witholte	10,11	52 40	22 40
Witmarten	01	52 20	23 40
Witmarsum	13	53 00	21 45
Witres	34,37	50 25	18 20
Witrick	28	51 05	21 20
Witsen	01	52 20	22 20
Witsmeer	14,18	52 40	21 00
Witsweert	16	51 40	21 00
Wittebanck	21,35,36	51 25	18 50
Wittem	1,30	50 35	22 10
Witte Moere	35	51 05	19 20
Witten	10,11	52 50	22 50
Wittenhorst	3,6	51 50	22 20
Witterhoet t' Meer	10	52 50	22 45
Witterzyes	22,24,33	50 30	20 30
Wittewerum	12	53 10	23 05
Wiwelsum	12	53 10	23 25
Wiwert	13	53 00	21 55
Wnia	13	53 00	22 00
Wocque	33	50 35	19 50
Woelde	10	52 10	23 15
Woelde t'	01	52 00	22 20
Woemene	1,34,37,38	50 50	18 45
Woensdrecht	22,25,27	51 20	20 25
Woensel	1,22,28	51 20	21 40
Woerden	1,2,14,17,20	52 00	21 00
Woerderdyck	20	52 00	21 00
Woerderverlaat	17	52 05	20 50
Woestine	34	50 40	18 40
Woggenum	03	51 00	22 10
Wogmeer	2,14,18	52 35	21 05
Wognum	1,2,14,18	52 35	21 10
Wognummermeer	18	52 35	21 10
Wolbema	13	53 05	21 55
Wolbooms Veen	06	51 50	22 55
Wolda	01	52 20	23 00
Wolde	1,3,12	53 00	23 00
Woldenburg	06	51 50	22 30
Woldendorp	12	53 05	23 20
Woldsent	13	52 50	21 50
Woleflhagen	24	50 40	20 25
Wolfersdyck	2,21,35	51 30	19 40
Wolfhees	1,2,3,4,6,7,8	51 50	22 00
Wolfkaul Cast.	09	51 20	23 00
Wolfroy	31	49 50	21 40
Wolfskuylen	10,11	52 40	22 55
Wolff.	28	51 20	21 40
Wolffdyck	28	51 35	21 40
Wolfferen	4,8	51 45	22 00
Wolfsberg	06	52 05	22 55
Wolgersdyck	15	51 40	20 15
Wolhughusen	10,11	52 50	23 20
Wolle	03	52 10	22 20
Wolle Plaet	1,35	51 35	19 40
Wolmerf	31	49 30	22 30
Wolmersem	22	50 40	21 10
Wolt	4,6	52 00	21 50
Woltersum	1,12	53 05	23 05
Woltersswolde	13	53 10	22 15
Woltveen	07	52 00	21 55
Wolubeeck	24	50 45	20 35
Wolvenberg	10	52 50	22 40
Wolverthem	22,24	50 50	20 25
Woluwe	24,33	50 40	20 30
Woluwebeeck	24	50 40	20 35
Wolwega	2,13	52 50	22 15
Womelgem	22,25	51 05	20 40
Wommels	13	53 00	21 50
Wommersseem	22,23	50 40	21 10
Wondelgem	40	51 00	19 40
Wontelgem	38,40	50 55	19 25
Wons	13	53 00	21 45
Wonser Adeel	13	53 00	21 45
Woo	30	50 25	22 05
Wophuys	34	50 40	18 00
Worcum	8,14,16,22	51 40	21 10
Wordercoog	18	52 40	21 00
Worichen	30	50 45	22 25
Workumer Intiema	13	52 55	21 40
Worm fl.	3,30	50 50	22 25
Wormer	1,2,14,18,19	52 25	21 00
Wormer Meer	02	52 20	21 00
Wormervelt	18	52 30	20 55
Wormer Veer	18	52 25	20 50
Wormhout	34,35,37	50 45	18 15
Worssen	04	51 35	22 05
Wortegem	40	50 45	19 35
Wortel	1,22,25	51 15	20 55
Wottre	07	51 55	22 20
Wostine	1,35	51 10	19 45
Wostine Capel.	35	50 30	18 25
Wotsens	13	53 10	22 15
Woude	1,22,25,27	51 25	20 30
Wouden	14,18	52 30	21 10
Woudenberch	14,20	50 55	21 35
Woudt	14,15	52 00	20 20
Woultrebreyne	24,33	50 35	20 25
Wout	15,18	51 50	20 05
Wouterghem	35	50 50	19 25
Wouteringe	22	50 35	21 40
Wout Harnes	15	52 00	20 20
Wout Meer	18	52 40	21 00
Woutschebeeck	16	51 30	20 25
Wouwenberg	3,7	51 50	21 30
Wtersshem	14	52 30	21 20
Wthuus	10	52 15	23 30
Wtlant	1,14	52 20	21 20
Wtwyrde	12	53 10	23 10
Wuigne	39	50 30	19 10
Wulferdinge	35	50 35	18 20
Wulghe	35	50 30	18 50
Wullen	1,6	51 55	23 25
Wulleringen	37	50 55	18 30
Wulmersem	23	50 45	21 05
Wulnerhorst	17,20	52 00	20 55
Wulpen	21,35,38	51 20	19 20
Wulten	13	53 00	21 55
Wulven	14,20	51 55	21 15
Wulverghem	35,37,39	50 35	18 45
Wulverhonst	14	52 00	21 05
Wulverts	35,39	50 15	19 35
Wurdse Werden	04	51 45	22 00
Wurdt	2,3,4,8	51 45	22 05
Wustenvelt	08	51 30	22 35
Wyaerda	13	53 05	22 05
Wychen	3,8	51 40	22 00
Wichmael	1,22	51 00	21 35

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Wychmale	23,24,25	50 45	20 50
Wychmoeth	10	52 00	22 35
Wyck	1,2,3,22,30	50 40	21 55
Wyckel	13	53 00	21 50
Wyckelee	35	51 00	20 00
Wycken	06	51 45	22 45
Wyckerbruck	15,17	52 05	20 25
Wyckerdyck	20	51 50	21 25
Wyckerlaeſck	11	52 30	22 40
Wickermeer	14,17,18	52 25	20 40
Wycke Vorſt	22,23,25	50 55	20 50
Wyck op Zee	17,18	52 25	20 40
Wyck te Duerſtede	4,7	51 50	21 35
Wyde A	14,17	52 10	20 35
Wye	1,7,9,10	52 15	22 30
Wyer	22,23	50 45	21 25
Wyeſebeeck	05	51 15	22 40
Wye Sloot	17	52 10	20 30
Wyl	04	51 50	21 40
Wylen	1,3,5,8,9	51 25	22 45
Wyler	35	50 40	18 30
Wyller	4,5,6	51 40	22 15
Wymedorp	2,13	52 55	22 20
Wympe fl.	25	51 00	21 00
Wynaem	13	53 05	21 45
Wynbritſer Adeel	13	52 55	21 50
Wynde Middel Over	33	50 40	21 10
Wyndeke	35	50 50	19 50
Wynderſwyck	09	51 20	22 55
Wyneghem	22,25	51 05	20 35
Wynendael	3,5,8	51 30	22 45
Wyner	01	53 00	23 40
Wyneſteyn	14,20	51 55	21 15
Wynexele	23,24	50 45	20 45
Wyngaerden	14,16,21	51 45	20 55
Wynghe fl.	23,25,29	50 50	20 50
Wynghen	23,25	50 45	21 00
Wynoxbergen	36,37	50 50	18 15
Wyns	2,13	53 05	22 05
Wynſſen	3,8	51 45	21 55
Wyrden	02	52 15	23 05
Wysbeec	33	50 30	20 10
Wyſel	1,2,13	53 05	22 20
Wyſen	01	51 20	22 20
Wyſent	14,18	52 40	21 15
Wyſhoorn	10,11	52 45	22 55
Wyſwiler	01	50 20	22 20
Wyterlaeck	10	52 35	22 40
Wytſcate	34,37,39	50 40	18 45
Wytſma	13	53 10	22 10
Wytwert	12	53 10	23 05
Wyvekeen	16	51 35	20 35

X

Xneumont	30	50 25	22 05

Y

Yafilez	32	50 15	21 10
Yahin	32	50 25	21 10
Yame	32,33	50 15	20 55
Yanau	32	50 20	20 50
Yanay	33	50 20	20 50
Yaune	32	50 10	21 00
Yberge	1,34,35,37	50 30	18 20
Ydaert	13	53 00	22 05
Yde Ambacht	14	51 45	20 45
Ye	1,2,14,17,18,19	52 20	20 55
Yeoort	14,17,18	52 15	21 05
Yetegem	1,22	51 00	20 05
Yhorſt	1,10,11	52 30	22 40
Yhy	33	50 10	20 05
Ylaire S.	34,37	50 25	18 20
Ylſt	1,2,13	52 55	21 55
Yme	33	50 20	20 45
Yme le Dame	32	50 20	20 50
Yme Savaige	32	50 20	20 50
Ymence	32,33	50 15	20 35
Ymenes dycks	2,14,20	52 05	21 30
Ymeneſſerdyck	20	52 10	21 30
Ympde	24	50 50	20 25
Ynchy	1,33,34	50 05	18 50
Ynen	1,3,4,14,22,28	51 40	21 30
Yoncre	1,32,33	50 15	20 35
Ypelaer	1,14,16,22,25	51 25	20 55
Ypelo	10	52 10	23 05
Ypere fl.	35,37,38	50 45	18 40
Yperen	1,34,35,37	50 40	18 45
Yperenberg	6,7	52 10	22 30
Yperlee H.	37,38	51 00	18 40
Ypigney	22,23,32,33	50 25	20 55
Yregny	34	50 05	18 00
Yron	34	49 55	19 20
Yrſick	1,21	51 30	20 00
Yrſickedam	21	51 30	20 00
Yrſouwelz	33	50 30	19 50
Yrſt	1,10	52 20	22 20
Yſelham	10	52 40	22 15
Yſelmuyen	10	52 25	22 15
Yſelt	14,20	52 00	21 30
Yſendyck	21,35,38,40	51 15	19 35
Yſere fl.	37	50 50	18 40
Yſere hil	15	51 55	20 20
Yſeren	30	50 40	22 05
Yſeren Vullen	04	51 45	21 25
Yſers	34	50 10	18 20
Yſer	1,33	50 30	19 55
Yſſche	33	50 40	20 40
Yſſche fl.	23,24	50 40	20 45
Yſſel fl.	15,16,17,22	51 55	20 45
Yſſel Oude	6,7	52 05	22 30
Yſſelburg	01	51 20	22 40
Yſſeldoorn	4,8,14	51 45	21 45
Yſſeldyck	16,17,20	51 55	21 00
Yſſelhunten	06	51 45	22 45
Yſſelmonde	1,2,14,16	51 50	20 40
Yſſelmonde t' Landt	22	51 45	20 40
Yſſeloort	1,2,3,6,7,8	51 50	22 15
Yſſelſteyn	8,14,16,20	51 55	21 10
Yſſelſtroom	7,10	52 05	22 30
Yſſem	3,9	51 20	22 45
Yſtieg S.	33	49 55	20 05
Yſſelvelt	17,20	52 00	20 55
Yſſelveer	15	51 50	20 35
Yſtrum	1,13	53 05	22 15
Yteghem	23,25,29	50 55	20 50
Ytre	34	49 55	18 50
Yve	32,33	50 05	20 35
Yvois	1,31	49 20	21 10
Yvren	1,34	50 00	18 00
Yvrenſau	34	50 00	18 00

Z

Zafelen	22	50 55	22 15
Zalland	1,2,3,7	52 15	22 35
Zallick	10	52 25	22 20
Zallie	01	52 20	22 20
Zaltzberg	01	52 00	23 40
Zamael	22,23,25	51 00	21 05
Zande	35,38	51 00	18 50
Zande Hof ten	35	51 20	19 50
Zandwyck	3,4	51 45	21 40
Zandyck	08	51 45	22 40
Zanegeeſt	01	52 40	20 40
Zanekade	17	52 05	20 40
Zanen	1,2,8	52 30	20 55
Zane Polder	17	52 05	20 40
Zant	03	51 10	22 30
Zanthorſt	1,14	52 05	20 35
Zantvoorde	38	51 05	18 45
Zarne	34,38	50 50	18 50
Zarren	35	50 50	18 55
Zas O pt'	1,40	51 05	19 50
Zas van Ghen	30	51 10	19 50
Zedelgem	35	51 00	19 05
Zedt	18,19	52 25	21 05
Zeedyck	15	51 40	20 00
Zeefleck	3,4,8	51 40	22 15
Zeegers Capel	35	50 40	18 25
Zeelandia	1,2	51 40	19 40
Zeelandt	28	51 35	22 00
Zeeland Caſtel.	25,27	51 25	20 20
Zeele	1,40	51 00	20 05
Zeelhem	22	50 50	21 15
Zeelſt	22,28	51 15	21 30
Zeer Janſlandt	21	51 40	20 00
Zeeryp	2,12	53 10	23 05
Zeevanck	19	52 25	21 10
Zeevanckſmolen	19	52 30	21 05
Zeevenbrugen	04	51 45	22 05
Zeflaing	31	49 20	22 00
Zeffrenne	31	49 50	22 20
Zeghers Capel.	34	50 40	18 10
Zeidorp	1,5,22	51 15	21 50
Zele	35	51 05	20 00
Zelen t'	01	51 40	22 40
Zelhem	23,25	50 50	21 10
Zelle S.	1,32,33	50 00	20 35
Zelleke	1,22,33	50 50	21 15
Zellem	2,3,6	51 55	22 45
Zellemer Heyde	06	51 55	22 45
Zellick	23,25	50 50	21 10
Zellinck	01	50 40	20 20
Zelloo	3,6	51 45	23 00
Zelſate	21,38	51 10	19 50
Zenello	31	49 20	20 40
Zenoven	08	51 40	22 40
Zenoyen	04	51 40	21 40
Zerckele	34,35,37,39	50 30	18 20
Zermeſeele	34,35,37	50 40	18 20
Zeroskerck	21	51 40	19 40
Zetterich	30	50 40	22 25
Zeveghem	1,40	50 40	19 20
Zevelaer	1,3,5,9	51 20	22 45
Zevelaerſebroeck	05	51 20	22 40
Zevenaer	1,4,8	52 50	22 20
Zevenaer Polder	40	51 15	19 50
Zevenbeeke	35	51 05	19 55
Zeventer	02	51 40	22 20
Zevenum	05	51 15	22 20
Zeveren	35,40	50 55	19 30
Zevergem	40	50 50	19 45
Zeyſt	1,2,3,7,14,20	51 55	21 25
Zevenkerck	35	51 10	19 05
Ziende	17	52 20	20 50
Zierbeeck	24	50 45	20 20
Zillebeke	34,35,37,39	50 45	18 50
Zinderen	1,3,7	52 05	22 30
Zirckzee	1,2,21,35	51 40	19 50
Zittart	22,23,33	50 40	21 05
Zoelen	1,8,14	51 45	21 40
Zoebre	23,25	50 55	20 55
Zoerbroet	1,30	50 20	22 25
Zoerendonck	22	51 10	21 45
Zoerle	1,22	51 00	21 00
Zoerſer	1,22,25	51 10	20 50
Zoetendale	35	51 05	19 20
Zomergem	35	51 00	19 30
Zonne	1,3,22	51 20	21 40
Zonoven	1,22	50 50	21 35
Zons	01	50 40	23 00
Zonsbeeck	1,9	51 25	22 40
Zoom fl.	25	51 20	20 25
Zotſchorebrug	35	51 00	19 20
Zoute Lande	40	51 15	20 00
Zoutenay	35,37	50 50	18 45
Zuerbeende	22,23,33	50 45	21 05
Zuetelen	03	51 10	22 40
Zulpich	01	50 20	22 40
Zulte	35	50 50	19 30
Zulzeke	1,33,39,40	50 40	19 30
Zuntwege	35	51 00	19 05
Zutloo	01	51 40	23 00
Zutphen	1,2,3,6,7,10	52 00	22 35
Zutphen Comitat	3,4,7	51 50	22 30
Zutphen Ampt	06	51 55	22 35
Zuttem	22	50 40	21 40
Zuyderbeerkyn	37,39	50 30	18 30
Zuyddorpe	21,40	51 15	19 55
Zuydelwyck	17	52 05	20 35
Zuydergat	14,18	52 35	21 25
Zuyder M.	18	52 35	21 05
Zuyder Nes	18	52 30	20 50
Zuyder Sloot	18	52 25	21 00
Zuyderwout	19	52 20	21 05
Zuyder Zee	3,7,14,20	52 20	21 40
Zuyd Leye	35	51 00	19 15
Zuyd Sande Capelle	38	51 15	19 20
Zuydſchote	1,34,35,37	50 45	18 45
Zuydtbroeck	10,11	53 00	23 10
Zuydtdyck	15,16	51 40	20 35
Zuydtkreeck	21,27,35	51 25	20 10
Zuyerlandt	15	51 45	20 05
Zuyer Ton	14	52 45	21 35
Zuylen	16,20,25	51 30	20 50
Zuylenborch	8,14,20	51 50	21 35
Zuyleſteyn	8,14,20	51 50	21 35
Zuylichem	22,25,28	51 40	21 20
Zuytbuert	17	52 05	20 30
Zuytkerck	21	51 40	19 40
Zuytlaren	1,2,10,11	52 55	23 00
Zuytpeene	01	50 40	18 00
Zuyt Poel	17	52 10	20 35
Zuyt Polder	15,40	51 55	20 25
Zuyt Schans	22,25	51 20	20 20
Zuytwelel	21	51 40	19 40
Zuytwint	17,18,20	52 05	20 45
Zuytwyck	14,17	52 05	20 35
Zuyt Zyde	17	52 00	20 55
Zwadenburgerdam	17	52 05	20 45
Zwaer Sloot	18	52 25	21 00
Zwaluwe	16,22	51 35	20 55
Zwanenburg	10	52 15	22 20
Zwanlaeſſche Polder	15	51 55	20 40
Zwart	1,14	51 45	20 30
Zwarte t' Gat	38	51 20	19 20
Zwartſteyn	08	51 25	22 55
Zwelgeren	09	51 20	23 05
Zwet	14,15	51 55	20 25
Zwet Polder	17	52 05	20 30
Zwevegen	35,39	50 40	19 20
Zwevezele	35,38	50 55	19 10
Zweylandt	17	52 10	20 35
Zwiefen	01	52 00	20 20
Zwieten	14,17	52 05	20 40
Zwinderen	11	52 35	23 00
Zwoll	1,2,3,7,10	52 25	22 25
Zwollegem	9,22	51 15	22 20
Zwolſchediep t'	2,10	52 30	22 05
Zwyn t'	1,21,38	51 20	19 15
Zwynaerder	40	50 55	19 45
Zwyndrecht	25,40	51 05	20 25
Zyde	15,17	52 00	20 30
Zydel Meer	17,20	52 10	20 50
Zyl	14,17	52 10	20 45
Zyl Gemeen	17	52 05	20 20
Zylbon	14,17	52 10	20 30
Zylhoff	14,17	52 10	20 30
Zylveen	17	52 20	20 40
Zyon	1,4,6,14	51 50	22 40
Zyp	15	52 00	20 05
Zypdyck	14,18,19	52 45	20 50
Zype	1,2,14,18	52 45	21 00
Zypſchegat	18,19	52 45	20 50

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